JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

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TO : BISHOP

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DATE : 02/17/69
PAGES : 18

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FBI, DIRECTOR; AG A/O OTHERS, DISCUSSION, JFK, INVEST, LUNCHEON

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55C Request

8/20/75

Part II

Item 3

For Access

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DocId:32199554 Page 3

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/15/67

FROM : G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Trainor

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

STAFF CONFERENCE

My memorandum of 9/14/67 set forth for the Director's information data concerning antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances for his possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference mentioned above.

The following additional information received from the Dallas Office today is being submitted for the Director's consideration in connection with this luncheon.

In response to a request from Mr. Randolf Ratliff, Director of the Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty in Dallas, Texas, a representative of this Bureau explained the FBI's jurisdiction in racial matters to members of Ratliff's staff, who work in the poverty areas in Dallas County Texas, on 9/6/67. The Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On 9/13/67 one of Ratliff's staff workers confidentially advised that after our representative had left the above meeting, Ratliff instructed his staff members to give the FBI no information and said that the FBI is the white man's police and they want nothing but "stool pigeons." This individual further alleged that all of Ratliff's 44 staff members were hand-picked by Ratliff and that most of them are racial agitators. He charged that Ratliff and most of the staff members are working at creating racial incidents in order to stir up local Negro

62-97856

TDR:fhd (7)

CONTINUED OVER

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15 OCT 19 1967

RACIAL

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

communities. He further alleged that Ratliff is the driving force behind a program of racial agitation in Dallas County and that his statements to staff members are antiwhite and antipolice. He said it is his belief that Ratliff is trying to create a crisis in Dallas in order to receive additional antipoverty funds.

The source of the above information also alleged that in April of this year Ratliff was vigorously critical of the Dallas Police Department regarding the arrest of a 15-year-old Negro female on a charge of disturbing the peace and was in the process of organizing a march on city hall to protest the arrest when officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity learned of his activity and told him to desist. He stated that in another instance several months ago, Albert Lipscomb (phonetic), staff member, learned of a plot by a group of Negro men who were in possession of rifles and Molotov cocktails to initiate a riot. He claimed that Lipscomb personally prevented the riot by calming the Negro group and personally collecting the rifles and Molotov cocktails but that when Ratliff learned of Lipscomb's role in preventing the riot, he officially took credit for the action. Our source stated that Ratliff unofficially considers Lipscomb an "Uncle Tom."

The above information is being made available to Mrs. Stegall at the White House, Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Attorney General by letters dated 9/18/67.

ACTION:

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

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DocId:32199554 Page 5

CC' ...ch to Messrs: Branigan, Kurtz, Lampher, McCasli, Meehan, ...orstrom, ...urner, ...Vannall

November 18, 1954

SAC, Washington Field

RECORDED - 25

Director, FBI 65-63113-5

June

PERSONAL ATTENTION

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

As you are aware, at the present time our coverage on the intelligence efforts of foreign countries here in the United States is primarily aimed at the activities of Soviet and Communist bloc countries. This has been brought about by the fact that those countries represent the greatest threat to the security of our nation, both in the international and domestic fields.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a number of instances have been brought to our attention reflecting so-called "friendly nations" are engaging in direct intelligence activities against the United States. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., who was engaged in furnishing top secret information from the National Security Agency to representatives of the Netherlands Government, fully portrays the inherent danger in such intelligence activities. Once vital information reaches another nation, our security with respect to such information is only as good as the security of the foreign government.

The purpose of this memorandum, therefore, is to alert you to the necessity of promptly bringing to the Bureau's attention any information developed indicating representatives of foreign countries are engaged in intelligence activities here. Our basic policy is to conduct investigations only in instances where we receive allegations indicating an individual representing a for... nation is engaging in activities in violation of our laws or oth... wise constitutes a security menace.

CC: 2 - Boston
2 - Chicago
2 - Cleveland
2 - Detroit
2 - Los Angeles
2 - New Orleans
2 - New York
2 - Philadelphia
2 - Pittsburgh
2 - San Francisco
2 - Seattle

PERSONAL ATTENTION
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RJL:em
(33)

The duplicat for this letter is being retained in the office of Supervisor R. J. Lamphere.

DEC 29 1978

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The Bureau is aware that the French, the British, the Israelis, the Germans, and a number of other nations either have regularly assigned intelligence representatives in the United States or, from time to time, send such representatives to the United States. In many instances such representatives deal with United States Government agencies on an official basis. At the same time, it is possible that such representatives are engaged in other intelligence activities while here. We are requesting other Government agencies who deal with intelligence representatives of foreign governments to keep us advised of the identities of foreign intelligence representatives in the United States. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is incumbent upon us to be alert to develop information on foreign intelligence representatives and to exploit any situation which may develop indicating such persons are endangering United States security.

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CONFIDENTIAL

VIA LIAISON

Date: November 18, 1954

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

This Bureau has received information in a number of instances in the recent past where representatives of so-called "friendly nations" have engaged in intelligence activities in violation of existing United States statutes and against the best interests of the United States. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., wherein vital information from the National Security Agency was furnished to representatives of the Netherlands Government, illustrates the security menace to the United States Government in such activities.

We are aware of the identity of certain intelligence representatives of friendly countries who are stationed in the United States. We are aware that certain of these representatives officially represent their governments in dealing with agencies of the United States Government. In other instances, it has come to our attention that intelligence representatives of foreign governments make visits to the United States to confer with United States agencies. Frequently, however, we are not officially notified when such individuals come to the United States as intelligence representatives and, while other United States agencies are probably officially sponsoring the visits of such representatives, the possibility remains that such persons may, while in the United States, engage in intelligence missions which are not known to the United States agency sponsoring the visit.

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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

RJL:em
(6)
1 copy to AAG William F. Tompkins

Delivered by SE 27 11-19-54 Mail Room

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We would, therefore, like to be notified by the recipients of this letter when information is received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government is coming to the United States. We would like to be advised in the event any agency sets up a liaison arrangement with such an intelligence representative and to be furnished with brief details of his approved activity. This information is needed in order to guide this Bureau in discharging its responsibilities and, at the same time, it will enable us to advise the appropriate agency in the event information is received that the intelligence representative is acting outside the scope of his approved activity. Similarly, any information concerning the activities of these intelligence representatives coming to the attention of any agency which would appear to be outside the scope of their prescribed activity should be brought to the attention of this Bureau. These data will assist us in eliminating unnecessary inquiries and in concentrating on those matters of this type which merit close attention.

We would like to have this information with respect to intelligence representatives now in the United States and, on a continuing basis, with respect to future arrivals. Of course, we desire to continue to be furnished data concerning suspected intelligence representatives who arrive and with whom no working arrangement exists.

The above request is also being directed separately to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; the Director of Special Investigations, the Inspector General, Department of the Air Force, and the National Security Agency.

CC: 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

TO E. F. Noel, CIA
11/22/54
AM

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

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CONFIDENTIAL

Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

November 18, 1954

Director, FBI

5-1
2-1

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter to Mr. Dennis A. Flinn, Director, Office of Security, Department of State, Washington, D. C., in which there is being set forth the request that other agencies of the United States Government notify this Bureau when they have knowledge of the identities of intelligence representatives of so-called "friendly foreign nations" who are in the United States.

It was thought you would be interested in this as intelligence activities aimed against the United States, regardless of the country from which they emanate, do constitute a security hazard.

You will note from the attached letter that this request is also being directed to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; the Director of Special Investigations, the Inspector General, Department of the Air Force, and the National Security Agency.

Attachment

RJL:em
(5)

RECEIVED - FBI

COMM - FBI
NOV 18 1954
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65-63113-3
NOV 19 1954
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Gandy

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CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Received by Liaison 12-14-54 SDE

14 December 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

(9)

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter dated 18 November 1954, Subject: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations.

For your interim information, preliminary study of this particular problem is underway, although a firm plan for supplying the desired information in a uniform and expeditious manner and on a continuing basis has not been completed. However, in the course of our inquiry it has been observed that the National Security Agency in many cases would be able to supply additional data concerning the personalities involved in the form of biographical or background information which may be of further assistance to you in this particular effort. With your approval the scope of the information requested from this Agency will be enlarged to include this additional material when available.

I wish to assure you that your request is receiving our careful study and that a basic report will be forthcoming at an early date.

Sincerely,

RALPH J. CANINE
Lieutenant General, US Army
Director

4

RECORDED - 3 - 6

18 DEC 21 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

21166

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Received from OSI
Date 2-14-55

ATTN: Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan
Liaison Agent

RE: Intelligence Coverage of
Diplomatic Representatives
of Friendly Foreign Nations

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter, above subject, dated 18 November 1954.

This office is in receipt of a communication from the Directorate of Intelligence, U. S. Air Force which is quoted as follows:

"In order to provide the Directorate of Special Investigations with the information necessary to satisfy the FBI request contained in the inclosed letter, the Directorate of Intelligence in the future will notify your office when foreign intelligence representatives visit the US at D/I invitation or under D/I sponsorship."

For your information, names of foreign intelligence representatives furnished by the Directorate of Intelligence will be checked in the Office of Special Investigations Central Indices for any additional information prior to transmission to your office. This office will, of course, bring to your attention any additional information received concerning visits to the United States of intelligence representatives of foreign governments.

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EX-112

- 7

Sincerely,

17 FEB 8 1955

F. L. WELCH
Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Div.
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

3 15 1955

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ONI 05500.4
Op-921B
7 Feb 1955

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

ONI INTERNAL INSTRUCTION 05500.4

From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: All Division, Branch, and Section Heads, ONI

Subj: Provision of information to the FBI on foreign intelligence representatives

1. Purpose. To provide for notification to the FBI of visits to the United States by intelligence representatives of foreign governments.

2. Discussion.

a. The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation has expressed the following requirements, in connection with the Bureau's internal security responsibilities:

(1) Notification of current or prospective visits of intelligence representatives of foreign governments to the United States, being sponsored by, or which are within the purview of, the Department of the Navy,

(2) Information as to any liaison arrangements with such visitors, and a brief summary of their approved activity,

(3) Information indicating activities on the part of a visitor outside the scope of his approved visit purpose,

(4) Any information on suspected intelligence representatives with whom no working arrangements exist.

b. The FBI is aware of the identity of the foreign naval and air attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, and of the general nature of the approved activities of such attaches. It is therefore considered that the FBI's requirements as to this category of intelligence representatives will normally be served by providing the Bureau with current rosters of accredited attaches and a current edition of the Office of Naval Intelligence Guide for such attaches, as well as notification as to the projected travel of Soviet and Satellite attaches. However, any other information as to the activities of attaches which are of an internal security nature and are outside their authorized scope, is of interest to the FBI and should be provided.

3. Action.

a. Op-92B2 will continue to provide the FBI with current information as to the identity of attaches accredited to the Department of

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the Navy, and with current information as to their approved activities (Guide for Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy). Op-92B2 will also pass to the FBI, the State Department, and Op-921E, in accordance with current procedures, notifications of projected travel received from Soviet and Satellite attaches.

b. Other information indicating activities on the part of an attache which is in contravention of approved attache behavior will be brought to the attention of the Director of Naval Intelligence, via Op-92B2. If the Director determines that it has internal security aspects, Op-921E will pass the information to the FBI, by memorandum or through liaison.

c. Information of the nature discussed in paragraph 2.a. above (and concerning personnel other than accredited attaches) will be passed by memorandum from the Division Head concerned (or by Op-92B2, if appropriate, on visitors sponsored by the Director of Naval Intelligence or higher authority) to Op-921E, for forwarding to the FBI.

H. E. Dennel

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 14

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-921B/dtn
Ser 05491P92

8 FEB 1955

CONFIDENTIAL

re: Intell. Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Countries

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of November 18, 1954, wherein you advised that the Bureau would like to be notified when information is received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government is coming to the United States. Your letter requested details of any liaison arrangements with such representatives, of their approved activities, and of any activities appearing to be outside the scope of their approved missions.

As you are aware, most foreign countries have officially accredited Naval and Air Attaches for conducting appropriate liaison on naval and naval air matters with the Department of the Navy. These attaches and members of their staffs, with the sanction of the Department, make innumerable visits and contacts with naval representatives and representatives of private contractors to the Navy. It is assumed that, with the exception of the travel of Soviet and Satellite Attaches, your interest does not extend to the day-to-day activities of these representatives as long as such activities remain within normal and authorized bounds.

There is transmitted for your information a copy of the current monthly roster of Foreign Naval and Air Attaches, and a copy of the Office of Naval Intelligence Guide for such attaches. The roster will be provided you on a monthly basis henceforward.

Further, any information which may come to our attention and which suggests improper activities of an internal security nature by foreign Naval and Air Attaches will be provided promptly.

With respect to intelligence representatives visiting this country, you will be notified, in accordance with the request contained in your letter.

Sincerely,

Earl F. Espe

CARL F. ESPE
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Director of Naval Intelligence

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

INDEXED-33

Encl:
(1) Roster of Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, of 1 Jan 1955
(2) Guide for Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, of Jul 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-101

FEB 10 1955

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COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

This document consists of 1 pages
No 1 of 10 Copies, Series A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 10, 1955

SECRET

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On occasion it has proved important in connection with United States interests in and relations with the other American Republics to obtain intelligence information on activities taking place within the United States. Specifically, it is important that the Department keep track of the movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in this country when there are reasons to believe that subversive activities directed at the other Governments of this Hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. Such activities are against the national interests of the United States in so far as they may result in developments which could endanger United States lives, threaten United States business interests and cause friction within the inter-American system.

In the past the FBI has always cooperated in furnishing the Department in specific Latin American cases with information available from established sources, but it has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillance in cases where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws. It is felt that while this information is helpful, it does not completely fill the gap in the intelligence information important in the conduct of foreign relations. It is understood that the CIA, while interested in foreign intelligence, does not carry out surveillance operations within the confines of the United States.

It would be most appreciated if you could express an opinion as to how surveillance of selected Latin American visitors to this country might be arranged on an individual case basis.

An identical letter is being sent to the CIA in the hope that a coordinated approach can be made.

Sincerely yours,

65-63113-34X-4

Robert Murphy

RECORDED - 14

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

OCT 10 1955

SECRET

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 16

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: 10-13-55

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

cc - Boardman
Belmont
Branigan
Liaison
Sanders

Tolson
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Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
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Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICANS

By letter of 10/10/55 Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under-secretary of State, noted that it is important that State keep track of movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in U.S. when there are reasons to believe subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. The letter notes that the FBI has cooperated in furnishing information from established sources but "has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillance in cases where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws." Letter requests opinion as to how surveillance of selected Latin American visitors might be arranged on individual case basis and notes that identical letter being sent to CIA in the hope a coordinated approach can be made.

In November, 1954, Bureau refused State request for surveillance of Pedro Estrada, Director, Venezuelan Security Police, who was brought here by State and escorted around by State Department Security Division agent. In August, 1955, State requested Bureau furnish as complete information as possible regarding movements of Colonel Romulo Fernandez* and his aide during 3 day stay in Miami. No request for surveillance made and State was advised none being conducted; individuals covered by other means and State furnished information developed. No other identifiable instances where State has requested or indicated possible desirability of physical surveillance.

Attached is suggested letter to State advising Bureau investigates promptly cases indicating subversive action against other Governments in this hemisphere using investigative techniques appropriate; that full-time surveillances require tremendous expenditures of manpower and in most cases more information can be obtained through other techniques but Bureau not reluctant to use physical surveillance when circumstances warrant; that when State has creditable information of type of activity referred to, it should be referred to Bureau in order that prompt investigation may be made; and that Bureau will consider physical surveillance when requested by State when agreed it is warranted. Attached letter also notes it would be desirable, appropriate and in accordance with U.S. laws that such individuals not be allowed to enter U.S. when reason to believe they would engage in such activities.

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INDEXED - 14

50 OCT 26 1955

65-149113-34X1

Enclosure
10-14-55

* Venezuelan Army Chief of Staff

10 OCT 20 1955

ESS:mgh:amg:(6)

ess

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DocId:32199554 Page 17

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the attached letter be forwarded to Mr. Murphy, the Deputy Undersecretary of State.

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SECRET

cc - Boardman
- Belmont
- Branigan
- Liaison
- Sanders

65-63113-34X
~~62-37147-240~~

October 14, 1955

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Reference is made to your letter of October 10, 1955, which notes that it is important for the Department of State to keep track of the movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in this country when there are reasons to believe that subversive activities directed at the other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in this country. Your letter also notes that this Bureau has shown an understandable reluctance to conduct direct surveillance of such Latin Americans where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws. You requested an opinion as to how surveillances of selected Latin American visitors to this country might be arranged on an individual case basis.

When there is creditable information available indicating that subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in the United States, the FBI takes prompt investigative action in view of the probability of violations of the registration or neutrality provisions of United States laws. In conducting these investigations all logical investigative techniques are used, including physical surveillances where circumstances would warrant. Full-time physical surveillances require a tremendous expenditure of manpower, however, and are practicable only in connection with some phases of highly important cases in the security or criminal fields. In the greater majority of cases more actual information can be obtained through such investigative techniques as spot-type surveillance, the use of available sources of information and informants, the development of special sources in a particular case and the use of other highly confidential investigative techniques where appropriate. There is, however, no reluctance on the part of the FBI to conduct physical surveillances where the circumstances warrant such action.

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Holloman
Gandy

Enclosure to memo Belmont to Boardman, 10/13/55, ESS:mgh:amc, re: "STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICAN VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES."

ESS:mgh:amc
(7)

SECRET

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DocId:32199554 Page 19

Letter to Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State

When the State Department has creditable information that certain Latin Americans are in this country for the purpose of planning and coordinating subversive activities directed at either the United States or other governments of this hemisphere, it will be appreciated if such information is brought to the attention of the FBI immediately in order that an appropriate investigation may be promptly initiated. Every effort will be made in these cases to develop those aspects which may be of particular interest to the State Department and consideration will be given to the utilization of a physical surveillance when requested by the State Department where it is agreed that this type of coverage is warranted and necessary. As indicated in your letter, it will be necessary to consider these matters on an individual case basis.

In those instances where there is reason to believe that these individuals would engage in such activities while in the United States, it would appear to be most desirable, appropriate and in accordance with United States laws that they not be allowed to enter this country, in the absence of overriding diplomatic considerations.

Sincerely yours,

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 20

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OCT 19 1955

The Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Reference is made to your letter of 10 October 1955, relative to the problem of conducting surveillance of certain Latin American nationals who might be suspected of carrying on subversive activities in the United States, directed against Latin American countries. In this regard you are correct in your understanding that the CIA does not conduct such surveillances within the confines of the United States. Mr. Hoover has furnished me a copy of his reply to your inquiry setting forth the FBI's jurisdiction and responsibilities in this matter.

We have been furnishing to the Department and to the FBI such intelligence information as we have obtained through our operations abroad bearing upon possible subversive activities of the type of person you describe, as such information became available to us. It would also be helpful if we could receive from time to time from the Department, leads which you may receive and which we could possibly follow up in the Latin American country against which subversive activities are being carried on.

In order to assist us in developing our coverage of this field, we would suggest that you designate someone in the Department of State who could confer with the appropriate persons in this Agency, and if you will let me know whom you will designate for this purpose, I will arrange to put him in touch with my representative. Also, if you see no objection, I will mention this matter to the members of the IAC as it is possible that the representatives in Latin America of the member agencies of the IAC might also be able to furnish useful information to the Department.

A copy of this reply is being sent to Mr. Hoover.

Sincerely,

Copy to Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

SIGNED

Allen W. Dulles
Director

65-63113-3A

ENCLOSURE

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DocId:32199554 Page 21

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 19, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

JUNE

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF "FRIENDLY" FOREIGN NATIONS

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

PURPOSE

To propose that the Bureau, with State Department approval, institute limited coverage on the official establishments of selected "friendly" foreign governments in this country, in order to obtain intelligence data to assist the United States in formulating its foreign policy.

THE PROBLEM

There is an intelligence gap existing in this country. The Bureau rather extensively covers the activities of the Soviet bloc, for the purpose of detecting espionage, subversion, and possible espionage, but also to gather intelligence information of value to our Government in formulating policy to deal with the Soviet bloc. We do not systematically cover other countries in like manner.

The problem has two aspects:

1. Intelligence reflecting the policies, planning and views of foreign governments, if obtainable within this country, should be secured and furnished to the high Government officials responsible for our relations with other countries.

RECORDED - 79

2. The Bureau, as the foremost intelligence agency operating within this country, is the agency with the responsibility to produce such intelligence, and failure to do so can subject us to criticism.

I think this should continue to be our policy. It must be for time being. H.

13 NOV 9 1955

PRESENT BUREAU COVERAGE

While we have from time to time instituted investigations and coverage on foreign establishments other than those of the Soviet bloc, such coverage generally has been restricted to instances where there appears to be a need from the security standpoint. For example, we have for a number of years had extensive coverage on

AHB:LL
(5)
cc--Mr. Boardman
cc--Mr. Belmont
cc--Mr. Branigan
cc--Mr. Roach

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DocId:32199554 Page 22

MEMORANDUM TO BOARDMAN FROM BELMONT — JUNE

Israeli intelligence activities in the United States, which has indicated direct intelligence and espionage activity on the part of Israeli diplomatic representatives. In the spring of 1954, when the Guatemalan revolution was brewing, we opened rather extensive coverage of the Guatemalan Embassy and developed intelligence information of interest to other U. S. agencies. We have developed informants in the diplomatic establishments of China, Indonesia, Japan and Korea, and are making efforts to develop informants in the embassies of Ceylon and India.

Through the Bureau's CODE WORD Program, designed to obtain the codes and cyphers of foreign countries, we have obtained code material of India, Israel, Nationalist China, Japan, Yugoslavia, The Philippines, Switzerland, Guatemala, West Germany, and Spain, which has been of inestimable value in the cryptanalysis field.

While we have stayed away from United Nations as such, and feel that we should continue to do so, we have established coverage of the Soviet Delegation to the UN, and we have developed informants among UN employees, who report on Soviet bloc activities to a limited extent.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Bureau is an intelligence organization and a large portion of our prestige is the result of intelligence-type operations successfully handled. It is far better for us to consider this problem now rather than to have someone else raise the issue later and perhaps force us into a program we do not want.

2. While the coverage of the "friendly" diplomatic establishments referred to above has met with some success, particularly insofar as the Anagram Progran is concerned, the fact remains that there is no U. S. agency presently attempting to cover, on a continuing basis, the diplomatic establishments of "friendly" countries in the United States, to the extent that the United States might be aware of their intelligence activities in this country, their actual attitude toward the U.S., their relations with the Soviet bloc, and their plans in international affairs, particularly as they relate to the U.S.

3. International developments more and more reflect the need for such intelligence information, particularly relating to certain countries which are friendly at this time, but whose internal situations are such that their international positions could be changed, thereby affecting the world balances of power or causing serious international incidents which would embarrcss the U.S. Through intelligence in advance, the U.S. may be able to avoid such problems.

I would want more documentation on this.- 2 H

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OBSERVATIONS (continued)

4. Since January, 1954, CIA has indicated on four separate occasions a desire to explore the positive intelligence potentials of the United Nations. Allen Dulles at his last visit mentioned this. H.

5. Certainly, there are dangers involved in any attempt to cover official establishments of "friendly" foreign countries. Coverage would have to be most discreet. We could not even attempt to utilize the same type of extensive coverage we have on the Soviet bloc.

6. If we went into a program of this nature, we would have to have funds. Regardless of how limited the coverage is, it will take money.

7. A program of this nature should be run by and within the control of the Bureau; however, it should have the blessings of high officials outside the Bureau and, particularly, the endorsement of the State Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we institute a program designed to gather intelligence from "friendly" foreign official establishments in this country, starting on a highly restricted basis--namely, by installing wire taps and, where possible with full security, microphone coverage, on selected foreign establishments. Included in these establishments would be embassies and consulates, and delegations to the United Nations. The selection of the countries to be covered will be based on those indicated by the State Department to be "problem children" or the most fruitful potential sources of intelligence. Any further coverage beyond technical and microphone coverage will depend on what leads are developed through these sources and what can be done on a most discreet basis. We will continue our Anagram Program and will continue our efforts to develop informants within these establishments when such action can be done discreetly.

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RECOMMENDATIONS (continued):

2. That Liaison discuss this matter with Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, pointing out to him that there is an intelligence gap and that this Bureau contemplates such limited coverage, with State Department endorsement and approval; that Mr. Murphy indicate those countries where at the present time State Department feels there is a need and a potential for such intelligence; that Mr. Murphy be advised that any needs of the Defense Department along this line should be funneled to the Bureau through the State Department.

2. I have no objection to you informally discussing this with Murphy provided you get his reaction only but do not speak to me again about it. H

3. After Mr. Murphy has been consulted, that we advise the Attorney General, in writing, of the intelligence gap presently existing, our proposal relative thereto, and the results of our conference with the State Department, indicating either that we are going ahead, with his approval (if the State Department endorses this program), or that we are not going ahead (if the State Department fails to endorse the program).

not at this time. Let me have Murphy's reaction & then we'll see. H.

4. If it is decided that we should proceed with this program, we should point out to the Attorney General that additional funds will be necessary for its implementation.

I am opposed, as indicated on Page 1

I don't see how we could get funds for this — Sir

I don't like the idea of having trouble trying to keep from impounding $70,000 over & above

Conference with Director, recommendation that we grant authority

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 21, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

JUNE

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF "FRIENDLY" FOREIGN NATIONS

Tolson
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Rosen
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In accordance with the Director's instructions noted on my memorandum of October 19, 1955, Mr. Philcox of Liaison informally discussed with Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, the possibility of intelligence coverage of official establishments of selected friendly foreign nations. At the outset and at the conclusion of the discussion Philcox made it very clear to Mr. Murphy that we were not approcching him with a definite proposal and we were not seeking a definite commitment from the Department of State at this time but we were merely seeking his informal reaction for our guidance in considering this problem. It was pointed out to Mr. Murphy that we already do have coverage of the establishments of the Soviet bloc countries. It was pointed out that we also have coverage of the Israeli Embassy because of the intelligence and espionage activities on the part of Israeli diplomatic representatives. It was pointed out that we also opened a rather extensive coverage of the Guatemalan Embassy in the Spring of 1954 when the Guatemalan revolution was brewing and developed intelligence information of interest to other U. S. agencies. Mr. Murphy was advised that there appears to be an intelligence gap in that no regular and concerted effort has been made to obtain information of interest regarding the plans, policies, and intentions of friendly foreign nations. It was pointed out that this information would, of course, be of more interest to the Department of State and the Defense Department than to the Bureau. Mr. Murphy was advised that this coverage would be limited to discreet technical surveillances and discreet limited investigations based upon information received.

Mr. Murphy said it appears to him that such coverage on a very limited basis has good possibilities. He stated that he is very happy to know that there is such good thinking on this subject. He stated that in the event such coverage should be instituted, it should be on a very limited basis and only in those establishments which are the real "trouble" areas. He said that, of course, the world situation changes fast and that the coverage would have to be gauged accordingly. In the event such coverage was instituted at the present time, the only establishments which he would recommend covering would be Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Israel. (Israel is already covered.) He stated that no coverage would be advisable at this time on such countries as Greece, Turkey, Iran, or Iraq since the conditions in those countries are not

NWP:lw (8)

RECORDED - 78

1-Mr. Boardman
1-Mr. Hennrich
1-Mr. Sanders
1-Liaison Section Tickler
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Philcox

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sufficiently serious to warrant such coverage. He stated that such establishments as the Embassy of India could possibly be covered on a long-range basis because of India's extremely "neutralist" position. He said it is possible that considerable information of interest could be obtained through such coverage.

Mr. Murphy made it clear that he was not making any firm commitment at this time as to his complete approval or as to the countries which should be covered but he was merely giving his offhand reaction to the Bureau's questions. He stated that in the event the Bureau considers this more seriously he would, of course, like to have the opportunity to consult with other Department of State officials and furnish the Bureau with positive guidance and suggestions as to the countries to be covered. It was stressed to Mr. Murphy that this is merely in the exploratory stage and that we will contact him in the event we consider this possibility more seriously.

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information. Cost figures based on the above facts are being compiled.

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ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

No. 1 of 2 Copies, Series A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 25, 1955

93011

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for your letter of October 14, 1955 in which you stated that there is no reluctance on the part of the FBI to conduct physical surveillance of selected Latin American visitors to this country where the circumstances warrant such action. Your assurances that every effort will be made in these cases to develop those aspects which may be of particular interest to the Department of State and that consideration will be given to the utilization of a physical surveillance when requested by the Department of State where it is agreed that this type of coverage is warranted and necessary, should prove helpful in handling these cases in the future.

When the Department of State has reason to believe that visiting Latin Americans may be engaged in planning and coordinating subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere, such information will be brought to the attention of the FBI through established channels as heretofore, together with an explanation of the Department's objectives and requirements, in order that an appropriate investigation may be initiated.

The continued cooperation of the FBI is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary

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27 OCT 28 1955

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SECRET

EX-104

OCT 28 1955

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DocId:32199554 Page 28

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 18, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICANS

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sanders
1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

Tolson
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Nichols
Belmont
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Mohr
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of 10-13-55. By letter dated 10-10-55 Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, noted that it was important that State Department keep track of movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in the U.S. when there are reasons to believe subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. The letter noted that the FBI had cooperated in furnishing information from established sources but "has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillances in cases where there is no evidence of or reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the U.S. or violation of U.S. laws." A reply dated 10-14-55 was sent to Murphy. By letter dated 10-14-55 a copy of our letter to Murphy was sent to Allen Dulles of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It should be noted that CIA also received a copy of Murphy's letter to us.

On 11-16-55 James Angleton of the CIA confidentially advised Liaison Agent Papich that Allen Dulles might make some comments concerning Murphy's letter before the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting (*) week of 11-21-55. Our position concerning this matter was clearly set forth in our reply to Murphy 10-14-55. We advised that when there is creditable information available indicating that subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in the U.S., the FBI takes prompt investigative action. We advised that in conducting these investigations all logical investigative techniques are used including physical surveillances where the circumstances warrant it. We made it clear that there was no reluctance on the part of the Bureau to conduct physical surveillances when deemed necessary but we also pointed out that there were instances where information could be obtained through other means than physical surveillances. We advised State that when that agency received creditable information concerning Latin Americans involved in subversive activities directed at either the U.S. or other governments, we would appreciate receiving the information immediately in order that an investigation could be promptly initiated. We stated that every effort would be made to develop those aspects which might be of particular interest to State and that we would give consideration to the utilization of a physical surveillance when requested and when it was agreed that such type of coverage was warranted and necessary. We indicated that when considering these matters it would be necessary to evaluate each on an individual basis. State's attention was directed to the fact that where there was reason to believe that Latin Americans would be engaged in subversive activities while in the U.S. it would appear to be most desirable that they not be allowed to enter the country in the absence of overriding diplomatic considerations.

INDEXED RECORDED 33 62-29769-99 NOV 30 1955

SJP:fjb (*) IAC meeting for week of November 21, 1955, cancelled.

6 DEC 22 1955

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Memo to Mr. Boardman
from Mr. Belmont

ACTION:

In the event this matter is brought up at the IAC meeting, we will be guided by our position described above and we will wait to hear what comments Mr. Dulles may make. We will be particularly on the alert for any maneuver which possibly might be forming as a result of joint CIA - State collaboration.

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GTA GSA FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: November 29, 1955

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At the IAC meeting on November 29, 1955, Mr. Dulles of CIA introduced a CIA paper, not on the agenda, going into developments in Afghanistan, with particular reference to strong indications that Afghanistan may be going into the Soviet camp. During the discussion, it appeared to be the opinion of the IAC group that the Soviet government is able to offer considerable advantages to Afghanistan in the way of trade routes bypassing Pakistan, with which Afghanistan is having difficulties, and through possible financial and military support. As a result, it was the feeling that there is a strong possibility Afghanistan will gradually fall within the control of the Soviets, although ostensibly remaining a sovereign state.

There were several changes suggested in the CIA paper, and Mr. Kuhrts will get a copy of it for our benefit.

In line with our recent discussions, it is suggested that a memorandum be prepared, briefly posing the problem that Afghanistan may come under Soviet control and then reflecting what, if any, threat Afghanistan representatives or nationalist groups in the United States would pose from the internal security standpoint.

This may also provide an opportunity to again mention to Mr. Robert Murphy of the State Department the pending consideration by State as to whether we should establish coverage of certain "friendly" countries in the United States for intelligence purposes, utilizing the present situation in Afghanistan as a medium.

AHB:LL
(5)
cc--Mr. Belmont
cc--Mr. Hennrich
cc--Mr. Branigan
cc--Mr. M. W. Kuhrts

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION SEE FILE 62-90718-330

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12 JAN 30 1956

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 31

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L.V. Boardman

FROM : A.H. Belmont

DATE: December 5, 1955

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Philcox
Mr. Sanders
Mr. deBettencourt

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Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan, about size of Texas, is landlocked country in Middle East, surrounded by USSR (north), Pakistan (south and east) and Iran (west). Traditionally, she has advantageously played off one great nation against another. At Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting 11/29/55, possibility of Afghanistan gradually falling into Soviet control was discussed. IAC group of opinion that Soviet Government able to offer considerable advantages to Afghanistan through trade routes bypassing Pakistan, traditional rival of Afghanistan with which Afghanistan is having difficulties, and through possible financial and military support. As result, it was felt there is strong possibility Afghanistan will gradually fall within Soviet control, although ostensibly remaining sovereign state.

Afghanistan maintains Embassy in Washington, D. C., Consulate in New York City, and honorary consul in San Francisco. No information received Afghan officials in US engaged in political or subversive activities. During last 4 years no information received any Afghan groups in US engaged in subversive activities. No Afghan nationals on Security Index. In event Soviet economic gains in Afghanistan lead to political control of country, we would have to consider giving comparable coverage to Afghan diplomatic establishments and official personnel as now given to Soviet satellite official establishments.

If Afghanistan becomes openly pro-Soviet, we would have to consider dangerousness of Afghan nationals in US as regards internal security and initiate appropriate investigative action.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Liaison should call to attention Mr. Robert Murphy, State Department, discussion of IAC of Afghanistan, in connection with consideration by State as to whether we should establish coverage of certain "friendly" countries in US for intelligence purposes.

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JMD/omr/bcf BCF

(6) FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION SEE [illegible]

62-90718-[illegible]

17 JAN 19 1956

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 32

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: December 13, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 12-5-55 in the above-captioned matter. In connection with our coverage of certain "friendly" countries in U.S. for intelligence purposes, Liaison was instructed to contact Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, and point out to him the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) thoughts concerning Afghanistan. Liaison was further instructed to ask State if they would care to consider the coverage of this country at this time.

Mr. Murphy is on annual leave for two weeks and before leaving advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that any matters concerning this coverage of "friendly" countries should be taken up with William M. Rountree, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, Department of State.. On 12-12-55 Mr. Bartlett discussed instant matter with Mr. Rountree. Mr. Rountree indicated that this coverage would be most interesting; however, he does not consider that it will be very productive in view of the fact that the Afghanistan Ambassador, Mr. Mohammad Kabir Ludin, is definitely pro-Western in his thinking and actions. Mr. Rountree stated he would like to have the Bureau cover this Embassy on a trial basis for 60 days and if that appears productive, we should then continue. He indicated that practically all the conversation would be in English; therefore, would present no translation problem.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Bureau set up coverage on the Afghanistan establishment in Washington for a trial period of 60 days.

OHB:fjb (8)

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sanders
1 - Mr. deBettencourt
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bartlett

See Addendum on page 2

65-63113
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146 JAN 23 1956

17 JAN 19 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 33

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman from Mr. Belmont

ADDENDUM: JMD:dmd 12-14-55

In view of above, Inspector Hennrich telephoned SAC Laughlin, WFO, 10 a.m., 12-14-55, instructing immediate survey be made to determine if technical coverage Afghan Embassy feasible and to immediately advise Bureau.

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DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1956

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy.

I know that this work has meant extra hours and expense. Mr. Bartlett has been especially helpful to us during this period, and I want you to know particularly of our appreciation.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Robert Murphy

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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EX-111

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SAC, Washington Field (Orig & 1) December 3, 1956

Director, FBI (65-63113) PERSONAL ATTENTION

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE
OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

In the recent past, and particularly during the month of November, I have noted that your office has been forwarding a great volume of intelligence material to the Bureau. I have reference to the information produced by your established sources and relating to the tense international situations, especially those created by the crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Much of the material has been of a high intelligence nature or potential and, upon its receipt at the Bureau, has been given within-the-hour dissemination to other agencies and departments, particularly the Department of State. The latter Department has informed me that it has placed a high evaluation on some of this intelligence and has found it most useful in its day-to-day operations.

I am writing to you to stress the importance of continuing the flow of this vital information to the Bureau to enable us not only to maintain but to increase the efficiency of our operations in this field.

It is recognized that the establishment of additional sources for the production of this material and the servicing of these sources have called for an even greater application to their duties on the part of the personnel of your office assigned to this work. I request that you convey my personal appreciation to them for their past efforts in this connection and advise them that upon their continued efforts rests, to a large extent, the degree of success of this phase of the Bureau's over-all intelligence program.

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NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 36

Tic:

SAC, New York (Orig & 1) December 3, 1956

Director, FBI (65-63113) PERSONAL ATTENTION

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF Diplomatic Representatives OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES
Foreign Nations

In the recent past, and particularly during the month of November, I have noted that your office has been forwarding a great volume of intelligence material to the Bureau. I have reference to the information produced by your established sources and relating to the tense international situations, especially those created by the crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Much of the material has been of a high intelligence nature or potential and, upon its receipt at the Bureau, has been given within-the-hour dissemination to other agencies and departments, particularly the Department of State. The latter Department has informed me that it has placed a high evaluation on some of this intelligence and has found it most useful in its day-to-day operations.

I am writing to you to stress the importance of continuing the flow of this vital information to the Bureau to enable us not only to maintain but to increase the efficiency of our operations in this field.

It is recognized that the establishment of additional sources for the production of this material and the servicing of these sources have called for an even greater application to their duties on the part of the personnel of your office assigned to this work. I request that you convey my personal appreciation to them for their past efforts in this connection and advise them that upon their continued efforts rests, to a large extent, the degree of success of this phase of the Bureau's over-all intelligence program.

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65-63113-58

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DEC 6 1956

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Belmont
Mr. Boardman

The Attorney General

December 6, 1956

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE
OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

RECORDED - 28 65-63113-61

As a result of action taken by this Bureau over a year ago, we, at the present time, have a well-functioning program designed to produce positive intelligence information in this country concerning various foreign nations. This intelligence information relates to the policy which these foreign nations are pursuing or developing in connection with various international matters.

With the development of the recent crises in the Middle East and Eastern Eurppe we found that our efforts in this field were especially rewarding. Through numerous sources which have been established during the past year we secured voluminous intelligence data which were given within-the-hour dissemination to other Governmental departments and officials.

Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy has addressed a letter to me concerning some of the intelligence information which has been sent to the Department of State during recent weeks. Mr. Murphy commented as follows:

> "I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy."

In view of the keen interest you have expressed in the past in the operations of this Bureau, I felt that you would like to be advised of the above.

65-63113

WRW:pbb
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MAILED 5
DEC 6 1956
COMM-FBI

MEMO BELMONT TO
BOARDMAN 12/5/56
WRW:PBB:mrs

DEC 13 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 38

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1 - Sanders

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 5/16/58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Tolson
Nichols
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

We have program to develop sources in diplomatic establishments of friendly countries which has worked without a hitch until recent weeks when J. P. McDonnell of State Department first declined clearance for interview with two individuals at Embassy of Pakistan and later declined clearance for interviews with individuals at German and Turkish Embassies - all declinations being based primarily on fact that these countries are friendly and if interview reported to Embassy it could strain relations. We have notified field to discontinue efforts to develop sources at these Embassies as a result.

Sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources to produce not only investigative data but also intelligence data of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. Bureau is expected to produce intelligence data and we can anticipate criticism as well as operational moves by other agencies to fill vacuum if our operations do not produce necessary data. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Scrambling for sources in reaction to problems is too late and ineffective.

Vital part of our coverage of friendly nations is continuing development of informants and sources (persons) in diplomatic establishments in U.S. This is recognized intelligence technique and is aimed at all countries where need for data exists with emphasis on "trouble spot" countries that tend to drift toward, or are targets of, Soviet Bloc and those countries involved in situations with international ramifications. This program has paid off in sound benefits and existing sources represent effective outposts for gathering data in event of emergency as well as for investigative purposes.

Program is generally aimed at American employees and has been tightly controlled as evidenced by lack of repercussions from approaches. We first obtain State Department clearance to investigate prospect without revealing purpose. We then conduct extensive background investigation of prospect. If this reveals potential is good and risk element negligible, we secure State clearance for interview. First interview is conducted to assess potential, responsiveness

Enclosure
65-63113
1 - Belmont
1 - Roach
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mossburg
SBD:bbr (6)

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EX-123

20 MAY 23 1958

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DocId:32199554 Page 39

and willingness without directly requesting cooperation. Some offer to furnish data at outset. If they do not, dependent on results of first interview we authorize second interview to solicit cooperation.

Refusal of clearance for such interviews is the prerogative of State Department which must take into consideration question of international relations. Key point here is that while State Department may give clearance for investigation of prospect its subsequent denial of clearance for interview results in wasted investigative effort. It is clear we are going to have to give field some guidance to avoid this.

It is believed we can effectively handle this by carefully controlled selection of specific "trouble spot" countries where program of source development warranted. We can then clear our intentions with State Department before authorizing field to expend any investigative effort. This will put State Department on notice as to our objectives at outset and will eliminate the wasted motion of cleared investigations followed by denial of interview clearance.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to interested field offices guiding them along the line indicated above.

pl Bur mm V.
This makes sense.
Q

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 40

Mossburg
Sanders
Donahoe
May 20, 1958

SAC, Washington Field

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Reference Bulet 11/18/54 which concerned responsibilities of the field to be alert to indications that diplomatic representatives of ostensibly friendly nations, outside the Soviet Bloc, are engaging in intelligence activities in the U.S.

Sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources to produce not only investigative data but also intelligence data of value to Bureau and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Vital part of our coverage of friendly nations is continuing development of informants and sources in diplomatic establishments in the U.S. This program has paid off in sound benefits and existing sources represent effective outposts for obtaining data in event of emergency and for investigative purposes.

State Department clearance is required prior to investigation, and again prior to interview, of a potential source employed in a diplomatic establishment. In recent weeks the State Department has declined clearance for interviews with potential sources in the diplomatic establishments of Pakistan, Germany and Turkey. These declinations have been based primarily on the fact that these countries are friendly and if interview reported to embassy involved it would strain diplomatic relations.

MAY 23 1958
MAILED 4

REC- 135

65-56113-90

1 - Boston PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Chicago PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Cleveland PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Detroit PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Los Angeles PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - New Orleans PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - New York PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Philadelphia PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Pittsburgh PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - San Francisco PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Seattle PERSONAL ATTENTION

SBD:bbr

7 MAY 27 1958

MAIL ROOM

Copy to Miami
by routing slip for
info action
date 5/14/58
by

See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont 5/16/58 same subject, SBD:bbr re this matter.

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 41

Letter to Washington Field
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations

Recognizing the value as well as the sensitivity of this program, it is desired that the following procedures be put into effect. Effective immediately our efforts in the development of sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations should be based primarily on need and should be directed toward development of sources in diplomatic establishments of ostensibly friendly foreign countries (1) where there is definite indication specific country is drifting toward alignment with Soviet Bloc; (2) where situation in particular country involves serious political or military crisis with international ramifications or possible revolutionary activity and good potential exists for Bureau to produce valuable intelligence data through coverage of diplomatic establishments in U.S.; or (3) where there is a clear and present investigative need.

Bureau authority must be secured prior to initiating any program to develop sources and informants within diplomatic establishments of a specific country outside the Soviet Bloc at which time complete data must be furnished as to need and potential benefit of such a program. If such a program is justified, the Bureau will then discuss the matter with the State Department. Following State Department clearance, the Bureau will notify the interested field office to initiate the program. Bureau authority will still be required for the investigation and interview of each prospect since State Department clearance will be sought on each of these steps.

With respect to those friendly countries where an active program is not warranted, the field should be constantly alert to good source and informant possibilities. Where a good potential exists and the facts warrant, the situation should be brought to the attention of the Bureau promptly in order that State Department clearance may be sought to pursue the matter.

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 42

Letter to Washington Field
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations

All offices should be alert particularly to situations where there is an advance indication that an American is being considered for employment in a foreign diplomatic establishment since this offers an opportunity to develop a source or informant prior to actual employment.

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 43

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mossburg

DATE: 5-26-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

The captioned program consisting of the development of informants and sources in the diplomatic establishments of friendly nations, where warranted, has been a vital part of our intelligence coverage of such nations. In connection with the program, we have always obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of individuals considered as potential sources without revealing to State the purposes of same. Recently the State Department has declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at the Pakistani, German and Turkish embassies (although we previously obtained State clearance for our investigations) based primarily on the fact these countries are friendly and if the interviews were reported to the embassies it might result in straining diplomatic relations. It is noted we discontinued efforts to develop sources in those establishments.

In order to eliminate wasting investigative effort we will obtain State approval to develop sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of a certain country before instituting the program in the field.

In this regard in view of the existing critical political situation in the Middle East, the involvement of Israel in that situation and the activities of Israeli intelligence in the U.S., it is believed we should obtain State clearance for the field to institute a program to endeavor to develop sources and informants in the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C., the Israeli Consulate and UN Delegation in New York City. The principal Israeli intelligence agent in the U.S. known to the Bureau is Rafael Medan who is attached to the Israeli UN Delegation, New York City, but who is frequently at the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C. As a result of his intelligence activities we have under investigation approximately 15 other individuals in New York and Washington, D. C., known or suspected of being engaged in intelligence activities.

1 - 65-58190 (Israeli Consulate, New York City)
1 - 105-10828 (Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C.)
1 - 62-77787-345 (Israeli Delegation to the UN)

EHM:et (8)

REC- 11 — 91

EX-101 23 JUN 5 1958

66 JUN 12 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 44

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont from Mr. Donahoe
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

ACTION:

It is recommended Bureau liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at Israeli establishments previously mentioned with clear understanding we will seek State Department clearance for each investigation and interview.

EKM/mcm

1629

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 45

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 2, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
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Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated May 26, 1958, in the above-captioned matter. Liaison was instructed to contact the Department of State and orally clear our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected bases at the Israeli diplomatic establishments. It was also recommended that we clearly point out to State that we intend to seek State clearance for each investigation and each interview.

Instant matter was discussed on May 29, 1958, with Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State. At that time he advised that he would discuss this matter with the Israeli Desk Officer and would advise the Bureau as soon as possible. On June 2, 1958, Mr. McDonnell advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that State has no objection to the Bureau's proposed course of action of attempting to develop sources and informants at the Israeli diplomatic establishments in the United States. Mr. McDonnell pointed out that State feels that the U. S. citizens who are hired by the Israelis to work at their diplomatic establishments in the United States are given employment only after careful consideration of their nationalistic tendencies; that State feels that most of the U. S. citizens hired by the Israelis are pro-Israeli in their thinking and as a result the Bureau should proceed with caution. Mr. McDonnell further stated that the Bureau should check with State for clearance prior to investigation and interview. Mr. Bartlett advised Mr. McDonnell that this definitely would be done.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-11
EX-101
92
23 JUN 5 1958

OHB:bjt
(9)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Mossberg
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Yellow 65-58190 (Israeli Consulate, New York City)
1 - Yellow 105-10828 (Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C.)
1 - Yellow 62-77787-345 (Israeli Delegation to the UN)
1 - Mr. Bartlett

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 46

SAC, Washington Field

6-4-58

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
65-63113 (Bufile)
ISINT
65-58700 (Bufile)

ReBulet 5-19-58 captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

In view of the present political situation in the Middle East and the activities of the Israeli Intelligence Service in the U.S., the Bureau has obtained State Department clearance for the institution of a program to develop sources and informants at Israeli diplomatic establishments in the U.S.

On 6-2-58 Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, at the time of granting this clearance, pointed out that the State Department feels the U.S. citizens who are hired by the Israelis to work at the diplomatic establishments in the U.S. are given employment only after careful consideration of their nationalistic tendencies; that the State Department feels that most of the U.S. citizens hired by the Israelis are pro-Israeli in their thinking and as a result the Bureau should proceed with caution in connection with this program.

As pointed out in relet, it will still be necessary for your office to obtain State Department clearance through the Bureau for an investigation or interview of prospective sources and informants considered in connection with this program. Investigations of possible sources and informants must be most thorough and discreet and must be handled in conformance with Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions. Interviews must be handled by experienced agents. The interviews should be well thought out in advance and conducted with tact and discreetness. When an individual you have interviewed agrees to cooperate, subsequent contacts should be handled in accord with existing Bureau instructions and you should be alert to any indication that the informant may be a plant.

3 - New York

REC- 11

EHM:et (9)

MAILED 9
JUN 4 - 1958
COMM-FBI

93

JUN 6 1958

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Boardman
Belmont
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50 JUN 12 1958

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NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 47

Letter to SAC, Washington Field
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
65-63113 (Bufile)
ISINT
65-58700 (Bufile)

The Bureau is aware of the delicate problem involved in developing sources and informants in the Israeli field, which problem has been pointed out in previous surveys made by the recipient offices. However, in view of the valuable information that may be obtained through the development of good sources in this field, the Bureau desires that you redouble your efforts in this regard. It is important that you keep in mind in connection with this matter the necessity of carefully handling all phases of the development of this program to assure that there will be no embarrassment to the Government and to the Bureau.

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 48

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Bartlett
1 - Mossburg
1 - G. Moore

DATE: 6-6-58

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Since 10-10-56 we have had a program of developing sources at official establishments in U.S. of various Arab nations and have developed over 10 excellent sources at these various establishments. In connection with this program, we have always obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of the individual considered as a potential source without revealing to State the purpose of same. Although State to date has not declined clearance for interview of any individual under development as a source at an Arab establishment, recently State declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at Pakistani, German and Turkish embassies although clearance had earlier been obtained from State to investigate these individuals. State Department's declination based primarily on fact these countries are friendly and if any interviews were reported to embassies diplomatic relations with country involved might be strained.

In order to eliminate wasting investigative effort on source development in an establishment at which State will not give clearance for interview, memorandum Donahoe to Belmont dated 5-16-58 recommended that we clear our intentions with State Department before authorizing field to expend any investigative effort in developing sources in a particular field since this will put State on notice as to our objectives at outset. That memorandum also stated that we should concentrate in this regard on a controlled selection of specific "trouble-spot" countries where program of source development is warranted.

In this regard, the existing critical political situation in Middle East definitely warrants that we continue our efforts to develop sources at all official establishments in U.S. of following Arab countries: United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria); Saudi Arabia; Iraq; Lebanon; Jordan; Iran; and Yemen.

ACTION:

It is recommended Bureau liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to continue to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at the official establishments in U.S. of each of the above Arab countries with clear understanding we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

65-63113-91

REC-83

1 - 105-23464 (Arab Intelligence Activities in the U.S.)

65-63113
GCM:et
(8)

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NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 49

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 10, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated June 6, 1958, in the above-captioned matter. Referenced memorandum recommended that Liaison orally clear with State the Bureau's intentions to continue to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the official establishments in the United States of the Arab countries and that the Bureau will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview prior to the action taken. The Arab countries involved are United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Iran and Yemen.

Instant matter was discussed on June 9, 1958, by Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section with Mr. J. F. McDonnell, State. Mr. McDonnell pointed out that the governments of some of the Arab countries such as Iraq and Lebanon are friendly toward the United States; and, of course, great care will have to be used in each investigation and interview; that State will consider each request by the Bureau for investigation and interview and, depending on the particular situation at the time, will attempt to give guidance to the Bureau as to the proper action to follow. Mr. McDonnell advised that he could not give an over-all approval at this time because the situation involving a particular country might change.

ACTION:

For the information of the Nationalities Intelligence Section.

OHB:bjt
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. C.C.Moore
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bartlett

REC- 83

15 JUN 18 1958

63 JUN 20 1958

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 50

Tic: 1 - Moore

SAC, New York (105-21200)

6-16-58

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (105-53464)

ARAB INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES
IS - MIDDLE EAST

ReBulet 10-10-56 captioned as above and reBulet 5-19-58 entitled "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Missions."

In line with the information set forth in referenced letter dated 5-19-58 the Department of State has been contacted relative to our program of developing sources and informants at official establishments in the U.S. of the following Arab countries: Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) and Yemen.

The State Department representative with whom this matter was discussed advised that although an over-all approval at this time could not be given because the situation involving a particular country might change, State Department will consider each request by the Bureau for investigation and interview and, depending on the particular situation at the time, will attempt to give guidance to the Bureau as to the proper action to follow. It was also pointed out by the State Department representative that the governments of some of the Arab countries such as Iraq and Lebanon are friendly toward the U.S. and consequently great care will have to be used in each investigation and interview.

In view of the above and in view of the continuing need for sources and informants in the various Arab establishments in the areas covered by your offices, you should continue in your efforts to develop sources at official establishments of the above-mentioned Arab countries. Request Bureau to obtain State Department clearance before each individual investigation and interview of persons considered for development as sources.

Washington Field and New York are instructed to submit a letter under instant caption within 30 days from the receipt of this letter showing under the name of each diplomatic establishment, of the above-mentioned Arab countries, the identities of all persons who have been developed as sources and those

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2 - Washington Field (105-19602)

NOT RECORDED
141 JUN 19 1958

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Missions)

GCM:mcc (7)

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 51

under current development. Also set forth specific plans being taken by your offices to increase informant coverage at these Arab establishments.

This program must be given your close personal attention so that the Bureau will be able to be in the best possible position to learn of any activities of these Arab countries which may be against the best interest of the United States.

NOTE: Inasmuch as State Department in recent past has denied clearance for interviews with potential security informants employed at Pakistan, German and Turkish Embassies because such countries are friendly, memo Donahoe to Belmont dated 6-6-58 instructed Liaison to orally clear with State Department our intentions to continue to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on selected basis at official establishments in U.S. of above-mentioned Arab countries. This has been done in order to eliminate wasting investigative effort and source development prior to requesting an interview with the potential source for which State Department may decline to give clearance. Although State Department on 6-9-58 did not give over-all approval for this program they did state that they would consider each request for investigation and interview on an individual basis depending on particular situation at the time and State also did not say that clearance was denied for our efforts in developing informants at these Arab establishments. Consequently field being instructed to continue efforts to develop sources under this program.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

JUNE

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: 8-13-58

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - G. C. Moore
1 - Liaison
1 - Nasca

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Intelligence reports of other agencies in July, 1958, reflected a growing concern over Libya's position in the Middle East. Indications were that a coup may be attempted in Libya in the near future by pro-Nasser forces. (Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont 8-1-58, re "Precarious Position of Libya in Middle East").

A State Department representative on 8-7-58, while discussing Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy's recent trip to the Middle East, advised that Sudan, like Ethiopia and other countries in that area, is fearful of Egyptian subversive tactics. He noted that while Sudan and Ethiopia are basically friendly to the U. S. and the West, the Egyptians have been corrupting a number of officials of these countries by bribes. (Memorandum Roach to Belmont 8-8-58, re "Robert Murphy").

It is noted that on 8-7-58 we obtained State Department clearance to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants at official Sudanese establishments in the U. S, in view of data received indicating Nasser reportedly was making concentrated efforts to overthrow the Sudanese Government. The Field has been instructed to institute this program. (Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont 8-6-58, re "Sudan Activities").

Information published by CIA on 8-11-58 reflects that reliable sources are pessimistic over the outlook for the continued stability of Iran, and there is an undercurrent of rumors concerning changes in government and military hierarchy with reference to the desirability of a coup. CIA also published data on 8-9-58 indicating that the Saudi Arabian Government may make an accommodation with Nasser of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) consisting of some type of association with the United Arab States (Egypt, Syria, and Yemen) or a revival of the Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian military alliance. (CIA, Office of Current Intelligence Reports dated 8-9 and 8-11-58).

It is noted that a program for the development of sources and informants who can report on the activities of the official estgblishments of Iran and Saudi Arabia is already in effect.

59 SEP 4 1958

65-63113

REC-74

VHN:mtb
(6)

SENT DIRECTOR

17 AUG 20 1958

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NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 53

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Intelligence Coverage of
Diplomatic Representatives
of Friendly Foreign Nations
65-63113

The foregoing information gives us an indication that Libya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia may possibly fall into Nasser's camp and become alienated from the West. Since we are on notice of these possibilities, it would be well for the Bureau to consider the desirability of instituting programs aimed at increasing our coverage of the diplomatic establishments of these countries. Such coverage would include the development of sources and informants where such coverage does not already exist and possibly the installation of technical coverage. Such action taken by us now would place us in a much better position since we would be gathering and disseminating data of vital interest to the U. S. before a possible coup or similar event took place. This, of course, would be much more desirable than to have us implement such programs after a coup or similar event took place.

Deputy Under Secretary Murphy has recently returned from a trip to the Middle East where he discussed the Middle East crisis with a number of individuals, including the leaders of various Arabian countries. Murphy is in a position to give us a first-hand account of what future moves can be anticipated from Nasser in Nasser's efforts to achieve Arabian unity through subversion and political maneuvering. Murphy can also furnish us with the identities of any other countries that might be brought into Nasser's sphere of influence.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That our Department of State Liaison Representative contact Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy and obtain his observations, gathered as a result of his trip to the Middle East, as to what further moves can be anticipated from Nasser with regard to Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, or any other African or Arabian country. Murphy should be advised that we desire to direct our intelligence coverage so as to obtain maximum benefit. His desires should be elicited as to whether technical coverage of any of the countries indicated should be instituted.

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2. While institution of a source and / informant development program regarding Libya and Ethiopia appears warranted (we already have programs in effect with regard to Sudan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia), it is believed more practical to withhold seeking such clearance, which we would have to obtain from the office of Roderic O'Connor of Department of State, until after we obtain a first-hand idea from Murphy as to the extent and the nature of the problem.

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 55

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: 8-18-58

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Nasca

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

WFO on 8-8-58 advised that since the revolution in Venezuela in January, 1958, the country has been ruled by a Junta. Newspaper media since the revolution have reported periodically that individuals who were political exiles during the regime of Marcos Perez Jimenez have been allowed to return to Venezuela and pursue their former political activities.

It has become apparent from daily news stories that Venezuela is presently in a state of political upheaval. Although the leader of the Junta, Admiral Larrazabal, has stated he has no political aspirations it has been pointed out by correspondents that he has recently given indication of this by touring the country and "wooing" the support of the communists. This reportedly has been done by statements attributed to Larrazabal that he could not conceive of a Venezuelan communist being controlled by the USSR since all Venezuelans are inherently patriotic and loyal to Venezuela. It has also been pointed out that the communists of Venezuela are being played up as the heroes of the recent revolution in that country. Some correspondents have stated that it is felt there will possibly be a military coup if the politicians of Venezuela do not soon set up a government acceptable to the military leaders. It is further noted that the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon experienced insults during their tour of Latin America, the most vicious of which occurred in Venezuela.

From the above, it appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning the Venezuelan political situation. It is pointed out that there appears to be a possibility of the Venezuelan communists gaining more and more influence and power in that country and, therefore, shifting Venezuela to alignment with the Soviet Bloc. WFO noted that a confidential source has reported on several occasions a strong interest in Latin America by the Soviet Embassy. WFO has requested the Bureau obtain State clearance for WFO to initiate a program, looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C. This should be done.

65-63113

REC-45 65-63113-122

AUG 26 1958

1 - 94-4-4761 (Embassy of Venezuela)

VHN:lmc (6)

57 SEP 2 1958

NW 88613
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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended Bureau Liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Venezuelan establishments, if it should become necessary, with the clear understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

8/19/58 JFM McDonnell, State, advised that State has no objection to the proposal. AHB

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 57

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 9-2-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Nasca

Tolson
Boardman
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Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS (BRAZIL)

WFO on 8-22-58 advised that although Brazil's President has recently indicated a stronger stand in favor of the U. S., various news media have reported that politically powerful nationalist and leftist groups do exist in Brazil and that until recently Brazil's President had avoided offending such groups.

Anti-U. S. feelings and demonstrations were exhibited in Brazil during the South American trip of Vice President and Mrs. Nixon and although the demonstrations did not attain the violence exhibited in some of the other South American countries, the demonstrations indicated the work of well-organized group or groups opposed to the U. S.

On 7-8-58, Wilson Velloso, Press Attache, Brazilian Embassy, who admitted former membership in the Communist Party of Brazil, upon interview at his request, stated that he had attempted to discuss his Communist Party activities with Brazilian officials but they indicated indifference to such information in 1951.

Velloso supposed the reason for the indifference was that his information was common knowledge; however, another explanation would be sanction of the Communist Party on the part of Brazilian officials, even though the Communist Party has been outlawed there. Velloso stated he knew of no communist influence at the Brazilian Embassy but stated that it was the tendency of Latin American countries at this time to play communist countries against noncommunist countries in an effort to obtain all they could in the nature of aid and assistance, inferring that the Brazilian Embassy would also attempt this practice. Velloso commented that he did not believe that such negotiations on the part of Latin American countries necessarily indicated that they were procommunist.

WFO noted a confidential source has advised that many South American countries were aligned with Russia in opposing the establishment of a European common market and that Brazil had indicated a strong opposition to the market. The source also advised that the Russian Embassy had indicated a strong interest in Latin America recently and had indicated a desire to establish diplomatic or economic relations with Brazil.

REC-60 EX-133 SEP 11 1958

65-63113
1 - 62-42007 (Embassy of Brazil)
2 - WFO
SSM:lmc (6)

60 SEP 24 1958

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NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 58

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of
Friendly Foreign Nations (Brazil)
65-63113

In view of the above information, it would appear that Brazil could easily align itself with the Soviet-bloc countries and thereby create an international situation affecting the U. S. While there is no apparent indication at this time of a political upheaval in Brazil, Brazil's President's recent opposition to the nationalist and leftist groups in Brazil might tend to develop internal strife in Brazil, leading to such an upheaval.

From the above, it appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning Brazil. WFO requested the Bureau to obtain State Department clearance for WFO to initiate a program looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Bureau Liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments, if it should become necessary, with the clear understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

SD/4cm

9/5/58
John McDonnell, State, said
State has no objection.
CNB

NW 88613
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DIRECTOR, FBI 9/26/58

SAC, NEW YORK (105-31090)

DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS
FROM BRAZIL
IS-BRAZIL

ReBulet to WFO, 5/20/58, captioned "INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS."

The Bureau is requested to obtain Department of State authorization for the development of sources and informants at the captioned establishment.

This request is being made in view of existence of strong Communist Party in Brazil and absence of diplomatic relations between Brazil and the USSR. It seems likely that New York City is a logical place for contacts between pro-Communist Brazilians and Russian officials. Also, news reports in recent months have indicated that there is strong sentiment for increasing commerical activity between Brazil and Russia especially in view of Brazil's increasingly precarious economic situation. It is felt that information concerning the background and activities of Brazilian officials in the New York area is of vital importance to the internal security of the United States.

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(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (105-31090)

MDC:nmn
(3)

65-63113

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NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 60

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Middleton

DATE: 10/2/58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
IS - CH

The captioned program consists of development of informants and sources in the diplomatic establishments of friendly nations where warranted. In connection with this program, we have previously obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of the individual considered as a potential source without revealing to State the purpose of same. Recently State declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at three embassies although clearance had earlier been obtained from State to investigate these individuals. In order to eliminate wasted investigative effort on source development in an establishment at which State will not give clearance for interview, since May, 1958, we have cleared our intentions with State Department before authorizing Field to expend investigative effort in developing sources in a particular field. (Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont 5/16/58). That memorandum also stated that we should concentrate in this regard on a controlled selection of specific "trouble-spot" countries where a program of source development is warranted.

In this regard the existing critical political situation in the Far East definitely warrants that we continue our efforts to develop sources at all official establishments in the U.S. of Nationalist China.

ACTION:

1. It is recommended Bureau Liaison Representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at the official establishments of Nationalist China in the U.S.

10/6/58 JPO'Donnell, State advised & State has no objection, OK

EX-112 REC-10 65-[illegible] -130

2. If above is approved, there is attached a letter to New York and Washington Field advising that State Department clearance is being requested.

12 OCT 16 1958

NAT. INV. SEC.

65-63113
1 - 62-77787-246
1 - 65-39605
Enclosure
JJM:egs (7)

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 61

1 - Belmont
1 - Donaho
1 - Liaiso.
1 - Middleton

SAC, New York (105-30508) (original & 3 for NY) 10/3/58

Director, FBI (65-63113)

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
IS - CH

Re New York letters 9/22/58 captioned "Delegation to the United Nations from China, IS - CH," and "Consulate General of China, New York, New York, IS - CH."

For the information of New York and Washington Field Offices, the State Department is being requested for clearance to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis in the diplomatic establishments of Nationalist China in the U.S. The New York and Washington Field Offices will be advised of the decision reached by the State Department regarding the above request.

Extra copies of this communication are being furnished to the New York Office for its files 105-31022 regarding the Consulate General of China and 105-31020 regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China. Extra copies are being furnished to the Washington Field Office for its files regarding the Consulate General of China, New York, New York, and 105-26760 regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China.

4 - Washington Field (65-7796)

1 - 65-39605 (Consulate General of China, NY, NY)
1 - 62-77787-246 (Delegation to UN from China)

JJM:egs
(15)

REC-25 -128

EX-135

17 OCT 7 1958

NOTE: Cover memo Donahoe to Belmont 10/2/58, prepared JJM:egs, re same subject. NY by let 8/13/58 requested WFO to obtain the name & citizenship of employees at the Consulate General of China in NYC. NY by another let dated 8/15/58 advised WFO that upon review of INS files in NYC, WFO would be requested to obtain info from State Dept. regarding 4 known employees of the Delegation to the UN from China. Prior to WFO covering these leads at the State Department, State Department clearance should be obtained to explore possibility of developing sources.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: October 8, 1958

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Little

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

During the recent investigation of Arthur S. Lall, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Indian Delegation to the UN, which was approved by the Department of State, it was determined by the New York Office that Lall was in frequent contact with the Soviet Delegation to the UN and the Egyptian Delegation to the UN. It was further determined that during the present year, Mohamed Riad, First Secretary, United Arab Republic Delegation to the UN, has conferred with Lall, presumably concerning the Middle East crisis. Furthermore, "The New York Times" of 9/29/58 carried an article stating that V. K. Krishna Menon, India's Defense Minister, while appearing on an ABC television program on 9/28/58 declared that Chiang Kai-shek is endeavoring to get the U.S. into a war in the Taiwan Strait crisis.

From the above, it would appear that while India ostensibly claims to be neutral, her official representatives are in constant contact with representatives of countries unfriendly to the U.S. and aligned with the Soviet bloc and also appear unfriendly to the U.S. It thus appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning India's contacts with those nations unfriendly to us, as well as information on the current political situation in India and the activities of its representatives in the U. S. The New York Office has requested that the Bureau obtain State Department clearance for the New York Office to institute a program looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Indian Consulate General in New York City, as well as in the Indian Delegation to the UN. It is felt that this should be done and also sources and informants developed in the Embassy of India, Washington, D. C.

10/7/58 discussed with J. McConnell, State. He orally cleared our intentions. HBF

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-136 REC-65 134

4 OCT 20 1958

It is recommended that the Bureau liaison representative orally clear with the Department of State our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Embassy of India, Washington, D. C., the Indian Consulate General, New York City, and the Indian Delegation to the UN, New York City with the specific understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

65-63113

HWL:tw:clb
(6)

1 - 105-54374 (Consulate General of India, New York City)
1 - 105-New (Embassy of India)

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 63

Mr. Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31096)

October 15, 1958

Director, FBI (65-59075)

CONSULATE GENERAL OF VENEZUELA,
NEW YORK CITY
INTERNAL SECURITY - VENEZUELA

Reurlet 9-26-58.

State Department clearance was previously obtained on 8-19-58 for program looking toward development of sources on carefully selected basis at Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Venezuelan establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons connected with the captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

1 -- 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

RDC:tw
(5)

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SAC, New York (105-30508) (Orig and 3)

October 16, 1958

Director, FBI (65-63113) - 132

EX-102 REC-1

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
IS - CH

ReBulet 10/3/58 to New York, cc WFO, captioned as above.

Mr. J. P. McDonnell of the State Department advised on 10/6/58 that the State Department has no objection to our exploring the possibilities of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the official establishments of Nationalist China in the U. S.

Extra copies of this communication are being furnished to the New York Office for its files 105-31022 regarding the Consulate General of China and 105-31020 regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China. Extra copies are being furnished to the WFO for its files regarding the Consulate General of China, New York, New York, and 105-26760 regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China.

4 - Washington Field (65-7796)

1 - 65-39605 (Consulate General of China, New York, New York)

1 - 62-77787-246 (Delegation to the UN from China)

JJM:jlw
(12)

NOTE: In order to eliminate wasted investigative effort in source development in an establishment at which State will not give clearance for interview, since May, 1958, we have cleared our intentions with State Department before authorizing field to expend investigative effort in developing sources in a particular field.

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1 - Mr. Little

SAC, New York

10/17/58

Director, FBI

REC- 65 65-63113-134

CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA
IS - INDIA
(Bureau File 105-54374)
(New York File 105-3971)

EX-136

INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE UN
IS - INDIA
(Bureau File 105-New)

EMBASSY OF INDIA
IS - INDIA
(Bureau File ~~105-New~~)

Reurlet of 9/30/58 captioned "Consulate General of India, IS - India; Indian Delegation to the U.N., IS - India"; copies of same being furnished to the WFO. Further reference is made to Bulet of 5/19/58 captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

Department of State clearance was obtained 10/10/58 for the Bureau to institute a program aimed at the development of individuals, on a carefully selected basis, connected with the captioned Indian establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C., who can furnish information concerning Indian activities in the United States. This program must be conducted on a discreet basis and no active investigation or interviews with individuals connected with captioned establishments should be made without specific Bureau authority, as the Bureau must obtain specific State Department clearance for each investigation and interview as outlined in referenced Bulet of 5/19/58.

Your efforts in regard to this program should be submitted to the Bureau within thirty days together with your future plans for implementing informant coverage in the captioned institutions.

Extra copies of this letter are being furnished the New York and WFO Offices for each file carried in the caption.

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65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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- Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31099)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-103139)

CONSULATE GENERAL OF BRAZIL
NEW YORK CITY
IS - BRAZIL

Reurlet 9-26-58.

State Department clearance was previously obtained on 9-5-58 for a program looking toward development of sources on a carefully selected basis at Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons from captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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SAC, New York (105-31090)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-77787-205)

DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS
FROM BRAZIL, NEW YORK CITY
IS - BRAZIL

Reurlet 9-26-58.

State Department clearance was previously obtained on 9-5-58 for a program looking toward development of sources on a carefully selected basis at Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons from captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: November 10, 1958

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

SUBJECT: ~~COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS~~ Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations

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Reference is made to information recently furnished to the Bureau by a highly sensitive source being handled by the Washington Field Office (WFO) indicating that Soviet and satillite intelligence representatives have a keen interest in assistance being rendered by our "friends." They were referring to attaches from India, Indonesia, and United Arab Republic who apparently have been collecting certain types of information for the Soviet and satellite representatives.

The foregoing again confirms that the Soviets and the satellites realize that representatives of noncommunist diplomatic establishments can be of tremendous value to them. Naturally, a representative of the Indian Embassy has access to U. S. institutions and areas not usually accessible to the Soviets and satellites. Furthermore, a representative of such an embassy can mix in circles and have access to Americans and others without being placed under any particular suspicions. If such an individual is recruited by the Soviets, he can operate with an excellent cover. We previously have seen instances where the Soviets have taken an interest in representatives of Latin American countries apparently for the purpose of recruiting them as agents.

It is suggested that we might desire to re-examine our position with regard to the extent and nature of Soviet and satellite utilization of the personnel of other diplomatic establishments. Although we already have a certain degree of technical coverage, we might wish to give serious consideration to an expansion of the same. This may not be an appropriate time for suggesting such a project, but we cannot overlook a possible gap in our over-all counterintelligence coverage.

It is believed that an expansion of coverage of so-called friendly diplomatic establishments on a selective and flexible basis would be of extreme value to the Bureau because of the following:

EX.-133 REC-19 65-63113-145

1. Information developed could lead to the possible identity of important Soviet agents.

24 DEC 8 1958

SJP:jlk
(3)
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

65-63113

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2.

57 DEC 5 1958

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 69

Memo Papich to Roach
RE: COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

2. We can collect valuable intelligence information as we already have under established coverage. We actually may be in a position to outdo other agencies, such as CIA, in developing positive intelligence information as a by-product to our counterintelligence responsibilities.

3. Expanded coverage would serve as a strong deterrent to CIA entering into intelligence operations in the U. S.

4. Additional coverage will permit us to maintain a reasonable check on the over-all intelligence activities of our "friends." Without such a reasonable check, we can be inclined to operate in the dark waiting until something happens.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

ADDENDUM SRD:bbr 11/28/58

Ideas set forth here are good and we have gone over them carefully in Nationalities Intelligence Section. These ideas and other ideas which have arisen from discussion have been considered. However, with present necessity for economy and cut-backs in our security programs due to budgetary considerations, we do not feel any broad-scale expansion of intelligence coverage of friendly countries is feasible at this time. We must operate within the limitations set on technical coverage. Nevertheless, we can and will adjust available technical coverage to best meet needs. Lack of expansion at this time does not mean that we will not have coverage of specific situation which prompted this memo. Our coverage of Soviets and satellites, which developed original data, will serve to give us coverage of extent to which attaches of friendly countries are used in accomplishing objectives of Soviets and satellites as will investigative coverage of specific attaches mentioned which is being implemented. In any such coverage we must remember the lack of restrictions

(continued on Page 3)

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 70

on Military, Air and Naval Attaches of friendly countries, and the liaison and freedom of action existing between them and counterparts at Pentagon. Bureau is not in position to effect control of their actions and information-gathering ability by investigation on general basis. What we are going to have to do is to attempt to build up substantial data against those attaches which Soviets and satellites are known to utilize and either attempt to compromise and use them or consider possible presentation of problem for State Department action.

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 71

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Sanders
1 - Mossburg
1 - Callahan

DATE: 12-12-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum evaluates captioned program and recommends its continuation in the present form. Program provides for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three facets: (1) Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments, (2) At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy or official designated by him, maintenance of technical surveillances on official establishments of countries located in trouble areas, (3) With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage.

Operation under first category, instituted November, 1954, is smooth and serving useful purpose in keeping us informed of identities of foreign intelligence personnel in U. S.; costs nominal, involving principally indexing procedures and small amount of supervisory time at Seat of Government.

Coverage under second category, first considered in October, 1955, and instituted two months later, has been source of highly valuable intelligence data as well as investigative information. State Department has made highly laudatory comments on value of material in formulation of foreign policy. Actual cost figures on technical surveillances conducted not available; noted, however, that in three years establishments of 14 separate foreign countries have been afforded technical coverage, mostly on short-term basis of one to three months but in five instances on continuing basis (Egypt since 12-23-55, France since 10-31-56, Syria since 8-16-57, and Iraq and Jordan since 7-16-58). Technical coverage of these establishments is designed to be elastic and tailored primarily to meet intelligence needs of our Government.

Development of live sources (catetory three above) is sound counterintelligence procedure of long standing. Our efforts in this field directed at friendly foreign countries were brought under captioned program in May, 1958, with adoption of policy that before continuing efforts previously instituted or undertaking future efforts involving country not previously considered, we would clear our intentions with State Department to avoid wasting investigative endeavors. We curre

65-63113
MRM:mtb
(6)

REC-10

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DocId:32199554 Page 72

have 21 live sources in establishments of eight countries and 62 potential sources now under development assigned in establishments of 12 countries. This phase of intelligence coverage is sound, enhances Bureau's prestige as intelligence agency, and is based on long-range planning. Costs involved are those arising from intensive, thorough field investigations of potential sources (generally American employees in foreign establishments). Such costs considered fully justified in view of our responsibilities in the internal security field and as an intelligence agency.

Examples cited to illustrate intermittent phases of captioned program, undertaken as need for coverage arises, and to explain manner in which other programs contribute to our coverage in this field.

Based on detailed analysis, it is concluded that captioned program is working efficiently and effectively with due regard for cost factors and administrative controls.

ACTION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form at this time. Reanalysis and re-evaluation of the program will be undertaken in six months.

DETAILS:

The purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate and analyze our program concerned with intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The memorandum recommends the continuation of this program in its present form with provisions for re-evaluation and reanalysis in six months.

Basic Bureau policy is, and for several years has been, to conduct investigations of individuals representing "friendly" foreign countries (those outside the Soviet bloc) only in instances where we receive allegations that such individuals are engaging in activities in violation of our laws or otherwise constitute a security menace.
(65-63113-5)

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 73

This policy has been developed over years of experience. We are faced with the problem of having literally hundreds of representatives of friendly foreign nations assigned to official and diplomatic establishments in the U. S. and accredited to our Government in connection with their official duties. The problem of discharging our responsibility for the internal security of the country and warding off the menace which could be created by a security threat issuing from any one of these foreign government officials necessitates the devising and following of some procedures which will place us in a position to acquire information regarding activities on the part of any such official which might be detrimental to this country's security.

The 1954 case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., which resulted in compromising communications intelligence material with Netherlands officials, vividly brought to our attention the question whether we should maintain investigative coverage of the activities of all representatives of friendly foreign governments in the U. S. A careful study of the problem at that time left us with the conclusion that in order to establish such coverage as would effectively reveal an operation such as that occurring in the Petersen case, it would be necessary to maintain both technical and physical surveillances on diplomatic officials and official establishments in the U. S. of all friendly foreign countries. Noting that our intensified coverage of Soviets and satellites alone required over 600 Agents at that time, it was concluded that manpower expenditure would seem to negate following a similar program with regard to non-Soviet bloc officials and establishments. (65-63113-1)

Taking a more realistic approach, we immediately (November, 1954) did two things: (1) Alerted 12 key field offices to the problem and issued instructions designed to help cope with it. (2) Informed six other agencies of our Government of our responsibilities in this field and asked them to notify us of the arrivals in the U. S. of all foreign intelligence officials, even though their presence in this country might be under working arrangements with one of the six agencies involved. (65-63113-1 through 5)

Since November, 1954, we have coordinated into captioned program two positive counterintelligence procedures which have been in use for many years: (1) Technical surveillance coverage in the U. S. of official establishments of friendly foreign countries located in "tr[illegible] areas. (65-63113-40) (2) Development of live sources in such estab[illegible] ments. (65-63113-89)

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 74

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

This program has a twofold purpose, first, to acquire information concerning the identities and activities of official personnel of foreign governments in the U. S.; secondly, to produce intelligence information concerning foreign countries which will assist the Bureau in its over-all intelligence responsibilities, the Department of State in formulating policy in the field of international relations, and other agencies in connection with their foreign intelligence functions. To accomplish this purpose, three separate and distinct facets are utilized, discussed in detail hereinafter.

(1) Acquisition of Information from Other Agencies as to Identities of Foreign Intelligence Personnel in U. S.

On 11-18-54 letters were directed to the Department of State; Central Intelligence Agency; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; Office of Naval Intelligence; Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force; and National Security Agency. A copy was furnished to Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, of the Department to advise him of the Bureau's action. These letters pointed out that information had been received in a number of instances indicating that representatives of so-called "friendly" nations had engaged in intelligence activities against the best interests of the U. S. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., was cited as an example. It was noted that representatives of friendly countries in some instances were stationed here to represent their governments officially in dealing with U. S. agencies and in other instances intelligence representatives of these foreign countries frequently visited our country to confer with representatives of various U. S. agencies. It was observed that frequently the Bureau was not officially notified of the arrivals of many of these foreign government representatives and the possibility existed that such persons might while in this country engage in intelligence missions not known to the agencies of our Government sponsoring their visits.

In our letters of 11-18-54 we requested the six agencies involved to notify us when information was received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government was proceeding to the U. S. and also to let us know in the event any of these agencies set up a liaison arrangement with such foreign representatives. We pointed out this information was needed to guide us in discharging our responsibilities and, at the same time, to enable us to advise the interested agency ...

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 75

the event we received information indicating a foreign intelligence representative was acting outside the scope of his approved activities. We asked that information of this latter nature be called to our attention if received by one of the recipient agencies to assist us in eliminating unnecessary inquiries and concentrating on matters deserving the most attention. We requested all six agencies to furnish us the identities of any foreign intelligence representatives then in the U. S. and to provide us on a continuing basis data with respect to future arrivals of such representatives, both in instances where working arrangements existed and otherwise. (65-63113-1 through 4)

Since our letters of 11-18-54, all six of the recipient agencies have furnished data of the nature requested. A current analysis of these data has shown that information provided by National Security Agency, while quite complete, has been of little operational value. This is occasioned by the fact that National Security Agency is not an operational agency and foreign government representatives entering the U. S. to consult with National Security Agency personnel would normally be expected to be connected with service agencies of their own governments; however, the data furnished by National Security Agency are of value. The names of the individuals furnished are indexed in our files and, if the coverage discussed in categories two and three below produces information indicating that any of these foreign intelligence representatives become operational contrary to the purpose for which they arrived in this country, we are in a position to identify them through indices checks and establish immediately the identity of the U. S.-sponsoring agency. Since November, 1954, we have learned of no instances through this procedure wherein foreign representatives admitted to this country under National Security Agency sponsorship have become operational or in any other manner created a security threat of investigative interest to the Bureau.

In many instances the information furnished by the five agencies other than National Security Agency has related to foreign intelligence personnel on an operational level and frequently is submitted under the name of the individual concerned. This is reviewed by the responsible supervisor, who checks files and takes any required action; such as, instituting investigation, referral to field for

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information, or marking for indexing. Opening of active cases on such foreign personnel is dependent upon the availability in our files or receipt of allegations of violations of our laws or activities constituting a security menace in line with our basic policy cited above.

This facet of captioned program is operating smoothly and no changes are required at this time. Its value in keeping us informed of the identities of foreign intelligence representatives presently in the U. S. at any given time is self-evident. Its costs are nominal, involving primarily only that amount required by the indexing of names and the reviewing of incoming material by Bureau supervisors. If field investigations are instituted, the only other costs would be those resulting from investigations which the Bureau must conduct to discharge its responsibilities in the internal security field.

(2) Maintenance of Technical Surveillances on Establishments of Selected Friendly Foreign Governments.

Recognizing a gap in our intelligence coverage of friendly governments, on 10-21-55 we discussed with Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy the question of instituting limited discreet technical surveillances on official establishments of selected foreign nations, principally those located in world trouble areas. Mr. Murphy was quite receptive to this idea, stating that limited coverage sufficiently flexible to change with changing world conditions might be highly desirable. After further discussions, it was agreed that a program "progressive" in nature would be instituted. By this Mr. Murphy explained that he did not feel that all desirable coverage should be instituted at a given date but rather that coverage should be instituted on one country at a time as moving events abroad might dictate. On this basis, this phase of captioned program was initially instituted based on a specific request from Mr. Murphy on 12-5-55 that we place technical surveillances on all Egyptian diplomatic establishments in U. S. (65-63113-37, 39, 40, 43, 48)

Since then, technical surveillances (with dates of duration) have been placed on establishments of the following countries at the specific request or with the specific approval of Mr. Murphy or an official of his office designated by him to act in this matter:

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

Country	Duration	File References
1. Egypt	12-23-55 to present	65-58070-59, 64
2. Afghanistan	1-3-56 to 3-10-56	65-60354-15, 50
3. Brazil	7-18-56 to 9-19-56	100-407049-10, 24
4. Syria	8-14-56 to 10-12-56	65-59148-31, 56, 73
	12-19-56 to 3-18-57	62-77787-286-24, 96, 41
	8-16-57 to present	
5. Nicaragua	9-27-56 to 10-30-56	100-143895-76, 104
6. Iraq	10-16-56 to 3-7-57	105-64215-3
	9-25-57 to 11-25-57	65-55156-28, 123, 160
	7-16-58 to present	62-7787-282-22, 38
7. Bolivia	11-7-56 to 12-13-56	65-52316-21, 35
8. India	11-28-56 to 1-16-57	62-77787-257-274, 297,
	7-24-58 to 8-7-58	325, 329
9. Saudi Arabia	7-28-57 to 8-28-57	105-62769-7, 14
10. Algeria	10-24-57 to 1-10-58	105-54593-16, 26, 36
11. France	10-31-56 to present	65-30150-663, 1421, 1440
12. Tunisia	3-4-58 to 10-16-58	65-64170-21, 45, 135
13. Jordan	6-6-58 to 7-7-58	65-61885-104, 121
	7-16-58 to present	105-38566-29
14. Yemen	7-19-58 to 9-25-58	105-58065-142, 186

The technical surveillance phase of captioned program is designed to be elastic and is tailored primarily to meet the intelligenc needs of our Government in making high-level decisions and in establishing U. S. policy to cope with international crises. That it has been successful in this respect is evidenced by highly laudatory comments and expressions of appreciation made by individuals of other departments principally of the Department of State. For example, on 11-29-56 Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy addressed a personal letter to the Director stating in part, "I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy. I know that this work has meant extra hours and expense...."

(65-63113-61)

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Aside from producing high-level intelligence data, these technical surveillances have been the source of information regarding activities of foreign government representatives of such a nature as to require Bureau investigative attention. In such instances active investigations have been instituted.

Figures on the actual cost of the technical surveillances instituted under this program are not available. In the past the New York and Washington Field Offices, which have handled all of these technical surveillances, have estimated cost on a prorated basis by merely dividing total salaries of personnel handling all technical surveillances by the number of surveillances handled at the monitoring plants. To correct this No Number SAC Letter 58-W dated 11-21-58 ordered the field to submit cost figures in the future which more accurately portray actual cost of any particular technical surveillance. In the next semiannual evaluation of this program, therefore, actual cost figures will be available and will be reported.

(3) Development of Live Sources in Diplomatic Establishments of Friendly Foreign Countries.

For several years we have on a highly selected basis undertaken programs to develop live sources in official establishments of foreign countries when our investigative and intelligence needs have required extension of coverage. This has always been done on the most careful and discreet basis and the procedures followed in implementing such programs had gone forward without a hitch until May, 1958. In that month, the Department of State declined to give clearance for interviews with individuals at the Pakistani, German, and Turkish Embassies, after having granted specific clearances for investigations of these individuals. State Department declinations were based primarily on the fact that these three countries were friendly and that, if interviews of embassy personnel were reported to embassy officials, this could strain relations between those countries and the U. S. Refusal of clearance for such interviews was, of course, within the prerogative of the State Department which must take into consideration questions of international relations. However, the key point involved was that, while that Department had issued clearances for investigations of prospective informants, its subsequent denials for interviews with them had resulted in considerable wasted

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investigative efforts on our part. To avoid recurrences of instances of this nature, we adopted the policy of clearing our intentions with the Department of State before authorizing the field to expend any investigative effort. In this manner we put State Department on notice as to our objectives at the outset in order that when we return to State to secure clearance for the investigation and interview of a particular individual, we will not be denied clearance on the grounds of delicate international relations. (65-63113-89)

By letter dated 5-20-58, 12 offices in whose territories foreign official establishments are located were advised that our efforts in the development of sources and informants in establishments of friendly foreign nations should be based primarily on need and should be directed toward development of sources in the establishments of ostensibly friendly foreign countries (1) where there is definite indication the specific country is drifting toward alignment with the Soviet bloc; (2) where the situation in a particular country involves serious political or military crisis with international ramifications or possible revolutionary activity and good potential exists for the Bureau to produce valuable intelligence data through coverage of diplomatic establishments in the U. S; or (3) where there is a clear and present investigative need. The 12 offices were informed that Bureau authority must be secured prior to initiating any program to develop sources and informants within diplomatic establishments of a specific country outside the Soviet bloc, at which time completedata must be furnished as to need and potential benefit of such a program. The field was informed that, if such a program is justified, the Bureau will then discuss the matter with the State Department. Following State Department clearance, the Bureau will notify the interested field offices to initiate the program. However, further Bureau authority will still be required for the investigation and interview of each prospect, since State Department clearance will be sought in connection with each of these steps.
(65-63113-90)

Since our redirection of this phase of captioned program in May, 1958, with prior State Department clearance we have instituted action or continued action previously instituted to develop live sources in official establishments of the countries listed below. The first column beside the name of each country shows the number of presently active sources developed to date (including those developed prior to May, 1958) and the second column shows the number still under consideration.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

Country		Developed To Date	Still Under Consideration	Serial Reference In 65-63113
1.	Israel	1	2	93
2.	United Arab Republic	4	2	95
3.	Saudi Arabia	0	2	95
4.	Iraq	2	7	95
5.	Lebanon	2	2	95
6.	Jordan	1	1	95
7.	Iran	0	6	95
8.	Yemen	2	0	95
9.	Sudan	0	6	118-Green
10.	Venezuela	0	3	122
11.	Brazil	0	5	124
12.	Nationalist China	7	10	132
13.	India	2	16	134
14.	Tunisia	0	0	135
		21	62	

The above figures refer to present and potential sources actually connected with official or diplomatic establishments. They do not relate to sources not connected with the establishments but actually reporting information regarding activities therein. The type of information the sources provide ranges all the way from data on movements and identities of officials to cryptographic material. These sources have on several past occasions provided information forming the basis for active investigations of foreign officials and/or their contacts.

Most of the work involved in this phase of captioned program rests with the field. Each person considered is the subject of a separate, thorough, intensive investigation. Our efforts are generally aimed at American employees in foreign establishments and have been tightly controlled, as evidence by the lack of repercussions from the approaches we have made in the past.

Costs of this phase of our program are principally those arising from the field investigations and Agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources which can produce not

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only investigative data but also intelligence information of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. The Bureau is expected to produce intelligence data and we can anticipate criticism as well as operational moves by other agencies to fill the vacuum if our operations do not produce necessary intelligence. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Scrambling for sources in reactions to problems would constitute a most undesirable substitute and give rise to justified criticism in a field where the Bureau takes pride in excelling.

Intermittent Phases and Tie In with Other Programs.

While captioned program currently follows three principal facets, as described hereinbefore, as the need arises we institute special types of coverage for some particular purposes.

EXCISED AS IT REFERS TO A PECULIARLY SENSITIVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OPERATION

Another example of instituting special coverage on a need basis relates to a series of burglaries of foreign official establishments and residences which cropped up last summer in Washington and New York City. On 7-31-58 we alerted New York and Washington Field Offices to the possibility that the illegal entries may have been for something other than criminal purposes and instructed that these incidents be followed closely with local police authorities. We checked with the Central Intelligence Agency and were advised that Agency was not involved directly or indirectly. Through our coverage of various precincts of the local police departments, we have found that all but one of these burglaries have appeared to have been for criminal purposes; the one exception relates to the burglary of the residence of an Indian official in Washington. We are continuing to follow the latter incident with the police in an effort to determine if an intelligence operation was involved.

(65-63113-112, 118, 119, 123, 125, 12[illegible]

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While the foregoing discussion portrays the types of coverage afforded under instant program, it by no means describes the full extent of our coverage of friendly foreign officials and establishments. For example, the CODE WORD produces voluminous intelligence data on these officials and establishments. Under the Intensification Program, as long ago as 6-9-53, SAC Letter 53-41 instructed the field to scrutinize carefully any associations and contacts between Soviet personnel and diplomatic representatives of other countries where there are indications that a person is being singled out for specific attention. A case of this nature was developed when a Soviet cultural attache in 1953 attempted to develop as agents for the Soviets two Iranian officials, one of whom we subsequently turned into a Bureau double agent. (65-63113-5) Under the program involving name checks by the Bureau and other intelligence agencies on all foreign government officials entering the U. S., we have the benefit of derogatory information on friendly foreign officials at the time they enter the U. S. This constitutes a type of coverage handled, not as a part of captioned program, but as a separate program in itself.

Conclusions.

Our program concerned with intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries is operating effectively and efficiently. On a continuing basis, it produces information of value to our investigative requirements, to our intelligence requirements, and for budget purposes. For the most part, the program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. It has not required any over-all increase in manpower. From our current analysis, no changes are indicated at this time.

An informative memorandum has been prepared for supervisors in the Nationalities Intelligence Section, where all coverage of friendly foreign nations is handled, in order that they may be aware of the continuing need for coordination of this program and alert to any redirection which might increase its efficiency or improve our coverage.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 29, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Roach

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We have controlled program designed to develop live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc aimed at producing investigative and intelligence data on countries drifting toward Soviet bloc and on "trouble spot" countries where revolutionary or other activity has widespread international implications (such as Middle East crisis, Cuban revolution, Panamanian invasion, etc.). Program has paid off in sound benefits.

Recognizing delicacy of contacting and developing such sources and close interrelationship with problems of international relations and developments we consult State Department regularly on our objectives and intentions. For example, when we feel a particular country is logical target for development of sources in their establishments in U.S. we clear with State to be certain they agree and to insure that we are not running into risky foreign policy situation. If they agree to country as target we then clear with State on each investigation of potential source relating to that country. Providing investigation favorable we then go back again to obtain clearance from State for interview with potential source. These initial interviews are conducted under pretext with idea of assessing their attitude, stability, cooperativeness, etc. We then decide whether to go back and actually solicit cooperation in furnishing data.

We are running into problem here in that after State has cleared country as target and has cleared individual investigations they are too often declining clearance for interviews on basis potential results not commensurate with risk involved. This failure to clear final step after passing on risk aspect twice before results in wasteful expenditure of investigative time and these turndowns at this point are bound to have initiative-destroying effect on field offices.

We have been dealing with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in State which lacks real authority in this regard and must go back to geographical desks which are super-cautious, have no real concept of intelligence objectives, and tend to turn down interviews unnecessarily.

1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Mossburg

65-63113

SBD:tw (6)

REC-84

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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

To rectify this problem we propose that our liaison representative discuss this problem with Deputy Under Secretary Robert Murphy who has firm grasp of intelligence functions and with whom in past we have discussed and worked out means of effecting sensitive intelligence coverage both on our initiative and at his request. If he is receptive to clearing such matters personally we will work out practical method of clearing with him our country targets and individual investigations and interviews. We can point out to him that we approach entire problem with discretion and conduct initial interviews under suitable pretext. Murphy has the over-all knowledge to steer us away from extremely sensitive countries at outset rather than waiting for interviews to be proposed and at same time knows intelligence enough to realize risks must sometimes be taken. If we can work something out with Murphy it is believed we can get better results and still afford Bureau protection of State clearance.

ACTION:

Recommend our liaison representative O. H. Bartlett discuss this matter with Mr. Murphy along above lines to see if something practical can be worked out.

DZW I think this is necessary

V.

GMG.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 17, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

This is controlled program to develop live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc aimed at producing investigative and intelligence data on countries drifting toward Soviet bloc and on "trouble spot" countries.

We have recognized delicacy of developing sources within establishments of ostensibly friendly countries and in view of close interrelationship with questions of foreign policy we have in past regularly consulted Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in State Department to be certain we were not running into risky foreign policy situation whereby, if State not consulted, State could later say our activities had posed serious problems. To insure our efforts did not run afoul of foreign policy considerations we adopted "3-step" procedure: (1) we had liaison check with State orally when we selected particular country as logical target; (2) if State agreed on target country we, by individual letters, secured State clearance prior to investigation of each potential source; and (3) if investigation favorable we, by individual letters, secured State clearance for initial interview with potential source to assess potential, reliability, stability, etc. This gave State three points where they could advise us our objectives were too risky considering foreign policy implications. As noted in my memo 5-29-59 this has not worked satisfactorily because State has consistently waited until step (3) to decline clearance after we had expended considerable effort. It was noted that in dealing with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs we were dealing with super-cautious group which lacked real authority. In view of wasteful expenditure of effort created by this situation it was recommended we have liaison go to Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy, who is knowledgeable of intelligence functions, to work out something practical.

On 6-2-59 this was discussed with Murphy by our liaison representative, O. H. Bartlett. Murphy did not know we had been having this problem and said he would appreciate our coming to him on these matters and depending on each individual case he would make determination. He suggested Bartlett come to him and give him facts by letterhead memo or any other system Bureau desired and he would then grant approval immediately or check where necessary.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Bartlett
SBD:tw (6)

REC-84 to Supervisors
Memo Nat Int Sec 6-29-59
60 JUL 6 1959
11 JUL 1 1959
NAT. INT. SEC.

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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In view of Murphy's willingness to cooperate with us on this we have studied our system to see if we can streamline our "3-step" procedure to eliminate unnecessary paperwork for him and for Bureau and to reduce liaison contact with him on such matters to minimum so as not to tie up procedure with "red tape." We feel we can best do this, and still give us adequate safeguard of State clearance, by following procedure: (1) when we select country as logical target we will write memo outlining reasons and have liaison orally discuss with Murphy to determine if he agrees and at same time to secure his clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, thereafter, select (liaison notation on memo will constitute Bureau record of clearance of country and individual investigations); (2) where we desire to interview a potential source we will prepare a letterhead memo which liaison will deliver to Murphy. This memo will indicate we propose to conduct interview under suitable pretext and will concisely summarize identity, background, citizenship, position occupied, and other pertinent factors disclosed during investigation. Liaison in delivering this memo will then note on yellow (Bureau copy) whether Murphy clears interviews or not and this will serve as Bureau record. If Murphy declines an individual clearance liaison will determine whether declination is strictly governed by facts relating to that case or whether Murphy feels foreign policy situation has changed to such extent we should stop our efforts concerning that particular country. This will eliminate needless effort.

We have completed investigation of Shanker Samuel Jairam Bhole, Assistant to Procurement Officer at Indian Embassy, who while born in India, is U.S. citizen as is his entire family. Investigation has been favorable and Bhole has reportedly been critical of Indian conditions and policies. Washington Field Office desires authority to interview him, will make no effort to direct his activities during initial contact, and foresees no possibility of embarrassment from this initial contact.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Recommend our liaison representative deliver attached letterhead memorandum on Bhole to Murphy to obtain his clearance for this proposed interview.

6/18/59 Matter discussed with Mr Murphy.
6/23/59 Mr Murphy approved interview of BHOLE.
CJA:3

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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(2) Recommend our liaison representative at same time discuss proposed system with Mr. Murphy to be certain it will meet his needs and if he is agreeable recommend we institute this procedure and eliminate contact with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs on this program.

6/22/59 System agreeable with Mr. Murphy.

(3) At same time recommend liaison discuss with Mr. Murphy our existing target countries of United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen, Sudan, India, Israel, Venezuela, Brazil and Nationalist China; determine if he agrees to these targets; and obtain clearance for discreet investigations of selected individuals as potential sources recognizing we will give him written data and seek specific individual clearance before we interview potential source.

DEMB

6/18 & 23/59 Above target Countries discussed with Murphy. He advised OK to investigate proposed sources but he will want to take up interviews on a case basis; that a U.S. Citizen working for these countries will present much less a problem than a National of one of these Countries. He said the facts surrounding these Nationals will determine if approval will be given for interviews.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 25, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

Re memo 12-12-58 evaluating captioned program and analyzing results since its inception. This is reevaluation and report on results during past six-month period.

Origin: Basic program inaugurated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958. Purpose: To provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal facets: (1) Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments; (2) At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy or official designated by him, maintenance of technical surveillances on official establishments in United States of countries located in trouble areas; (3) With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage. Scope and Cost: (1) Under first category Bureau receives notification from other intelligence agencies of arrival of intelligence personnel in U.S. Handling of these notifications is confined to Seat of Government and principally involves review of any file references and indexing procedures at nominal costs. In appropriate instances field is alerted to presence of intelligence personnel but active investigation is not instituted in absence of information which would form basis for security-type case. (2) In past 6 months we have had technical coverage under second category covering 6 foreign countries, 2 of which now discontinued. Present coverage consists of technical surveillances on New York and Washington establishments of Iraq and United Arab Republic; French and Cuban embassies in Washington; and other Cuban establishments in Washington, New York and Miami. Based on latest available field estimates, the technical surveillances now in operation cost approximately $16,850 a month consisting almost entirely of salary of Bureau personnel. (3) Under live informant phase we now have 20 informants or sources actually connected with official foreign establishments in United States and additional 20 under consideration as potential informants or sources. Of the 20 currently in use, three are paid for actual services plus expenses and remaining 17 are cooperating with Bureau without cost to us. Entire monthly cost of this phase of Program in terms of payments to informants does not exceed $265. Tie-In With Other Programs: This program supplements, and is supplemented by, a number of programs which

WRW:bcf
(7)

REC-44 159

cc: Belmont
Mossburg
Wacks

cc: Donahoe
Cotter
Callahan

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result in intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The Anagram Program is a typical example. Our technical coverage frequently assists in an Anagram operation. The name-check program on holders of official and diplomatic visas covers many of the intelligence personnel coming under the first category of captioned program. Even the Intensification Program, which is directed against Soviet bloc officials and establishments, produces data on activities of friendly foreign officials and their contacts with communist officials. Magnitude: Program handled on Section-wide basis since it has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon world developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department. Past or Present Weaknesses: During past six months potential weakness developed in third category of this program - development of live sources. After securing approval of State officials in Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs to undertake program to develop live sources in official establishments of certain defined friendly countries we found such officials reluctant to approve interviews with persons we desired to approach in this connection, often citing as reason for refusal the fact that a friendly country was involved, which of course was known at outset. On 6-2-59 we discussed this problem with Robert Murphy who said he did not know we had been having this problem and would appreciate our contacting him on these matters and, depending on each individual case, he would make the determination. We are now handling these matters directly with Murphy under a procedure approved by him which will eliminate some paperwork required in past and reduce liaison contact with him to minimum so as not to tie up procedure with "red tape." This should strengthen this phase of program since past experience has shown Murphy has realistic and understanding attitude toward Bureau's intelligence operations as well as great appreciation of its results. Administrative Controls: Controls exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field relating to the various phases of program. Control file maintained to which copies of pertinent serials are regularly routed. Semiannual review of program encompasses complete review of control file. Adequacy and Currentness of Instructions: SAC letter 59-9 alerted field to necessity for recognizing responsibilities for intelligence coverage and seeing that agents handling security matters do so with interest and enthusiasm. Since last evaluation this program, memoranda to all Section Supervisors circularized 12-17-58 and 3-2-59 giving direction to phases of program and current memo prepared concerning new procedures for clearing third category matters with Robert Murphy. Over-all Value: For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. On a continuing basis it produces information of value to our investigative requirements, to our intelligence requirements and for budget purposes. Contemplated Action: From current evaluation and analysis, no changes are indicated at this time. We will closely follow all phases of our intelligence coverage to assure that changes and redirection are instituted as the need arises.

WRW

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June 29, 1959

A. H. Belmont

S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Schaefer

GHANA ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
INTERNAL SECURITY - GHANA

Bureau by letter May 25, 1959, captioned "Ghana Activities in the U.S., Internal Security - Ghana" and "Guinea Activities in the U.S., Internal Security - Guinea," furnished Washington Field Office (WFO) and New York information received from Office of Naval Intelligence and Central Intelligence Agency wherein it was indicated that there were strong nationalistic currents prevailing among native populations of African countries and indications of attempts of communist and Soviet infiltration into these movements. Thirteen Soviets were expected to arrive in Accra, Ghana, on May 12, 1959, to establish the USSR Embassy. It is felt that with embassies in both Guinea and Ghana, the USSR is in an excellent position from which to continue its constant and persistent efforts to increase Soviet influence and subversive activities in Western Africa.

WFO was instructed in above letter to advise Bureau whether it had any sources that could supply information in regard to Ghana. WFO in reply states it has no sources who could supply such information and, therefore, desires Bureau to obtain State Department clearance to institute a program with view toward developing informants and sources within the Embassy of Ghana, Washington, D. C.

Since WFO advised by letter 6-11-59 captioned "Guinea Activities in the United States, IS - Guinea" that Guinea at the present time does not have an establishment in Washington, D. C., no further action is being taken in that matter at this time.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is requested Liaison contact Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy and discuss with him orally the possibility of this Bureau instituting a program in an effort to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Ghana in the U.S. and at the same time secure his clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources within those diplomatic establishments of Ghana. At the present time there does not appear

65-63113
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105-78601
(1) - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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to be any anti-U.S. feeling in Ghana; however, with the Soviets keen interest in Western Africa their apparent intentions could be aimed at developing a pro-Soviet and an anti-U.S. attitude in those countries. Therefore, such a program as mentioned above appears to be warranted at this time.

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1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-30788)

July 10, 1959

Director, FBI (105-78601)

GHANA ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.
IS - GHANA

Reurlet 6/15/59.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Ghana in the United States was granted 7/2/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted the Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter; and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case.

2 - New York (105-36204)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

VRS:sen (8)

NOTE:

Since the Soviet Union now has an embassy in Ghana, it places it in an excellent position from which to conduct its constant and persistent efforts to increase Soviet influence and subversive activities in Western Africa. In view of this, and the fact the Soviets in this position could develop a pro-Soviet and an anti-United States attitude in that area, would make instant programs necessary at this time. Therefore, with State clearance furnished on 7/2/59, WFO and NY are being furnished with above instructions in an effort to afford Bureau adequate coverage in this matter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

JUL 16 1959

YELLOW DUPLICATE
JUL 10 1959
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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 93

Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 9, 1959

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Schaefer

THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - THAILAND

Memorandum Papich to Frohbose 8/31/59 captioned "Ruth Naomi Burney, IS-Thailand," disclosed subject personally acquainted with certain Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employees and CIA giving consideration to utilizing her as source of political information. Subject born 6/29/30 and is a citizen of the U. S. She resides at 1647 Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is employed as telephone operator at Embassy of Thailand.

Memorandum Papich to Frohbose 9/4/59 captioned "Ruth Naomi Burney, IS-Thailand," stated Mrs. Jane Roman, CIA, advised there is no close friendship existing between subject and other CIA employees. CIA indicated, however, it would like to approach subject with view of developing her as a source of information as she would have access to numerous conversations which could shed light on political conditions in Southeast Asia. Liaison has suggested that we look into this matter for possible development of subject as a Bureau source and in so doing would restrict CIA from any contact with her.

Bufiles do not contain any information identifiable with subject.

ACTION:

1. Requested liaison advise CIA that subject is of interest to us and that we are giving consideration to developing her as a source of information of this Bureau. CIA should also be informed that when subject is no longer of any interest to us CIA will be advised.

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65-62113-

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117 SEP 28 1959

Tolson 105-New
Belmont
DeLoach VT:mlj (9)
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons 1 - 65-58687 (Embassy of Thailand)
Rosen
Tamm 1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room 1 - 105-New (Ruth Naomi Burney)
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DocId:32199554 Page 94

2. In view of the strategic location of Thailand and its proximity to Communist China and Laos, the current area of political unrest, believed sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Thailand could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia. It is, therefore, requested Liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, the possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Thailand diplomatic establishments in the U.S. If it is approved, also secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, thereafter select.

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Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _
Tele. Room ___
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NW 88613
DocId:32199554 Page 95

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Schaefer

A. H. Belmont

9/10/59

S. B. Donahoe

LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.
INTERNAL SECURITY - LAOS

New York by letter 6/25/57 captioned "Laos Delegation to the United Nations, IS - Laos" advised that Mr. Clark McBurney, public relations officer for Hunter College, 68th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, was interviewed in connection with another matter. He stated his wife, Marie Jo McBurney, at that time was chief secretary of the Laos Delegation to the United Nations and in that position had access to files maintained by the Laotian Delegation. In addition, he stated his wife would be glad to help the FBI on a confidential basis should the need arise.

Bureau by letter 7/16/57 authorized New York to interview Mrs. McBurney to determine desirability of attempting to develop her as a potential confidential source. State Department clearance for this interview was obtained 7/11/57. Mrs. McBurney was cooperative and stated in event she came into possession of information of interest to the Bureau she would notify the New York Office.

New York by letter 8/28/59 advised it desired to recontact Mrs. McBurney to alert her to the interest of the Bureau and to secure an information which may be of interest to the United States Government. New York pointed out that McBurney as of 8/11/58 was still employed by the Laotian Delegation to the United Nations.

ACTION:

(1) Prior to having New York recontact McBurney regarding above felt we should have Liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, the possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Laotian diplomat establishments in the U. S. If it is approved, Liaison should also secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, thereafter, select. In view of the current political unrest in Laos its proximity to Communist China and possible future alignment with the Soviet Bloc, felt we should secure this clearance from Department of State in an effort to have sufficient sources of information at the various Laotian diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 30 1959

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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

105-NEW
1 - 105-61978 (Laotian Delegation to the United Nations)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
(7)

VMS:gds

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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DocId:32199554 Page 96

(2) In event above program is approved by the Department of State, New York will be furnished instructions relative to the development of McBurney as a source of information at the Laotian Delegation to the United Nations.

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DocId:32199554 Page 97

1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO

9/23/59

Director, FBI

THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - THAILAND

ReBulets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

Recently, CIA via liaison channels advised it was giving consideration to utilizing one Ruth Naomi Burney as a source of political information. She was born 6/29/30 and is a citizen of the U. S. She resides at 1647 Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is employed as a telephone operator at the Embassy of Thailand. CIA disclosed Burney is personally acquainted with certain CIA employees; however, no close friendship exists between her and the CIA employees. The Bureau advised CIA that Burney is of interest to us, and that we are giving consideration to developing her as a source of information. In addition, CIA was also informed that when subject is no longer of any interest to us, CIA will be advised.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Thailand in the U. S. was granted 9/15/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case. Include in your survey the names of sources and informants that are currently being used in the Thailand diplomatic establishments within your respective territories and/or the names of sources and informants not assigned to a Thailand diplomatic establishment who are in a position to furnish information regarding Thailand activities in the U. S. and in general.

2 - New York

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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

105-new
VRS:bwd (9)
1 - 65-58687 (Embassy of Thailand)
(1) - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1 - 105-new (Ruth Naomi Burney)

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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DocId:32199554 Page 98

SAC, WFO
Re: THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau feels the above program is essential in view of the strategic location of Thailand and its proximity to Communist China and Laos, the current area of political unrest. It is felt sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Thailand could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia which would be of considerable interest to other U. S. Government agencies.

In regard to Ruth Naomi Burney, WFO should open a separate 134 investigation on her to develop additional background information as required in Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions to make certain she is type of person we want to contact as a source. If the investigation is favorable, submit your request to the Bureau for State Department clearance to interview her. Bear in mind that when Burney is of no further interest to us, the Bureau should so advise CIA.

Bufiles fail to disclose any pertinent derogatory information identifiable with Ruth Naomi Burney.

NOTE:
Since State Department clearance has been received for the Bureau to institute a program in developing live sources within Thailand diplomatic establishments in the U. S., WFO and New York being so advised. State Department also furnished clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will select. In view of the information received from CIA via liaison regarding Burney, felt she is in a very good position for possible development as a source of pertinent information regarding Thailand activities in the U. S. and in general.

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1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, Washington Field

9/24/59

65-63113

Director, FBI

(105-NEW)

LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.
IS - LAOS

ReBulets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Laos in the U. S. was granted 9/15/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case. Include in your survey the names of sources and informants that are currently being used in the Laotian diplomatic establishments within your respective territories and/or the names of sources and informants not assigned to a Laotian diplomatic establishment who are in a position to furnish information regarding Laotian activities in the U. S. and in general.

The above program is essential in view of the current political unrest in Laos and its proximity to Communist China and possible future alignment with the Soviet Bloc. Sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Laos could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia which would be of considerable interest to other U. S. Government agencies.

In regard to New York letter 8/28/59 captioned "Laotian Delegation to the UN, IS - Laos," Bureau feels that prior to recontacting Marie Jo McBurney, an employee of the Laotian Delegation to the UN as of 8/11/58, your prior investigation of

WFO/LOMF
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SEP 24 1959
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Belmont
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

2 - New York
1 - 105-61978 (Laotian Delegation to the UN)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1 - 134-6115 (Marie Jo McBurney)

VRS:gds (9)

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(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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Page 100

Letter to SAC, Washington Field
Re: LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.

her should be brought up to date along with reopening your 134-2338 file on her. Her name should be included in the survey mentioned above. If your investigation is favorable, submit your request to the Bureau for State Department clearance to interview her.

Bufiles fail to disclose any derogatory information identifiable with Marie Jo McBurney.

NOTE: Since State Department clearance has been received for the Bureau to institute a program in developing live sources within Laotian diplomatic establishments in the U.S., WFO and NY being so advised. State Department also furnished clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will select.

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Page 101

A. H. Belmont

S. E. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. James
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

November 23, 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

We have a controlled program aimed at developing live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside the Soviet bloc with a view to developing investigative and intelligence data in "trouble-spot areas." Under this program, we first discuss a proposed "target country" with State Department via liaison to be certain we are not running into a delicate foreign policy situation, and to be sure that State approves our general intention to develop sources regarding country concerned. At the present time, Cuba is not listed as a target country and we have not as yet discussed with State any program aimed at developing live sources in Cuban establishments in the U. S. While we have not previously sought to designate Cuba as a target country under our program, we do have numerous sources and informants, some of which report on activities of official Cuban personnel

In view of increasing indications that the Castro regime in Cuba is moving farther and farther in a procommunist and possibly a pro-Soviet direction and in view of the increasing contacts between Cuban officials and representatives of the Soviet bloc, it is believed we should undertake a program to develop live sources in Cuban establishments here. In this regard, it is further noted that in recent months there have been a number of defections by Cuban officials from the Castro regime in protest of Castro's continued drift towards procommunist position. It is, therefore, felt that there is a strong possibility that we may be able to develop sources within Cuban establishments here who are dissatisfied with Castro government and who may be in position to furnish valuable intelligence data.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the Bureau's liaison representative discuss this situation orally with appropriate official of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of State and determine whether State would have any objection to efforts by FBI to develop live informants in Cuban establishments in U. S. Of course, we will continue to seek individual clearance from State regarding specific interviews with potential sources.

If State Department clearance is secured, appropriate instructions will be issued to the field.

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W.C. Sullivan
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62 DEC 15 1959

65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries)

NOT RECORDED
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 21, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

SYNOPSIS

Three principal phases of program operating smoothly with no weaknesses. Name checks made on foreign intelligence personnel on advice of arrival by other U.S. intelligence agencies; only nominal costs involved. Ten separate foreign official establishments of five different countries presently covered by technical surveillances at specific request of Deputy Under Secretary of State at estimated monthly cost of $20,539; over one-half of this cost, however, arises from coverage required to meet Bureau investigative and intelligence needs even if State request were lacking. Bureau presently has 27 live sources in foreign establishments and investigations on 26 additional potential sources. Costs involved in this phase arise principally from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling established sources and are considered fully justified. This program supplements and is supplemented by other intelligence programs, including CODEWORD and Intensification programs. It is handled on Section-wide basis and instructions to both Section and field found to be both current and adequate. Program provides data assisting State in formulating foreign policy and handling international relations and assisting Bureau in investigative and intelligence responsibilities, as well as budgetary purposes. Consideration will be given to possible expansion of program at next conference with field security supervisors, aimed at possible double agent and defector operations against officials of communist countries.

RECOMMENDATION

That program be continued in present form. Re-evaluation will be submitted in June, 1960.

WRW:bcf
(6)

cc: Belmont
Donahoe
Mossburg
Cotter
Wacks

REC-23 62-6213-186

60 DEC 29 1959

5-WFW

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 103

Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

DETAILS

Re memo 6-25-59 evaluating captioned program and analyzing preceeding six m ıth's results. This is re-evaluation and report on results achie ed since that date.

ORIGIN AND PURP SE

Basic program inaugurated 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal facets:

1. Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments

2. At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State or official designated by him, ma ntenance of technical surveillances on official establishments in United States of countries located in trouble areas.

3. With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage.

SCOPE AND COST

1. Under first category Bureau receives notification from other intelligence agencies of arrival of intelligence personnel in U.S. Handling of these notifications is confined to Seat of Government and principally involves review of any file references and indexing procedures at nominal costs. In appropriate instances field is alerted to presence of intelligence personnel but active investigation is not instituted in absence of information which would form basis for security-type case.

2. Present technical surveillances under second category, with estimated monthly costs are as follows:

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

	SYMBOL	ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST
Cuba		
Embassy, D. C.		$2096
Consul and Attaches, D. C.		1497
Consul, NYC		2125
France		
Chancery, D. C.		5205
Germany		
Embassy, D. C.		3777
Iraq		
Chancery, D. C.		1089
UN and Consul, NYC		709
United Arab Republic		
Chancery, D. C.		1188
Attaches, D. C.		1427
UN, NYC		1426
Total estimated monthly cost		$29539

Of this total estimated monthly cost, $126 covers cost of leased lines in New York City and the balance, $20,413, the prorated salaries of personnel working the plants. Over one-half of the estimated monthly expenditure covers technical surveillances which the Bureau would desire to maintain for its own intelligence and investigative requirements, even in the absence of requests by State Department for the coverage. The only two which do not qualify in this respect are the French Chancery and German Embassy coverage.

During the past six months two technical surveillances maintained under this phase of captioned program were discontinued. The coverage of the Cuban Consulate in Miami which was instituted 5/20/59 was discontinued 7/15/59 because it was not particularly productive. From 10/5/59 to 10/12/59 technical coverage was maintained on the Iranian Embassy in Washington to supplement special coverage of General Timur Bakhtiar, head of Iranian Security Police, at specific request of Mr. Robert Murphy of State Department.

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

3. With respect to the third category, we have specific State Department clearance to develop live sources in the establishments in the United States of the countries listed below. The actual sources developed to date and the potential sources currently under investigation with respect to each target country are noted under appropriate headings.

Country	Actual	Potential
Brazil	0	0*
China	6	3
Cuba	0*	1
Ghana	0	2
India	2	1
Iran	0	1
Iraq	3	2
Israel	1	2
Jordan	1	0
Laos	0	2
Lebanon	3	1
Pakistan	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	2
Sudan	0	2
Thailand	0	1
United Arab Republic	6	0
Venezuela	0	2
Yemen	1	0
	23	26

*We are securing information from the husbands of two attaches in diplomatic establishments, one in the Brazilian Consulate, New York City, the other in the Cuban Embassy, Washington, who furnish information received from their respective wives and who have specifically requested that their wives not be contacted directly. In effect, the husbands are operating as cut-outs.

In addition to the 23 actual sources noted above, we have 4 live sources in Japanese establishments and 1 in a Malayan establishment, developed prior to the incorporation of this phase of our intelligence coverage into captioned program in May, 1958. Japan and Malaya are not presently target countries.

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Page 106

Costs of this phase of our program are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources which can produce not only investigative data but also intelligence information of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements, and is supplemented by, a number of programs which result in intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The Anagram Program is a typical example. Our technical coverage on past occasions has assisted CODE WORD operations. The name-check program on holders of official and diplomatic visas covers many of the intelligence personnel who fall within the first category described above. Even the Intensification Program, which is directed against Soviet bloc officials and establishments, produces data on activities of friendly foreign officials and their contacts with communist officials.

MAGNITUDE

Program handled on Section-wide basis since it has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon international developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have cropped up in the past six months. Over-all program is operating smoothly and effectively.

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

FIELD EVALUATION AND EXPANSION CONSIDERATION

Bulet 6/29/59 requested 12 field offices directly or potentially involved in this program to evaluate live source development under third phase and offer suggestions for improvement. As result three specific questions arose for consideration.

1. Are our targets too restrictive?
2. Are our interview procedures too conservative?
3. Shall we endeavor to extend program to reach higher-level noncommunist officials and possibly communist officials?

The first question relates to whether we should attempt source developments in establishments outside Washington, New York City and San Francisco and whether we should alter present instructions that potential sources be limited almost exclusively to employees of foreign establishments who are U.S. citizens.

Second question relates to whether we should relax present requirement that all authorized interviews with potential sources be initially conducted under a suitable pretext, preferably in connection with a criminal matter unrelated to the employment of the person interviewed.

Third question relates to whether we should utilize present sources, who generally occupy clerical positions, to identify noncommunist officials who are (1) strongly pro-Western, and (2) in social or business contact with communist officials, for purpose of approaching the noncommunist officials and working through them to reach the communists for defection or double agent purposes.

From our experiences in this program, at this time it is not believed our targets are too restrictive, our interview procedures too conservative, nor should we try to reach higher-level officials, bearing in mind the risks involved. However, the experience of the field would be invaluable in a thorough discussion of these matters and accordingly they will be scheduled for discussion at next conference with field security supervisors and recommendations thereafter will be submitted.

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Page 108

Memo Donahoe to Belmont
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FI ENDLY
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls over this program are exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field relating to the various phases of program. Technical surveillances under phase 2 are subject to 90-day evaluation same as normal technicals instituted for Bureau investigative purposes. No interviews conducted under phase 3 without State Department clearance and prior Bureau authorization.

Field is required to submit regular letters concerning progress in developing live sources with respect to certain countries where efforts are most desirable.

Control file maintained to which copies of pertinent serials are regularly routed. Semiannual review of program encompasses complete review of control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions are current and adequate. During past 6 months two memoranda were sent to all Supervisors in Section (6-29-59 and 7-15-59) giving directions concerning handling of phase 3. Bulet to 12 offices 6-29-59 required survey and evaluation of this same phase, as noted hereinbefore. New York and Washington Field, which handle bulk of work under program, were issued background and guidance material by Bulet 12-7-59.

OVER-ALL VALUE

For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. On a continuing basis it produces information of value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and handling of international relations and to the Bureau in its investigative and intelligence responsibilities. Frequently, the data are most useful for budgetary purposes.

CONTEMPLATED ACTION

From current evaluation and analyses, no changes are indicated at this time. We will closely follow all phases of our intelligence coverage to assure that changes and redirection are instituted as the need arises.

wfw

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Page 109

File #:

62-HQ-1116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 28 14

NW-88613-DocId:32199554
Page 110

ACCESS
EXCISED

SSC - REQUEST August 20, 1975

PART II #2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 27, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference May 31, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:mvr
(2)

Not marked page-

9 ENCLOSURE

REC- 77

62-97852-174

24 JUN 2 1960

Memo re Att. Gen. Staff Conference to Mr. Belmont

52 JUN 6 1960

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 112

May 27, 1960

1 - Parsons
2 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Cotter

RE: HOWARD LEWIS RUNDQUIST
WILLIAM J. SHERGALIS, ET AL.
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

The case involves U. S. plane piloted by two Americans, Rundquist and Shergalis, which was shot down March 21, 1960, while trying to smuggle four Cubans out of that country with resulting arrest of Rundquist and Shergalis. FBI source in Miami advised March 22, 1960, that incident was staged by Castro agents to provide Castro with basis for renewed attacks against U. S. for allowing illegal flights to Cuba. On March 23, 1960, this hoax was exposed when Shergalis gave statement to U. S. Embassy admitting role as Castro agent and implicating various Cubans in U. S. and Cuba. We conducted intensive investigation in this matter and developed substantial evidence showing that Rundquist-Shergalis flight was, in fact, instigated by Castro agents. Miami reports of April 1, April 6, April 15, and May 6, 1960, covering our investigation, have been furnished to Department and other interested agencies.

On May 3, 1960, Federal Grand Jury at Miami, which was convened on April 6, 1960, returned indictments against Shergalis and Hector Garcia Soto (Cuban Air Force employee at Miami who served as intermediary between Shergalis and Cuban intelligence officials) charging them with violations of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Indictments were also returned against Shergalis and Rundquist charging violations of Federal Aviation Act, administered by Federal Aviation Agency, for failure to file proper flight plan. Shergalis is still in custody of Cuban officials in that country, Cuban Government having rejected U. S. request that Shergalis and Rundquist be extradited to face charges in this country. At time indictments were returned, Garcia was in Cuba and, therefore, indictments were sealed and bench warrants were issued for arrest of Shergalis and Garcia.

Garcia returned to Miami on afternoon of May 4, 1960, and was arrested by our Miami Office at Miami International Airport. Press release was issued SAC, Miami, concerning arrest and subsequently on same date Department issued press release concerning indictments of Shergalis, Garcia and Rundquist. Arraignment of Garcia was originally scheduled for May 6, 1960, but was postponed until May 20, at request of defense attorney. Bond for Garcia was set at $10,000 and on afternoon of May 6, 1960, bond was posted with money, [redacted] information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations.

62-77756-174

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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Prior to indictments, Departmental Attorney William Kenney confidentially advised Miami Office on May 2, 1960, that he had recommended that, in addition to indictments against Shergalis and Garcia, indictments also be sought against four other individuals involved in this matter; namely, Carlos Hernandez Lopez (Cuban national serving as assistant to Garcia as Cuban Air Force purchasing agent in Miami), Armando Jose Asencio (American citizen of Cuban extraction who admittedly met with Shergalis on Garcia's behalf on several occasions prior to March 21 flight), Roberto Millares (Cuban national who was present at several meetings between Shergalis and Cuban representatives), and Roberto Fernandez Rodriguez (Cuban Army intelligence representative who accompanied Shergalis to Cuba in February, 1960, and introduced him to Cuban intelligence officials).

No information has been received by Bureau indicating that State Department exerted any influence on Justice Department to limit prosecutive action to Shergalis and Garcia. It appears Department concluded that evidence was insufficient to support prosecution of Hernandez Lopez, Millares and Fernandez Rodriguez. It appears there would be some substantial evidence concerning Asencio's involvement, including his own admissions; however, Department may have decided not to seek indictment against Asencio on basis he will be utilized as Government witness at any future trial held in this case. Asencio has been cooperative and on one occasion agreed to technical coverage of a meeting he had with Garcia and Hernandez Lopez in his car.

On April 28, 1960, Carlos Hernandez Lopez was found in criminal contempt in U. S. District Court in Miami for failure to appear before Grand Jury on April 13, 1960, in response to subpoena in connection with Grand Jury hearings in this matter. On the same day he was fined $100. On May 3, 1960, Hernandez Lopez again failed to appear at a Grand Jury session and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Hernandez Lopez is reported to be in Cuba at this time. We have not interjected ourselves in efforts to locate him on contempt charges.

On May 20, 1960, Garcia was arraigned in U. S. District Court, Miami, and pled not guilty. A request by his attorney that Garcia be allowed to go to Cuba for the weekend and return to Miami on May 23, 1960, was denied.

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May 26, 1960

DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR
MOTOR VEHICLES - FALSE REPORTS
SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS

The following is a summary of the prosecutions under the false report section of the Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles Statute.

Attached hereto is a thumbnail sketch of each of the cases which are pending prosecution at this time.

Since the U. S. Attorneys' conference early in April, 1960, prosecution has been authorized in 16 of these cases. Arrests were made in 15 of these cases and in one case, the subject Vincent Joseph Micel, Boston, Massachusetts, was permitted to surrender following the return of a true bill of indictment. The Micel violation actually occurred on January 26, 1960, and he was arrested by local authorities. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, deferred his prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of local charges. When local prosecution was subsequently discontinued, the case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1960.

There are also four cases pending in which prosecution was authorized prior to April, 1960.

On May 19, 1960, Donald David Kitch, Portland, Oregon, District Manager for Western Oil Company, who, on May 12, 1960, made a false report while seeing his boss off on a United Air Lines flight in Portland, Oregon, entered a plea of guilty in U. S. District Court. Sentence was not imposed pending the completion of a presentence investigation and subject was released on his own recognizance. This conviction brings the total number of convictions to 17 since the effective date of this statute, July 14, 1956. These convictions, with the exception of the Kitch conviction, in which sentence is not yet imposed, have resulted in 6 years actual sentences, 10 years probationary sentences and $2,750 in fines.

In summary, it is noted that convictions have been obtained in 17 cases and prosecution is pending in 19 cases.

Enclosure

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PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED
AFTER U. S. ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE

JAMES KNOX VAN ARSDALE III, an advertising executive in Sarasota, Florida, who on April 6, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Eastern Airlines plane just after departing Louisville, Kentucky, that he had a bomb in his possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on bond returnable at Louisville, Kentucky, and the trial date has not been set.

FRED Y. CRONK, who on April 4, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard a Continental Airlines plane just prior to its departure from Denver, Colorado, that other passengers had a bomb in their possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on $500 bond and no trial date has been set. Cronk is President, Cronk, Alexander and Associates, Inc., Petroleum Engineering Firm, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

WATERMAN F. BROWN, area representative for Bendix Aviation, Michigan City, Indiana, on April 11, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Lake Central Airlines plane en route to South Bend, Indiana, that he had a bomb in his possession. He was arrested April 12, 1960, and released on $2,000 bond. On April 15, 1960, the U. S. Attorney advised that Waterman's case would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in August, 1960.

JULIUS ROUDOLPH RADWANSKI, a sales engineer with the Wingate Construction Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who on April 13, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Columbus, Ohio, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on bond and on April 29, 1960, his attorney requested and was granted a delay until May 31, 1960, to file a motion to the information.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GRANT, employed as a tube bender, Apex Neon Sign Company, San Francisco, who on April 12, 1960, advised an airlines employee that a bomb was aboard a United Air Lines plane departing from the San Francisco International Airport, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on $500 bond and trial date had been set for May 10, 1960. He appeared in U. S. District Court, San Francisco, California, May 10, 1960, and entered a "not guilty" plea. He waived jury trial and trial has been set for June 9, 1960.

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ROBERT CAREY CLARK, a resident of Raytown, Missouri, employed as an engineer at Teletype Corporation, who on April 14, 1960, advised an airlines clerk at the Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 15,1960. Hearing held May 11, 1960, before U. S. Commissioner, who entered a finding of probable cause and subject released on $500 bond on own recognizance. On May 17, 1960, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised no trial date has been set and he has written to the Department for instructions.

JOHN PATRICK LANGAN, JR., bartender at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who on January 16, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb in his possession, was arrested April 19, 1960. No trial date has been set. Langan's father, John Patrick Langan, Sr., is a prominent South Orange, New Jersey, businessman who was an unsuccessful candidate for election to Congress in 1958.

JOSEPH ELDON TOOMEY, a dentist at Lompoc, California, who on April 22, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Los Angeles, California, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 25, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against Toomey in U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1960, and he is to be arraigned on June 6, 1960.

PETER JOSEPH DI RENZO, a used-car dealer at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, who on May 2, 1960, as he was preparing to board a plane at Warwick, Rhode Island, advised an airlines employee that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 2, 1960. He was released on $500 bond.

BARBARA NICHOLSON, a 16-year-old Milwaukee, Wisconsin, high school junior, who on April 26, 1960, made an anonymous call to an Ozark Airlines employee, Moline, Illinois, in which she alleged a bomb was aboard a plane scheduled to depart that evening, was arrested May 2, 1960, and released on $3,000 bond. No trial date has been set.

PATRICK WILLIAM MC CUNE, a salesman, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Fresno, California, who on April 27, 1960, advised an airlines employee that his wife may have placed a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 5, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against McCune in U. S. District Court, Fresno, California, May 24, 1960. Arraignment date has not been set and may be delayed several weeks because of heavy court calendar.

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JOSEPH ROSENBERG, a 41-year-old concert violinist, on May 12, 1960, made a false bomb threat regarding a Pan American jet airliner at Idlewild Airport, New York City. He was arrested May 12, 1960, and arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner, Brooklyn, New York, where he waived preliminary hearing and was released on $1,000 bond.

IRWIN SAMSON GIELGUD, a member of the Writers Guild of America and script writer for documentary-type films, on May 16, 1960, made a statement "Be careful of that, its explosives" to a stewardess aboard an American Airlines plane, Los Angeles, California, when the stewardess started to move subject's suitcase. Prosecution authorized May 17, 1960, and subject taken into custody by Bureau Agents at Wichita Falls, Texas, same date, arraigned before U. S. Commissioner, and released on $500 bond returnable to Los Angeles.

VINCENT JOSEPH MICEL, Boston, Massachusetts, sales promotion manager of Kennedy Clothiers, Inc., a large chain with stores in New England, on January 26, 1960, made a false bomb threat aboard an American Airlines plane at Boston. The subject was arrested by Massachusetts State Police, January 26, 1960, but local prosecution was subsequently discontinued. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, who had deferred rendering a prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of the local prosecution, presented the case to a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, May 19, 1960, and a true bill was returned, May 23, 1960. This subject was not arrested by Bureau Agents following the return of the indictment since the Assistant U. S. Attorney notified subject's attorney of the indictment and permitted the subject to surrender voluntarily.

ARCHIBALD REGINALD DEWAR, operator of the Commercial Maintenance Service, Las Vegas, Nevada, and who advised he had been a congregational servant in the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect, on May 24, 1960, made a false statement to a stewardess on a Trans World Airlines flight, number 514, San Francisco, California, when she was removing a box from a package rack above him to the effect, "Be careful, it is a bomb." Dewar was arrested by Bureau Agents on May 24, 1960, and was to be arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner in San Francisco, California.

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PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED
PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1960

JULIUS G. STAFF, employed by J. G. Shoes, New York, New York, who on June 23, 1958, advised the stewardess aboard a Trans World Airlines plane which had just departed from New York City that a bomb was aboard the plane, was indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Newark, New Jersey, April 17, 1959. Staff entered a plea of not guilty and due to a crowded court calendar, no trial date has been set. This matter has been followed closely with the U. S. Attorney and the Department and the potentially adverse effect of the delay on successful prosecution has been pointed out. At our specific request the Department instructed the U. S. Attorney in late March, 1960, to seek an early trial date in the matter. By letter April 27, 1960, the Newark Office has advised that the U. S. Attorney has been attempting contact with Staff's attorney, Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, in order to arrange a trial date.

RAYMOND JACOB OTTEN, an unemployed paint chemist, who commented to a passenger aboard a United Air Lines plane which had just departed from Chicago, Illinois, that "the mad bomber is aboard," entered a plea of not guilty March 1, 1960, and trial was scheduled for March 21, 1960. Otten who is an epileptic has suffered epileptic seizures since his plea was entered and has been granted two continuances. Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised May 17, 1960, that subject had filed a motion to dismiss and the Government's answer to this motion is due on May 23, 1960. A hearing on the motion is set for May 27, 1960, and the trial date for this case is now set for May 31, 1960.

LYNDEN KEITH MELLINGER, field engineer at Signode Steel Strapping Company, Chicago, Illinois, who advised an airlines clerk at Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, entered a plea of not guilty on April 4, 1960. Trial was scheduled for April 21, 1960, and on that date his attorney filed a motion to dismiss the information. On May 19, 1960, the motion to dismiss the information was denied in U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, and the case continued to June 16, 1960.

PETER WILSON ASKEW, who advised an airlines clerk at New York City that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb with him, was arrested March 19, 1960. Trial date has been set for June 6, 1960. Askew was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army as a first lieutenant on March 17, 1960.

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May 26, 1960

VOTER REGISTRATION CASES
UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

The Civil Rights Division has requested the delivery of demand letters to registration officials and subsequent inspections and copying of voter registration records in eight counties and parishes in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana. The desired records were made available in South Carolina and Georgia.

In Louisiana a suit has been filed in Federal Court against the Attorney General, Mr. Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., and the Director of the FBI alleging Titles 3 and 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 are unconstitutional and requests an injunction enjoining the Attorney General and the FBI from proceeding under the Act. United States District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Shreveport, Louisiana, signed an order on May 25, 1960, directing the Attorney General, Acting Assistant Attorney General Ryan and the Director to show cause at 9:30 a.m., June 20, 1960, why preliminary interlocutory injunction should not be granted. Judge Dawkins also signed a temporary restraining order to be effective until June 20, 1960.

In Alabama, in one instance, an injunction has been issued by Judge James A. Hare of the Fourth Judicial Circuit which covers Wilcox County, Alabama. This requires clarification of the Act before granting permission to inspect and copy voter registration records. The Attorney General, Mr. Ryan, plus the Special Agent in Charge of the Mobile Office and the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, are named in the injunction. No reply has been received to the demand letter in a second investigation although one has been promised on June 6, 1960.

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UNKNOWN SUBJECT
RICHARD KENNETH KAUFMAN-VICTIM
EXTORTION, 5-26-60

Richard Kaufman, a student at Syracuse University, New York and son of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided during the trial of the Apalachin hoodlums, on 3-1-60, received an anonymous threatening phone call. The unknown caller made reference to victim's father and threatened "Just wait until we get hold of you." Kaufman received another call of a similar nature on 4-4-60 and on 4-5-60 received the first of 4 threatening letters, all postmarked Syracuse, New York. The last of these communications bore an April 12, 1960, date.

AUSA Kenneth Ray of the Northern District of New York, has indicated letters coupled with previous phone calls constituted a violation of the Federal Extortion Statute and his opinion was concurred in by the Department on April 8, 1960.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by our Albany Office in an effort to identify and locate the extortionist. To date, no positive information has been obtained, and no suspects have been developed. Of interest, however, is the fact that the rumors pervails among fellow students, faculty members, and advisors of the victim that he prepared the communications in question. While no direct evidence corroborating these rumors has been uncovered, writing paper and envelopes similar to that used in one of the communications found in the victim's room.

The Department has requested copies of all investigative reports. Judge Kaufman will be confidentially advised of the facts developed by our investigation, after which the reports will be disseminated to the Department.

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May 27, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
ADOLPH COORS, III - VICTIM
KIDNAPING; EXTORTION

Intensive investigation is being continued in this case with two principal objectives—the location and apprehension of Joseph Corbett, Jr., the prime suspect in this case who is carried as one of our ten most wanted fugitives, and the development of evidence to positively identify Corbett as Coors' abductor.

In our program acquainting the public with our interest in Corbett, material has been prepared and transmitted to the field which will be furnished to all newspapers in the United States. In our specialized circularization of persons and businesses with whom Corbett would most likely have contact, we have sent letters and Wanted Flyers to all individuals engaged in the prescribing and dispensing of eyeglasses, including contact lenses, as Corbett's eyesight requires that he wear glasses at all times.

The special squad in the Denver Division is currently engaged in investigation in the mountain area to the west and northwest of Denver with the objective of obtaining some information as to the site of a planned hide-out where the abductor would have taken Coors and indications as to where Coors' body could have been left.

62-92852-174
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May 26, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES, ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. We completed an extensive investigation which determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams with several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes to finance properties which Ledes purchased.

The attorney for subject Abrams advised his client not to talk to us. The attorney for Ledes, James M. Mc Inerney, refused to make Ledes available for interview unless he, Mc Inerney, is present. We informed the Department and suggested that they consider calling Ledes before a Federal Grand Jury or interviewing him themselves in Mc Inerney's presence.

On May 13, 1960, Roger Connor, Executive Assistant to Assistant Attorney General Wilkey, advised that Joseph Abrams had been brought down from Danbury, Connecticut, Federal Correctional Institution to Washington, D. C., for appearance before a Federal Grand Jury here. The Grand Jury presentation by three Department attorneys started that date and is currently continuing. Leads growing out of the Grand Jury hearings are being received and are currently outstanding in Washington Field Office, New York, Atlanta and Miami. These matters are being given immediate and continuous attention.

62-77852-194

ENCLOSURE

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May 26, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND
DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959

Since February 2, 1960, when the Attorney General advised the agreement had been reached between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to this new labor law, 71 cases have been referred to us by the Criminal Division for investigation and 41 have been completed. Of the 3 cases received this week, two had been forwarded to the Criminal Division by the Department of Labor, which makes a total of 31 cases received from the Criminal Division upon referral from the Department of Labor.

These investigations involve (1) embezzlement of union funds, (2) convicted felons holding union office and (3) deprivation of rights of union members by force or violence. They are instituted only upon receipt of specific requests from the Criminal Division. The Department will render decisions as to prosecution. Top priority investigations have been ordered and close deadlines have been set.

In addition, there are 170 cases under investigation concerning the prohibition in the new law against communists holding union office. what is status of these cases?

By memorandum dated May 24, 1960, the Criminal Division forwarded us a copy of Labor Department's instructions to its field installations relative to procedures to be followed in handling complaints under the captioned law. These procedures are in agreement with revisions suggested by the Department of Justice and are designed to implement the Memorandum of Understanding which constitutes a general delegation of responsibility to Justice in the six specified areas covered by the Memorandum of Understanding.

memo. requested Yes

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ENCLOSURE

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May 27, 1960

ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY SUBCOMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
ESTES KEFAUVER, CHAIRMAN

Recently Senator Kefauver's Committee requested the Bureau to conduct name checks on 304 individuals reportedly associated with the boxing industry. Several of these names were duplicated on a prior request for a name check by Senator Kefauver's Committee. It appeared that the Committee might be conducting a fishing expedition by submitting such an extensive list. Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Department to answer the Committee's request.

On May 25, 1960, William G. Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, telephonically advised that following a contact with the Kefauver Committee on that date the original request for name checks on 304 individuals had been reduced to a request for name checks on 30 individuals. Of these 30, Mr. Hundley pointed out that where any individual was the subject of pending prosecution, such as Frankie Carbo, it would be unnecessary for the Bureau to search its files concerning that individual. Mr. Hundley also advised the Committee representatives that it would not be possible in every instance to make name checks on an expeditious basis while the hearings were being conducted inasmuch as the time factor in making the name checks would depend upon the number of references involved. Mr. Hundley is sending a memorandum to the Bureau in the immediate future listing the names which the Committee has now requested be checked.

Upon receipt of Mr. Hundley's memorandum listing the names, the names will be checked and appropriate summaries prepared.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : J. P. MOHR

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
10:30 A.M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959

Pursuant to your instructions, there are attached from the Administrative Division, the Investigative Division, and the Domestic Intelligence Division those matters which it is felt the Director may wish to bring up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference on October 6.

Contact was had with all of the other divisions of the Bureau and they have indicated they have no problems which they feel should be presented at this time.

Enclosures (3)

NPC:hif
(8)

REC- 61 62-97856-153

DEC 8 1959

1 ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

1. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959 - FBI CANNOT ABSORB ANY COSTS INCIDENT THERETO

The provisions of this new legislation, which was enacted by the 86th Congress, First Session, and approved by the President, become effective July 1, 1960.

Its purpose is to provide health insurance for Federal employees, annuitants, and their families. Employees will have the option of selecting from four health plans with a wide range of benefits. The legislation provides that the Government will contribute 50% of the premium cost of the plan selected, subject to stated minimum and maximum ranges.

We cannot accurately estimate the cost to the FBI of these new benefits until the Civil Service Commission has dealt with the insuring groups to determine the cost of the plans and until the employees have selected the desired coverage. Preliminary estimates, however, indicate an added cost of approximately $1,000,000 per year to the FBI as the employer's cost of these new benefits, based on the Bureau's experience derived from the operation of its present health coverage plan.

The appropriation request of this Bureau represents an absolute minimum figure. All avenues of possible savings were thoroughly explored in arriving at the minimum figure requested. As a result, it will be impossible for the FBI to absorb any part of the added cost resulting from the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

2. ADMINISTRATION'S 2% SAVINGS PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1960

Budget Director Stans, in a letter dated September 21, 1959, to the Attorney General, stated the President had asked him to request the continued cooperation of the Attorney General in reducing civilian employment in the Government. The letter pointed out that during the fiscal year 1959 executive agencies effected a 2% reduction in employment and that the President would like to effect a similar reduction in the fiscal year 1960, and requests the Attorney General to give personal direction to the program and to plan his operations so as to accomplish

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it. The reduction would be effected by not filling vacancies as they occur and by not establishing new positions. The letter further directs that agency plans for personnel reductions or facts as to why an agency head believes the requested 2% reduction is impracticable be presented to the Budget Bureau with the October financial plan.

In connection with the 2% savings program in effect during the fiscal year 1959, the Bureau advised the Attorney General that it would be impossible to make any such reduction as the Bureau's operations were already on a "strict austerity" basis.

The Department cut our fiscal year 1961 budget request by $400,000, reducing it from $117,500,000 to $117,100,000, thereby eliminating 45 employees for the field (30 Special Agents and 15 clerks).

The Bureau is in no position to effect a 2% reduction in personnel during fiscal year 1960. Our work loads in all categories continue to be heavy with no sign of any abatement. Legislation enacted in the closing days of Congress, specifically the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, will further bolster our work volumes for which funds have not been provided and to attempt to reduce our personnel by 2% would seriously impair this Bureau's ability to discharge its responsibilities in all fields of work.

3. SALARY RETENTION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-737

This act provides a two-year period of salary retention for employees demoted through no fault of their own if they have occupied a higher paying position for two years or longer. This act has caused a most inequitable situation by requiring employees who accepted temporary promotions to be paid more than permanent employees who are doing identical work. By memorandum dated July 17, 1959, we urged the Department to recommend legislation so as to change this situation at the earliest possible time. To date no legislation has been introduced which would effect the desired correction of this inequitable situation.

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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

1. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-257)

The new labor law, as above, became effective upon its signing by the President on September 14, 1959.

The language in the Act conferred authority upon the Secretary of Labor to conduct investigations of the majority of the provisions contained in the law. Authority was also granted to the Secretary of Labor to enter into agreements with other agencies to handle investigations.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice during September, 1959, has held conferences with officials of the Department of Labor for the purpose of arriving at an agreement to be signed by the Departments of Justice and Labor specifying those criminal provisions of the law, as well as the prohibition against a member of the Communist Party holding office in a labor union, which the FBI will investigate.

Preliminary conferences indicate investigative jurisdiction of the following violations will be conferred upon the Bureau:

Embezzlement of union funds; payment by an employer of a fine imposed upon a labor union officer; prohibition against communists and convicted felons holding union office; picketing for extortion purposes; deprivation by force or violence of rights of union members; and retention by FBI of an amendment in the Act broadening the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

The finalizing of the agreement between the Departments of Justice and Labor has not been effected. Until it is, we are not initiating investigations without a specific request from the Department of Justice.

We have, however, received 85 specific requests from the Criminal Division to determine whether certain convicted felons are holding office at this time in labor unions in violation of that section of the Act (Section 504).

We have also received 52 names of individuals who are reportedly labor union officials, from the Department, requesting a check of Bureau and Identification Division files. Eighteen such name checks have been completed. These were highly placed Teamster officials and trustees. We are not processing the remaining 34 names until the Department provides us with further identifying data as to the individuals.

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2. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION

Various proposals have been brought forth in the past by individuals such as Senator Kefauver, Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department, Milton Wessel of the Department, and Senator McClellan for the establishment of a central Federal clearinghouse of information on crime. More recently New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has proposed a clearing-house of information concerning frauds on the consumer and investor public.

Our position in the past has consistently been that there is no need for such a clearinghouse and that the necessary and desirable dissemination of criminal-type information is already being accomplished within the framework of existing law enforcement structures.

Some of the serious objections to such a proposed clearinghouse are that it would be an unwarranted intrusion of the Federal Government into local affairs. There is the possibility that such a clearinghouse would provide an official medium for the dissemination of unverified data consisting of rumor and gossip and that corrupt and irresponsible individuals would be presented with the opportunity to use such information for purposes of blackmail or extortion. In addition to the foregoing, the establishment of such a clearinghouse would constitute a costly superstructure on already existing facilities and could result in the establishment of a "black list" characterizing certain individuals as violators on the basis of information not completely verified or authenticated.

The Bureau already disseminates on a daily basis innumerable items of information to local, county, state and Federal agencies. This information may not only relate to matters over which we have jurisdiction but extends to any items which may be of interest to other agencies. The channels for dissemination of information are already established and the use of these channels by all agencies would appear to obviate the need for any central clearing-house of information.

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3. NEED FOR CRIMINAL-TYPE LEGISLATION

Since April 30, 1958, the Bureau has suggested certain items of legislation relative to establishing some effective curbs on the activities of racketeers. The most recent communication to the Department in this regard was a memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Walsh dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session." These legislative suggestions are as follows:

1. There appears to be a need for legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of certain gambling paraphernalia, such as number slips and punch boards in addition to the present prohibition of interstate transportation of slot machines.

2. It also appears the interstate transmission of gambling information should be restricted to prohibit the transmission of gambling information in interstate or foreign commerce by any communication facility. Such legislation should also encompass the transmission of information as to the results of horse racing events until after a specified time had elapsed. The inability to have current race results would discourage the operations of bookmaking establishments.

3. Inasmuch as under the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code income derived from illegal businesses and from gambling constitutes income which is taxable and assessed in the same manner as legitimate income, it appears that if the income from such illicit sources were taxed at vastly higher rates it might make such activities financially prohibitive. Inasmuch as certain individuals would attempt to avoid such taxes, it might be desirable to initiate legislation to provide substantial criminal penalties for the failure to pay such taxes.

4. It also appears legislation may be desirable to amend the White Slave Traffic Act in order that the prostitute herself could be prosecuted. There is considerable activity among those who are engaged in this livelihood and who go from state to state in order to ply their trade.

5. As an added weapon against organized crime, it appears it may be desirable to afford consideration to the enactment of a Federal habitual criminal act which would provide for mandatory sentences upon the commission of offenses within Federal jurisdiction.

In addition, the Bureau is in agreement with the Administration's theory of amending the Fugitive Felon Act to include damage by fire or explosives to religious or educational facilities. The House Judiciary Committee has failed to approve this proposal and has adopted a bill (H. R. 8601) which would prohibit damage to <u>any</u> building, structure, facility, vehicle or dwelling house.

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It is our view that such legislation should be restricted to cover educational and religious facilities only. This was called to the Department's attention by the afore-mentioned memorandum dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

On March 12, 1959, the Director attended a conference in the Attorney General's office in connection with current security programs and matters collateral thereto. The Director expressed the view that security programs had been held in abeyance in the Department of Justice with the result that other agencies of the Government were taking advantage of such delays and offering as excuses for nonaction the fact that the Department of Justice had not yet indicated what should be done or should not be done in view of some decisions of the courts and anticipated decisions of the courts. The Director urged that basic action should be taken on certain of these programs. While some of these matters have been acted upon, others are still pending and are set forth below for the Director's information.

(1) Industrial Security Program - At the time of the March conference it was decided to wait until the Greene and Taylor cases had gone through the Supreme Court. This has now occurred and the Supreme Court has indicated that there was not proper authority for an Industrial Security Program flowing from the President or the Congress. The Court also strongly indicated that even with such authority that there was a need for confrontation of witnesses at such hearings. To meet this, the Administration is discouraging legislation and approaching the matter through an Executive Order, two drafts of which have been examined by the Department and the Bureau. The proposed Order appears impractical in some respects and Yeagley of the Department has advised us that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General do not like the Order as drafted, particularly the "special counsel" concept and Deputy Attorney General Walsh is being instructed to "bounce the Order back to the White House." By letter dated September 30, 1959, to the Attorney General, copies to Walsh and Yeagley, the Bureau went on record that while we would attempt to live up to any Order, the Department should carefully consider the position of the Department and the Bureau under the proposed Order in that we would be forced to turn down numerous requests to produce informants and sources for testimony or interview in view of our overriding responsibility to protect their identities in the interests of national security. This might open the Department and the Bureau up to criticism that we were not living up to the spirit of the Executive Order.

From the standpoint of the conference with the Attorney General on October 6, we think the Bureau's position should be that the Industrial Security Program problem should be settled either through Executive Order or legislation;

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that whichever means is used must be practical and not merely drawn up in a visionary manner in an attempt to satisfy the Supreme Court but end up by placing the investigative agencies in an untenable position because they cannot comply with the spirit of the Order.

(2) Port Security Program - There has been no change in the Port Security Program with the exception that Treasury Department has drafted proposed legislation to enable the Coast Guard to subpoena and pay the travel expenses of witnesses to appear at Coast Guard hearings. Treasury has indicated this bill is in the Bureau of the Budget. At the March 12, 1959, conference the Director pointed out that positive action should be taken toward getting such legislation and the confrontation issue should not be used as an excuse to scrap the program because the FBI had supplied a substantial number of witnesses who could appear and testify. The Bureau's position should be the same; namely, that the wherewithal should be devised to carry forth the program instead of scrapping it. It should be borne in mind that in Port Security hearings as in many other security-type hearings the question of confrontation will continue to be an issue and the pattern set by the Executive Order in the Industrial Security Program will probably be applied to the other types of security hearings.

(3) Air Crewmen Screening Program - The Air Crewmen Screening Program is a program proposed by ICIS to screen crews of United States planes engaged in international flights and to screen all holders of Airmen's Certificates. The ICIS also proposed the Federal Communications Commission Radio Screening Program which would require the screening of all operators of radio transmitters. To our knowledge, nothing has been done on either of these programs since the March, 1959, conference with the Attorney General. While the FBI originally concurred that these programs would be helpful, we have not pushed them, believing this is a proper function of ICIS. It is believed the Bureau's position should be that a decision should be reached as to whether these programs should be implemented and they should not be allowed to hang fire on the basis that they might not be agreeable or acceptable to the Supreme Court. In other words, security programs should not be left in a status of hiatus because of pending judicial decisions.

(4) Personnel Security Program - The March, 1959 conference discussed the Personnel Security Program, particularly whether there should be legislation to provide for an over-all security program which would cover both sensitive

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and nonsensitive areas. This is still an undecided issue although several bills have been introduced into Congress to remove the distinction between sensitive and nonsensitive areas of Federal employment. Undoubtedly, the Greene decision in the Supreme Court carrying the strong inference that confrontation is necessary in security-type hearings has slowed up consideration of legislation in this field by the Department. This is essentially a Departmental problem and we feel the Bureau's position again should be that the Department should meet these issues rather than coast along in a state of indecision.

(5) In the field of legislation involving security, by letter dated September 2, 1959, the Bureau proposed to Deputy Attorney General Walsh the following items, which the Director might wish to point out to the Attorney General. While bills were introduced into Congress on some of these items, legislation has not been completed as to any of them.

(a) It is desirable that Title 18, Section 791, United States Code, be amended to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over acts of espionage against the United States wherever committed.

(b) Amendment of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to clarify and make more specific the definition of a "Foreign Principal" and to further clarify the exemption to registration afforded business representatives.

(c) Legislation is suggested which would permit the Secretary of State to consider security factors in the granting of passports; however, appropriate provisions should be made to protect FBI informants and sources in this connection. This matter is mentioned in the Bureau's memorandum to Walsh dated May 26, 1959, regarding H. R. 7006.

(d) Another suggestion is legislation to strengthen the Smith Act of 1940 by defining the word "organize" and the word "advocacy." A definition of "organize" was introduced as H. R. 2369 and as S. 1300. S. 1305 attempts to define "advocacy."

(e) Legislation is needed which would prohibit former Government employees from disclosing to unauthorized individuals certain information obtained by them in the course of their employment.

(f) Legislation is needed to amend the espionage laws so as to provide punishment for persons who gather and correlate data from legitimate sources for transmittal to foreign governments.

(6) In addition to the above, the Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General the tendency on the part of the Department of Justice, as well as Government departments in general, to shy away from pursuing logical courses of action in the security field rather than to implement necessary security programs, this tendency apparently based on attempts to anticipate decisions by the Supreme Court. The net effect of this is that the Supreme Court is not required to meet these issues and render decisions and thus, historically, to take responsibility for them. It is our feeling it is a far better course of action to attempt to implement those programs necessary for our national security and give ground grudgingly and only where forced to do so so that the record will show that the Department and the FBI sought to carry out their responsibilities in a proper manner.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12-11-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

In view of the approaching holiday season, material for captioned brief, unless otherwise advised to the contrary, will not be needed until after the first of the new year. Material will then be required for receipt in Crime Records Division by 12 noon, Tuesday, 1-5-71 for the next scheduled conference of 1-7-71.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Beaver
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - M. A. Jones

JHC:kjs (9)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12/29/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P. M.

You will recall that captioned brief was discontinued during the Holiday Season. It is presumed these conferences will resume on Thursday, January 7, 1971. Accordingly, it is suggested that all Divisions revise and update their sections of the brief and submit such revisions to be received on or before noontime Tuesday, January 5th.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

REC 70 62-97756-211

JAN 5 1971

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Beaver
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - M. A. Jones

DGH:mjj(9)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: April 6, 1971

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

In connection with captioned brief, attached are amended pages A and C of the Table of Contents and pages 4-5, 8, 11, 12, 13A, 16, 24, 26A, 33, 34 and 35, which should be inserted in the brief. Page 36 should be deleted. These pages have been amended for the following reasons:

Pages A and C of the Table of Contents have been amended as a result of changes set out in details below.

Page 4-5, information in paragraph 3 changed to make more current.

Page 8, changed to update totals of Seat of Government employees.

Page 11, "Black Panther Party (BPP)" write-up revised to make more current.

Page 12, all items revised to update figures.

Page 13A, this is a new item which is considered timely.

Page 16, first paragraph revised to show current number of American aircraft hijacked along with those diverted to Cuba.

Page 24, "Court-Approved Electronic Surveillances" item updated to show more current figures.

REC- 66

15 APR 1971

Enclosures (13)

1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Brennan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Dalbey - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
1 - M.A. Jones - Enclosures

(CONTINUED - OVER)

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M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE

/ Page 26A, item number (9) added as of current interest.

Page 33, figures in paragraph 1 updated; paragraph 3 revised to make more current.

Pages 34 and 35, both pages revised to update information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 24, 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Schutz
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes

SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT HIJACKINGS
CONFERENCE, JUNE 30, 1970

Attached find amended pages of brief on aircraft hijackings prepared for the Director's use at the conference with the Attorney General's staff on June 30, 1970, which will be chaired by the Deputy Attorney General, Richard G. Kleindienst.

Amendments to the brief were made necessary by the June 22, 1970, armed hijacking of Pan American World Airways flight to Cairo, Egypt, while en route from Beirut, Lebanon, to John F. Kennedy Airport, New York. The subject, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi, a 32-year-old Albanian, was taken into custody at Cairo, Egypt, by Egyptian authorities after firing a shot in the cockpit. No one was injured. Our investigation of the matter is continuing.

Amended pages are as follows:

Page 7	Under A. Hijackings - most recent hijacking added to the 1970 column and the total for 1970 as well as grand total. Under B. Individuals Involved - the 1970 column and the totals for 1970 and grand total being increased by one.
Page 22	The total number of hijackings amended from 70 to 71.
Page 36	A brief summary of the Pan American flight hijacking 6-22-70, set forth.
Last page of index	Amended to incorporate the name of subject of most recent hijacking, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi.

Encs. (4)

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III. STATISTICS RE HIJACKINGS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1968

A. Hijackings

	1968	1969	1970	Total
To Cuba	17	31	5	53
Other Destination		2	1	3
Aborted	3	6	5	14
TOTAL	20	39	11	70

A firearm was used in 53 of the 70 incidents and in 6 instances there was gunfire. In 1 of the incidents, 1 death and 2 injuries resulted. In the 2nd - 2 individuals were wounded. In the remaining 4, no one was injured.

B. Individuals Involved

	1968	1969	1970	Total
Latin	17	21	2	40
Fleeing Felons	3	7*		10
Black Militants	3	3		6
Others	8	26	10	44
TOTAL	31	57	12	100

* Includes one black militant.

1 P — DIRECTOR
JUL 6 1970

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VII. HIJACKINGS OF U. S. PLANES

The following are summaries of all hijackings since January 1, 1968. There has been a total of 70 incidents of hijackings or attempts to hijack aircraft during this period. There were 56 hijackings and 14 aborted hijackings.

During 1968, there were 17 hijackings to Cuba and 3 aborted hijackings.

During 1969, there were 31 hijackings to Cuba, 1 to Damascus, 1 to Rome, and 6 aborted hijackings.

During 1970, thus far there have been 6 hijackings, 5 of which went to Cuba, and 1 to Lebanon, along with 5 aborted hijackings.

1968

NUMBER & DATE	NAME	AIRLINE
(1) - 2/17/68	THOMAS JAMES BOYNTON	Privately owned

From Marathon, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with pilot aboard. Process filed 2/20/68, Florida. Returned to United States through Canada, 11/2/69, pleaded guilty 5/12/70, and sentenced to 20 years 6/4/70.

(2) - 2/21/68	LAWRENCE MAHLON RHODES, JR.	Delta

From Tampa, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with 102 passengers and crew of 7 aboard. Fleeing felon at time of hijacking. Process filed 12/22/68, Miami, Florida. Surrendered himself at Madrid, Spain, 2/11/70. Entered plea of not guilty and is currently undergoing psychiatric examination.

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1970

NUMBER & DATE	NAME	AIRLINE
(69) - 5/25/70	NELSON MOLINA	American

From Chicago, Illinois, to Cuba at gunpoint with 66 passengers and crew of 7. Process filed 5/27/70, New York. Still in Cuba.

(70) - 6/4/70	AUTHER GATES BARKLEY	TWA

From Phoenix, Arizona, to St. Louis, Missouri, with 51 passengers and 7 crew members. Demanded $100,000,000 or would destroy aircraft. Process filed 6/4/70, Alexandria, Virginia. Presently undergoing psychiatric evaulation.

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Name	Page
Pastorcich, Roger Allen	25
Patterson, Gwendolyn Joyce	26
Patterson, James Joseph	26
Payano, Aristofarez Antonio Navarro	27
Perez, Jesus Rivera	33
Perry, Lester Ellsworth	32
Quesada, Graciela Calderon	11, 35
Reed, John M. (ASAC)	18
Rhodes, Lawrence Mahlon, Jr.	22
Richards, Oran Daniel	23
Sanchez, Hiran Courouneaux	30
Sanchez, Miguel Montesino	25
Sandlin, Robert Lee	29
Shorr, Henry Larry	33
Speruto, Salvatore	29
Stubbs, Clemmie	34
Torres, Domingo Diaz	32
Truitt, Alben William Barkley	24
Viera, Irardo Mendoza	25
Wagstaff, Joseph Alfred	35
Washington, Thomas George	11, 26, Exhibit #5
White, L.	27
Wiser, F. C.	Exhibit #3, Page 2
Zamora, Crecencio Parra	30

62-77256-Q

ENCLOSURE

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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 12, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK
1 P.M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1967

Miss Gandy has advised that in connection with Mr. Hoover's luncheon meeting with the Acting Attorney General tomorrow, it would be helpful if we could set forth for the Director's information any items which might come up for discussion.

The attached data prepared by the various Divisions throughout the Bureau may be helpful to Mr. Hoover in connection with the luncheon meeting.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

REW:par
(7)

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

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10 ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

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Budget

62-91854-129

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FBI BUDGET REQUEST - FISCAL YEAR 1968

The Bureau's request for 1968 totals $186,574,000. It will provide for a personnel staff totaling 15,780 (6,638 agents and 9,142 clerks). The request makes provision for an increase of 569 full-year employees (106 agents and 463 clerks) when compared to 1967.

Of the additional employees, 165 (100 agents and 65 clerks) are for assignment to the field to assist in the handling of a heavy volume of civil rights work. (This is the second increment of a total increase of 300 agents and attendant clerical staff and equipment previously ordered by the President for civil rights work over a three-year period to be implemented at the rate of 100 agents a year.) The remaining 404 employees (6 agents and 398 clerks) are for assignment at our headquarters, the bulk to be utilized to handle the tremendous increase in name and fingerprint checks being received.

The request of $186,574,000 for 1968 is an increase of $4,249,000 when compared to the total requirements for the current fiscal year 1967 which includes $175,465,000 already appropriated and by a supplemental request totaling $6,860,000 brought about by costs growing out of new legislation increasing our payroll costs ($5,250,000) and by new legislation increasing the costs we must pay to transfer employees to meet the needs of the service ($1,610,000).

Most careful consideration was given to our request for additional personnel in 1968. We are absorbing much work and will endeavor to make further absorptions. When confronted with a one-million increase in fingerprint receipts, a 43% increase in name checks, a heavy amount of civil rights and other work, we have no alternative but to ask for additional manpower if we are to meet our responsibilities in these areas.

The Bureau's growing work is not limited to these particular areas by any means. The work of the FBI Laboratory mounted to a new all-time peak during the fiscal year 1966, numerous criminal classifications reached new highs, and our work in matters vital to the internal security of the country has continued to increase. We are going to do our best to handle the mounting work in these areas with our existing staff. In addition, new items of legislation continue to be passed adding to our work.

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Indicative of our heavy volume of work is the fact that as of January 1, 1967, pending investigative matters throughout the field totaled 150,189, with 5% in a delinquent status. At that time, the average individual assignment in the field was nearly 26 matters as compared with 20 at that time in 1961.

OTHER WORK LOAD VOLUMES
FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966

Fiscal Year	Investigative Matters Received	Fingerprint Checks	Name Checks	Laboratory Examinations
1966	718,850	6,964,816	2,426,665	284,304
1965	696,477	5,884,986	1,699,361	276,383
Increases (1966)	22,373 3%	1,079,830 18%	727,304 43%	7,921 3%

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Special Investigative Division

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SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION

During the past few months the Department has launched into a program of review of past, current, and contemplated prosecutions to determine if such cases have been materially affected by the use of electronic listening devices. This has required the establishment of special microphone indices at Bureau Headquarters and voluminous correspondence with various field divisions to determine if individuals listed in the Department's inquiries were covered by FBI microphones. With regard to listed individuals on whom we have had some form of microphone coverage, we are so advising the Department and pertinent logs, together in some cases with other supporting material, are being obtained from the field for review by Departmental attorneys.

The Department made public the fact that such a review was under way in the filing of a memorandum with the Supreme Court by the Solicitor General in the Joseph Schipani case, November 30, 1966.

Set forth as follows are the brief circumstances regarding individual prosecutive situations in which, to date, the Department has made disclosures to various courts regarding the FBI's use of electronic listening devices of pertinence to those prosecutions.

Joseph Frank Schipani

Schipani is a New York hoodlum and a member of La Cosa Nostra who was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined $12,500 for violation of the income tax laws for the years 1956 through 1960. In response to the Department's request, they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Schipani was covered by an electronic surveillance. This electronic surveillance was not directly on Schipani but was in an office frequented by top La Cosa Nostra racket figures. On November 30, 1966, the Solicitor General requested the Supreme Court to vacate the judgment regarding Schipani of the Court of Appeals and remand the case to the District Court for a new trial. On December 12, 1966, the Supreme Court complied with the request of the Solicitor General. This was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General, as were all of the following unless otherwise specified.

Louis J. Taglianetti

The Department on December 27, 1966, filed a motion to remand in the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in the Louis J. Taglianetti appeal from the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. Taglianetti, a member of the Raymond Patriarca "family" of La Cosa Nostra, was indicted on February 26, 1963, for income tax evasion for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958. He was found guilty on September 16, 1966. Taglianetti appealed but no brief had yet been filed.

The Department's motion indicated Taglianetti's conversations had been monitored by microphone surveillance at the place of business of a close associate (Raymond Patriarca) where Taglianetti and others met and that this establishment was being utilized for purposes connected with organized crime. On various occasions between March, 1962, when this microphone was installed with trespass under general authority of the Attorney General, until 1965, Taglianetti's conversations related to his income tax indictment. None of the information was used in evidence or was the source of leads to any evidence in the case.

The Department's motion noted that Taglianetti's case was within the ambit of the Supreme Court's decision in the Black case, decided November 7, 1966. The distinguishing feature between the two is the intrusion upon attorney-client conversations in the Black case, for which the Supreme Court vacated the conviction and granted a new trial. The Department's reasons for the motion to remand in Taglianetti was for the limited purpose of enabling the District Court to examine the facts and to determine whether Taglianetti's conviction should stand or a new trial be ordered.

The defense has now filed a motion for new trial claiming that, "The Government, having tasted the forbidden fruit of its illegal bugging and having withheld all knowledge thereof from the defendant, his counsel and the trial judge, cannot now preserve the conviction thus obtained because such forbidden fruit failed to produce a sweet taste." Hearings on these motions have not yet been scheduled.

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FRANK DE NIRO, JR.
MICHAEL DE NIRO
LOUIS DE NIRO

The De Niro brothers were convicted 3/23/65 of conspiring to defraud the U. S. in evading estate taxes. They have appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance from 2/19/64 to 6/16/64 in the office of the National Cigarette Service, Youngstown, Ohio, a vending machine company, operated by the De Niros. In response to the Department's request 10/14/66 we disclosed the circumstances of this surveillance to them by letter 10/18/66, and made available for review the surveillance logs. No information from this source was disseminated outside the Bureau.

The Department subsequently disclosed to the Court of Appeals by memorandum the existance of our microphone surveillance. Considerable reluctance was displayed by the Department to including in this memorandum our general authority for installation of electronic surveillances. They did not clearly record the dates concerning the manner in which the Department requested and was advised of our coverage. Our protests were clearly outlined in correspondence to the Department before this memorandum was filed. Ultimately our authority was recorded as a footnote. This microphone was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General.

Frank Peter Balistrieri

Balistrieri, the "boss" of Milwaukee's La Cosa Nostra "family," and as such the leader of organized crime in that area, was brought to trial in United States District Court, Springfield, Illinois, during October, 1966, on the basis of an indictment charging evasion of Federal income taxes. An early issue in this action was our microphone coverage of Balistrieri and certain of his associates. Microphone coverage had been established on Balistrieri's office, in an apartment maintained by his paramour, and in the office of hoodlum attorney Dominic Frinzi, all in Milwaukee, for various periods between 1961 and 1965. These installations were all made in line with general departmental authorization as outlined in the Department's memorandum filed with the Supreme Court in the Black case.

The defense has made a motion to suppress, based on this electronic coverage. After hearing testimony regarding these installations, including testimony of Bureau personnel, and reviewing logs of the coverage in question, the judge instructed that the trial should be commenced, with the defense having the right to renew its mortion after the trial, in the event evidence presented warrants such a proceedings.

Trial was undertaken on 10/17/66. On 11/29/66 Defense Attorney Walsh suffered a heart attack and further trial proceedings have been deferred until March 1, 1967. None of the information produced by this microphone was utilized in obtaining the indictment of Balistrieri.

Ronald David Carabbia

Carabbia was convicted 6/21/65 for violation of wagering tax laws and has appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance at the Modern News Center and Novelties Company, Youngstown, from 1/22/62 until 3/22/62. Carabbia and his brothers operated a gambling game at this location. Activities covered by this surveillance included gambling with numerous participants. The voices of the individuals covered were never identified. It could not be determined if the appellant was or was not present during the operation of this source.

In response to the Department's inquiry, we disclosed to them by letter dated 11/1/66 the circumstances of this surveillance and made available for review all surveillance logs. By letter dated 1/9/67, the Department indicated its intention to disclose this microphone surveillance by memorandum to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. In three letters we have advised the Department of the brief operation of this source and that the individuals covered were never identified. The Department's proposed memorandum to the court notes, "There is a substantial question whether any conversations in which appellant participated were even monitored." In spite of this, the Department apparently feels it must disclose this surveillance. The Department failed to include our general authorization for installation of electronic surveillances over our protests. We feel that at the very least the general authorization of the Department should be in all briefs going to courts so there can be no accusation that the Bureau was operating in an uncontrolled and unrestrained manner.

Jack T. Rainwater

Jack T. Rainwater has conducted a large-scale numbers operation in the Miami, Florida area. He and six associates were convicted of state gambling violations in Florida courts based upon evidence furnished by the Internal Revenue Service and testimony of Internal Revenue Service agents.

In response to the Department's request they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Rainwater and one of his associates who also was convicted in state court, were monitored by an electronic surveillance. Neither of these individuals were the direct subject of an electronic surveillance.

On January 11, 1967, the Solicitor General disclosed to the Supreme Court that an electronic device had been utilized by Federal agents in the Rainwater matter.

Our installation in this matter was made under general authority of the Attorney General. Information from this source was disseminated to Internal Revenue Service who in turn disseminated to local authorities.

Charles Joseph Battaglia, Jr.

Battaglia is a Tucson, Arizona, La Cosa Nostra member who was closely affiliated with Joseph Bonanno a former La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member. A microphone for criminal intelligence purposes had been maintained on him under general Departmental authority. He was arrested by Bureau Agents for violation of the Hobbs Act in March, 1965, as a result of making threats in an effort to force a Tucson firm to utilize his vending machines. Following the granting of several continuances the trial judge in Federal District Court ordered Battaglia to appear for trial on the morning of January 11, 1967. The Department advised that they intended to inform the judge that Battaglia had been covered by microphone surveillances, but that the coverage had no bearing on the evidence to be produced in substantiation of the criminal charges against Battaglia. The Department further advised

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they were going to recommend that the judge proceed with the trial and at the conclusion thereof, if the judge feels it necessary, a hearing will be held to determine the validity of the Department's claim regarding the microphone evidence.

A hearing on this motion is scheduled for Monday, January 16, 1967, in Tucson, Arizona.

Edward L. Levinson, et. al., Civil Suit

On December 10, 1965, Edward Levinson, at that time one of the owners of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, filed a $6,000,000 damage suit (later reduced to $4,200,000) against four Bureau Agents, charging invasion of privacy and asking injunctive relief against further invasion by use of electronic listening devices. Levinson filed a similar suit against the Central Telephone Company of Las Vegas and certain of its employees.

The case has recently been taken over personally by Assistant Attorney General Barefoot Sanders who is presently reviewing all of the material in connection with preparing a response to plaintiff's motions. No date has been set for trial in matter. The Bureau has been pressing the Department to take depositions in this case from such major hoodlums as Meyer Lansky and Gerardo Catena who have hidden interests in the Fremont Hotel.

Fred B. Black, Jr.

Fred B. Black, Jr., named as being hired by front men in Las Vegas to represent their interests in Washington, D. C., where Black was alleged to have influence, was convicted on May 5, 1965, of evading income taxes for the period of 1956 through 1959. After a number of appeals he petitioned the Supreme Court for issuance of a writ of certiorari which was denied on May 4, 1966.

On May 24, 1966, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall filed a memorandum with the Supreme Court reporting a listening device had been placed in Black's hotel suite in 1963, but

none of the evidence used in Black's trial was obtained as a result of the listening device. The Supreme Court on June 13, 1966, ordered a response by the Department to questions raised by the Court with regard to the initial memorandum filed by the Department which was answered on July 13, 1966, by supplemental memorandum.

This memorandum indicated the listening device, installed with trespass under general Departmental authorization had monitored conversations of Black and his attorney.

The United States Supreme Court on November 7, 1966, vacated the income tax conviction and granted a new trial, which will not be set until after the Robert Baker trial.

.....

To date, the Bureau has received over 1,000 names of individuals of prosecutive interest for a determination if such subjects have been covered by FBI microphones. A number of problems have resulted.

One problem which has been encountered, and which can be expected to be even more serious in the future, is the lack of identifying data accompanying the names of individuals on whom the Department has made inquiry in these matters. For example, one list recently received included 475 names, in some cases with a minimum of identifying data and in others with no identifying data at all. In order that an accurate determination can be made whether an individual in question has, in fact, been covered by one of our microphones, it will be necessary that the Department provide adequate identifying data when submitting these names for review.

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An attendant problem has arisen in certain inquiries in which the Department has made unreasonable requests for such reviews on extremely short notice. One of these involved a request for the results of the review later the same day it was received. Thoroughness and accuracy, of absolute necessity in this type review, make extremely rapid checks such as this in most cases impossible, and at best, a very dangerous procedure.

With regard to those situations in which the Department has made disclosures to the various courts, continuing reluctance has been evidenced on their part to inform the court of the fact that the installation in question has been utilized by the FBI under either specific authority from the Attorney General, or under the general Departmental authority which was granted. The Department has been repeatedly reminded of their reluctance in these individual situations.

The volume involved in this project has caused a decided strain on the Bureau in processing these numerous inquiries to date, and these problems become magnified when the enormity of the entire project is assessed, in view of indications by the Department that the full review may encompass as many as 30,000 names.

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SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FUGITIVE SECTION

Cassius Marcellus Clay

Cassius Clay, world's heavyweight boxing champion and Black Muslim, earlier this year filed a claim as a conscientious objector and more recently has applied to his draft board at Louisville, Kentucky, for a ministerial deferment as a minister of the Black Muslim religion. After a very extensive investigation by the Bureau, Clay's draft board denied his claim as a conscientious objector and placed him in a 1-A classification. Since the board's vote was unanimous, he has no further appeal as a conscientious objector. His ministerial deferment request will now have to be considered by his local board which our sources indicate will meet in the next few days. If the local board denies this request, Clay has the right to appeal.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
FEDERAL JUDGESHIP INVESTIGATIONS

ALFRED BURKA: On 1/11/67 we initiated an investigation of Alfred Burka, a District of Columbia attorney who is being considered for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Previous applicant investigation in 1953, which was favorable concerning Burka, showed his father was indicted in 1944 for violation of the Internal Revenue Code but the case was not prosecuted. Current investigation of Burka is pending.

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER: Gardner, a District of Columbia attorney, is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Investigation completed 1/12/67 was favorable except in 1965 and 1966 income tax liens totaling $6,828.54 were filed against him by the District of Columbia and the Federal Government for delinquent income taxes. These accounts have now been paid.

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN: Korman is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. He has been Assistant Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia since 1937. Investigation of Korman, which has been completed was favorable.

FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE: He is a candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. We completed investigation of him 1/9/67 and it was favorable.

HAROLD FRANK REIS: Reis is Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. He is a candidate for a judgeship on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. He is a Kennedy supporter and has been the cause of discord between the Department and the Bureau concerning electronic surveillance matters.

Attached are background memoranda concerning the above individuals.

Enclosures (5)

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Mr. Gale 1/11/67

V. V. Cleveland

ALFRED BURKA
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of Alfred Burka, who is under consideration for appointment as Judge of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Burka, aged 38, was born in Washington, D. C., and received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1951. He served in the United States Army from 1951 to 1953 when he was honorably released as a First Lieutenant. He served as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia 1953 to 1958 and since 1958 has been engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia and Bethesda, Maryland. He also served as Assistant States Attorney for Montgomery County, Maryland, from 1962 to 1965. This was part-time employment.

We conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of Burka in 1953 when he was under consideration for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney. That investigation was favorable concerning Burka. Our inquiries disclosed, however, that his father, Israel S. Burka, and others were indicted by a Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., in December, 1954, for violation of the Internal Revenue Code because they failed to maintain proper records in respect to the sale and distribution of distilled spirits. It was also indicated that the defendants had listed addresses of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that such addresses were fictitious. It was also shown they had listed names of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that these people could not be identified. An offer of $4,000 was submitted by the defendants in compromise of civil and criminal liabilities. The compromise offer was accepted and the case was nol-prossed. Israel S. Burka also had a record of 38 traffic violations between

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

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1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Connell

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1926 and 1947 for which he forfeited sums ranging in amounts from $4 to $12. (77-88541)

Bureau files also show that in September, 1957, Alfred Burka, while Assistant United States Attorney, called upon the Director to pay his respects. He stated he had always held the Bureau in high esteem and he had very kind words to say about his contacts with our local office. In October, 1957, while serving as Assistant United States Attorney, he requested that the Director autograph a copy of the book "The FBI Story," for him and also give him an autographed photograph. His request was granted. (94-4-39-13248)

ACTION:

The field has been instructed to bring the previous investigation of Burka up to date. Appropriate memorandum will be submitted upon completion of our current inquiries.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 1/3/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
ASSOCIATE JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of William Courtleigh Gardner, who is under consideration for appointment as Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Background data furnished by the Department indicates Gardner, aged 49, was born in Springfield, Ohio. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946. He received his A.B. degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1948 and his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1951. From 1951 to the present he reportedly has practiced law in Washington, D. C. Gardner listed membership in various bar associations and civic organizations including present membership in the District of Columbia Special Police Trial Board.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Gardner.

ACTION:

The investigation of Gardner has been initiated. Appropriate memorandum will be submitted upon its completion.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Connell

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Mr. Gale 12/14/66

W. V. Cleveland

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Investigation of Milton Daniel Korman, who is under consideration for appointment to the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed.

BACKGROUND:

Korman, aged 62, received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1925. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, (D. C.), from 1928 to 1931, operated a taxicab company in Virginia 1931 to 1934 and thereafter practiced law in Washington, D. C., until 1937. From 1937 to date he has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel in D. C., and during the past year was Acting Corporation Counsel until the appointment of Charles T. Duncan, October, 1966.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

A Departmental Applicant investigation conducted concerning Korman in 1942, when he was being considered for a judicial position in D. C., was generally favorable; however, several individuals stated Korman was inclined to be dominating, loud, and blustering.

RESULTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION:

The previous investigation has been brought up to date. Numerous individuals including judges of the D. C. Court of General Sessions and United States District Court, the United States Attorney, D. C. Commissioners Walter Tobriner and John B. Duncan; Charles Duncan, present Corporation Counsel; and local bar officials recommended Korman. He was described as a very competent attorney who is exceptionally well versed in the laws of the District of Columbia and fully qualified for a judicial position.

Korman was also recommended by several Congressmen, who are members of the House District of Columbia Committee, including Thomas C

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Connell

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Page 165

Abernethy (Dem.), Mississippi, and Joel T. Broyhill (Rep.), Virginia.

Numerous professional associates and acquaintances who recommended Korman pointed out that in the 1950's Korman, as an Assistant Corporation Counsel, was placed in a position of having to defend segregation in the D. C. public schools because the laws at that time provided for a segregated school system. They stated because of this some individuals unjustifiably criticized Korman feeling he was too vigorous in defending segregation in the schools. These associates pointed out that Korman, as a member of the Corporation Counsel's Office, was obligated to defend the position of the District of Columbia at the time and was only doing his job. They further stated that Korman is not prejudiced in racial matters and if appointed judge would handle such matters fairly and without bias.

Korman was recommended by Negro attorneys as well as H. Carl Moultire, President, D. C. chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Sterling Tucker, Executive Director of the Washington Urban League. Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, Washington, D. C., who has limited knowledge of Korman, stated he would neither recommend or oppose Korman's appointment.

Korman was also recommended by representatives of the various religious faiths in Washington, D. C., with the exception of Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld. Korman was a member of Rabbi Gerstenfeld's congregation until approximately 1963. Rabbi Gerstenfeld stated Korman, when a member of his congregation, was arrogant, uncongenial and created dissension among the members of the congregation. He said he does not feel Korman possesses judicial temperament and would not recommend him for a judicial position. Rabbi Gerstenfeld, however, stated he has had very limited contact with Korman for the past 14 years.

ACTION:

Reports containing the results of the investigation of Korman are being furnished to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 1/5/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The investigation of Fred Louis McIntyre, candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed with the exception of one agency record check.

We have brought up to date prior applicant type investigations of McIntyre conducted in 1950 and 1953. These investigations were favorable. McIntyre, aged 47, received his A.B. degree in 1948 and his LL.B. degree in 1950 from George Washington University. McIntyre was employed by the National Security Resources Board from 1950 to 1951; by the Defense Production Administration from 1951 to 1953; as an Assistant U. S. Attorney in the District of Columbia from 1953 to 1961 when he resigned to accept appointment as counsel for the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate, which position he presently holds. He has been a member of the District of Columbia Bar in good standing since November 3, 1950. He served in the United States Air Force from 1941 to 1946.

Senators and Representatives on the Senate and House District of Columbia Committees respectively, U. S. Court of Appeals and Federal District Court Judges, D. C. Court of General Sessions Judges, District Commissioners, bar association officials, local attorneys who have opposed applicant in court, civil rights and religious leaders, neighbors and social acquaintances highly recommended applicant for a judicial position. They stated he has a judicial temperament and would be impartial and unbiased in his decisions. His legal associates stated they have been impressed with applicant's emotional stability and his competence as a lawyer. They noted that he has had extensive experience before the various courts in the District of Columbia. His legal ethics were not questioned and his character, reputation, associates, and loyalty were stated to be above reproach.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

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Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Fred Louis McIntyre

ACTION:

The reports of the current investigation are being sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The remaining agency check is being expedited and the results of this check will be sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General promptly upon receipt.

RVB

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CB Gale

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Mr. Gale 1/5/67

W. V. Cleveland

HAROLD FRANK REIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorandum of 1/3/67 advising that the Deputy Attorney General's Office had requested a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check on Reis and it was understood Reis is being considered for a judicial appointment to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. An up to date name check has been completed on Reis and disclosed the following pertinent information.

BACKGROUND: Reis was born on 7/22/10 in New York City. His parents were born in Russia and became naturalized citizens. He received a B.S. degree from City College of New York in 1937 and a LL.B. degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1940. He was first employed by the Department on 8/29/41 as an attorney in the Criminal Division. He resigned 9/21/42 and was again appointed an attorney in the Office of Alien Property 5/3/43. He subsequently served in the Office of Legal Counsel and was appointed first assistant in that office on 8/31/60. On 2/1/61 he was designated Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel. He has served in his present position as Executive Assistant to the Att. Attorney General since March, 1965.

RESULTS OF PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS: Reis was first investigated by the Bureau in 1942 at the request of the Department and that investigation was brought up to date in 1965. In 1960 we conducted an Atomic Energy Act applicant investigation of him in connection with his access to restricted Atomic Energy data. The Department is in possession of the reports of the above investigations.

Our investigation in 1942 disclosed that while Reis was at the City College of New York in 1936 he was listed as a member of the Politics Club which was reported as being headed by two boys associated with communist activities at the college. Reis's membership in this club was not verified and it was reported that the heads of the organization were known to put down the names of persons who were not members and not to put down the names of persons who were members.

Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

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Memorandum to Mr. Cale
Re: Harold Frank Reis

In 1942 Reis was classified by his draft board as 3-A because of the dependency of his mother. His draft file contained an affidavit by a physician, who was a relative, to the effect that due to a congenital heart disease Reis should not engage in any strenuous physical effort. Several persons interviewed in 1942 said Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Reis told another individual he was perfectly healthy. Reis never served in the Armed Forces and on 8/22/42, after a physical examination at an induction center, Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of chronic, valvular heart disease, rheumatic, and was classified 4-F.

Two of the individuals listed by Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers Guild which has been cited as a communist front.

Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938 and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. Although the communists put forth efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State they succeeded in capturing only the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the party.

OTHER REFERENCES TO REIS IN BUREAU FILES: On a press release of the Department announcing Reis's appointment as First Assistant in the Office of Legal Counsel the Director noted that Reis was the individual who selected Department representatives to accompany him (Reis) to a State Department conference in Puerto Rico ignoring the FBI. Reis was designated by the Attorney General in February, 1963, to serve as his alternate on the Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and as his alternate on the Presidents Council on Equal Opportunity. The Director noted concerning this designation of Reis to "watch this carefully as Reis is inclined to throw his weight around. H." On a background memorandum regarding Reis dated 6/21/63 the Director noted that Reis was "another foul ball. H."

A highly confidential source advised on 6/22/65 that Harry Wachtel, Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights which furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases, told Reverend Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that he was to meet with Harold Reis who was described as "our best friend up there." This information was not approved for dissemination to the Department and has not previously been disseminated.

In a memorandum 10/10/66 to the Acting Attorney General, which was read by him but not retained by the Department, his attention was brought to the procedures being followed in connection with requests made by the Bureau for approval by him of technical surveillancescommonly known as wire taps. In this memorandum it was

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pointed out that Mr. Reis had wanted to know the basis on which wire tap continuation requests were sent to the Department every six months. It was pointed out that the procedure was based on the suggestion of former Attorney General Katzenbach and that former Attorney General Katzenbach had approved all of the continuation requests with the exception of one that was used in coverage of Martin Luther King which had been approved by former Attorney General Kennedy. Katzenbach declined to authorize the continuation of the wire tap on King. It was pointed out that previously highly sensitive matters of this kind were supposedly known in the Department only by the Attorney General; however, additional information concerning these matters was being requested by personnel in the Acting Attorney General's Office.

Mr. DeLoach was contacted by Reis on 10/3/66 and in their discussion Reis stated that he thought it had been a good idea to admit to the Supreme Court the usage of a microphone in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach told him this was one of the most stupid blunders the Department had ever pulled and that there had been no necessity to admit the usage of a microphone. Reis said it had been a good idea to admit usage in this particular case since there was less tainted evidence in this case than in any other and that if the Supreme Court had been presented with a case which involved considerable "bedroom gossip" the Supreme Court would have had no alternative but to issue a sweeping declaration preventing usage of all electronic devices in the future. Reis stated he had assisted Attorney General Katzenbach with the preparation of the draft given to the Supreme Court in the Black Case.

Mr. DeLoach advised 10/11/66 Reis reportedly stated on one occasion that he owed considerable loyalty to Bobby Kennedy inasmuch as Kennedy had brought him into the Attorney General's Office and had given him a higher position and private office. Reis obviously is quite loyal to Bobby Kennedy. Mr. DeLoach stated it should also be noted that in a conversation with Acting Attorney General Clark on the night of October 10, 1966, Clark told him (Mr. DeLoach) that Reis in answer to a specific question had told Clark that 'It was alright to wait a week or 10 days to approve requests for wire taps as sent over by the FBI" and Clark was straightened out on this matter. Clark stated he realizes he was wrong in depending on Reis for these facts.

On October 11, 1966, Mr. DeLoach stated he brought up the matter of Harold Reis and Jim Flug in the Attorney General's Office with Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Mr. Clark was advised

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that the Director and personnel in the FBI felt that Reis and Flug were the deliberate perpetrators of discord between the FBI and the Department. Mr. Clark was advised that obviously Reis had deliberately caused a great deal of unpleasantness in our dealings in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach further told Mr. Clark that we not only had an intense dislike and distrust of Reis but that Justice Fortas of the Supreme Court had advised of his feelings concerning Reis and that Justice Fortas had even advised the President concerning this matter. Mr. Clark stated that he was was glad to get these facts and that he would take this matter under consideration.

ACTION: Attached is a memorandum to the Acting Attorney General referring to the Department's request for a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning Reis and briefly summarizing the derogatory information developed by the three investigations conducted concerning Reis.

It is suggested that the attached memorandum to the Acting Attorney General be delivered to him by Mr. DeLoach and at that time the Acting Attorney General again be advised of our past unsatisfactory relations with Reis and he be furnished the information received from the highly confidential source indicating that persons connected with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference considered Reis "our best friend up there." Attached is a copy of Atlanta's memorandum 6/23/65 reporting the details of this information.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

The Acting Attorney General

January 5, 1967

Director, FBI

HAROLD FRANK REID
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, dated December 30, 1966, requesting a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning the captioned individual.

Our files show that Mr. Reid was the subject of applicant-type investigations requested by the Department in 1942 and 1950. In 1950, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, we brought up to date the prior investigations concerning Mr. Reid in connection with his clearance for access to restricted atomic energy data. The reports of these investigations have previously been furnished to the Department.

The investigations of Mr. Reid disclosed that in 1933 he was listed in the records of the City College of New York as a member of the Politics Club. This club was reported to have been headed by two individuals associated with communist activities at the City College of New York. Mr. Reid's membership in this club was not confirmed and it was reported that the leaders of the organization were known to erroneously index membership cards as members and to refrain from indexing actual members.

Mr. Reid registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938, and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. With regard to the American Labor Party, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has stated:

> "For years, the communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing

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(8)

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the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

When reviewed in May, 1942, Mr. Reis's selective service file disclosed he had been classified 3A because of the dependency of his mother. His file contained an affidavit from a relative who was a physician to the effect that Reis should not engage in strenuous physical activity because of a congenital heart disease. Several persons interviewed in 1942 stated Mr. Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Mr. Reis told another individual that he was perfectly healthy. In August, 1943, at an induction station, Mr. Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of "chronic valvular heart disease, rheumatic," and was classified 4F.

Two of the individuals listed by Mr. Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers' Guild which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front.

The Internal Revenue Service has advised that its records show that income tax returns were timely filed by Mr. Reis for the years 1963, 1964, and 1965. There was no record of unpaid taxes, liens, or intelligence investigations concerning these returns.

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ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES

As of January 12, 1967, the Bureau has 17 domestic intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of domestic subversive organizations and individuals. Furthermore, we have 59 foreign intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of diplomatic and official establishments of foreign countries. Also, we have coverage of 40 teletype facilities of diplomatic establishments. We do not have any microphone surveillances in operation.

All of the above electronic surveillances which we have in operation were approved in writing by the Acting Attorney General on December 29, 1966, for a period through March 31, 1967.

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This page was removed since it involves discussion of a peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operation..

DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. We set up a staff of ten Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions we established a permanent Legal Attache office there, staffed with three Agents.

The six-month-old government under Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability. Nevertheless, there continue to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to accomplish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. In fact, a student strike in Santo Domingo, which began January 9, 1967, has attracted strong communist support and has served as a rallying point for the extreme leftists. Within two days, seventy percent of the students in secondary schools had joined the strike.

This is but one of numerous problems which beset Balaguer, although to date he has been able to meet each one head on.

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This page has been removed since it involves pending litigation

HERBERT WILLIAM BOECKENHAUPT

information tends to identify publically sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operation.

Boeckenhaupt, a Staff Sergeant, United States Air Force, entered military service in 1960. He is a cryptographic systems maintenance and repairman and possessed "Top Secret" clearance. On April 20, 1966, he was detected by FBI Agents in a clandestine meeting in suburban Virginia with Aleksey R. Malinin, Soviet Embassy employee and reportedly a Colonel of Soviet Military Intelligence.

On October 24, 1966, Boeckenhaupt was arrested by Air Force representatives at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, for violating the Uniform Code of Military Justice in that he failed to report his contacts with representative of a foreign government (Malinin).

On October 31, 1966, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, Los Angeles, charging Boeckenhaupt with conspiracy to commit espionage. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, on December 16, 1966, for conspiracy to commit espionage and for conspiracy to act as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Department of State. On January 9, 1967, his court-appointed attorney submitted data to the Clerk of the United States District Court, Alexandria, Virginia, requesting that Boeckenhaupt's trial be kept in the Central District of California, and that Boeckenhaupt not be removed to the Eastern District of Virginia to stand trial in this matter.

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is currently writing a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here" to be published in the spring. This book allegedly will deal with the resurgence of the "white backlash," "black power," and propose a course of action the Federal Government should take concerning the civil rights movement. King has been counseled by Stanley Levison, his principal advisor and long-time communist, to run for President of the United States in 1968. He has this suggestion under consideration and reportedly has made no decision. We maintain a wire tap on Stanley Levison to determine the degree of communist influence in the racial field.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a highly militant civil rights organization, continues to make inflammatory statements advocating violence as a means of obtaining Negro objectives as well as urging Negroes not fight in Vietnam. At present, Carmichael is facing charges of "inciting to riot" in Atlanta, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama. He was convicted of these charges in Selma, Alabama; however, the conviction is currently under appeal by him. Carmichael recently underwent a physical re-examination to determine his suitability for military service. The results of this examination have not been made known.

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ROBERT G. BAKER
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The most recent development relative to the trial of Baker is the disclosure in the afternoon edition of "The Evening Star," 1/12/67, that the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department installed a "bug" in the Baker case. It is reported that this installation relates to the Department's admission during the trial that it had planted a microphone and transmitter on Wayne Bromley, a prime Government witness, in order to record the results of a meeting held on 3/26/65, at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Los Angeles, California, which was attended by Baker, Clifford Jones and Bromley. The article points out that the FBI had refused a request of the Department to cover this meeting. It also points out that according to Edward Bennett Williams, Baker's attorney, that in compliance with an order of Judge Gasch to turn over tapes and transcripts, only notes made by two monitors were received indicating the tape was not usable or available.

This meeting at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is the meeting which was arranged during telephone calls on 3/25/65, between Bromley and Baker and Bromley and Jones which were monitored and tape recorded by the Bureau at the request of the Department, with the Department's assurance that such action was legal and with the written consent of Bromley. A complete transcript of these recordings was made available to the Department.

Although the Department did on 3/25/65, request that we monitor the meeting in Los Angeles, we refused to do so. Upon revelation during pretrial hearings that this meeting was monitored, Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark was questioned as to who performed this monitoring. He stated that he had ascertained that upon the FBI's refusal to comply with the departmental request, the Department had then turned to either the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Bureau of Narcotics. He was certain that it was the Bureau of Narcotics.

The only other coverage of any conversations by Baker was accidental in nature and resulted from installations which had been placed on Fred B. Black in Washington, D. C.; the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada; Edward Siegelbaum, Miami,

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Florida, (all in connection with organized crime matters) and the Dominican Embassy (in connection with security matters). Details concerning these installations were set forth in a summary memorandum regarding the Bureau's involvement in the prosecution of Baker dated 1/10/67.

Logs relative to the electronic surveillances on Black, the Fremont Hotel and Siegelbaum were furnished to the Department and excerpts were furnished to the trial judge who ordered that they be made available to the defense. These logs were the subject of pretrial hearings during November, 1966, following which the judge ruled that there was no causal relationship between the information in the logs and the charges in the indictment.

Logs concerning Baker's conversations intercepted on the Dominican Embassy installation were similarly furnished to the Department and to the trial judge who placed a protective order thereon and has instructed that any discussions relative to them must be held only in his chambers. Information as to the existence of these logs has been leaked to the press, presumably by Edward Bennett Williams to cause some action favorable to his client. His reporting to the trial judge that the FBI was responsible for this leak is absolutely ridiculous and is completely unfounded.

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JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

James Riddle Hoffa and three others were convicted in Chattanooga Federal Court, 3/4/64, of obstruction of justice related to their efforts to tamper with certain members of the jury in a previous trial of Hoffa. These convictions were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on 12/12/66.

In response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., we furnished a letter to the Acting Attorney General on 12/29/66, of instances in which the conversations of Hoffa and two other defendants were overheard through the use of electronic devices. Hoffa, his office, and his home were not the direct targets of any electronic devices in the development of this case, and the Acting Attorney General was so advised in our memorandum of 12/29/66. The instances in which he appeared to have been present at conversations monitored occurred in Detroit, Michigan, and Las Vegas, Nevada.

In 1961 and 1962 our Detroit office overheard three conversations of Hoffa. These conversations were broadcast to and from radio-telephones in automobiles operated by Teamsters Union personnel in the Detroit area. This was accomplished through the use of a tunable commercial-type FM radio receiver which was in operation in our Detroit office. No trespass was involved in this connection.

In addition, between 2/1 and 8/12/63, Hoffa appears to have participated in four telephone conversations with two Las Vegas hoodlum figures who were being covered by electronic eavesdropping devices (trespass involved). Hoffa's part of these conversations was not overheard.

Zeno Thomas Osborn, Jr., (Nashville lawyer and former attorney for Hoffa) was convicted 5/29/64, in Nashville Federal Court of obstruction of justice arising from his attempts to influence a potential juror in a forthcoming trial of Hoffa. In this investigation, a miniature recorder was concealed on a cooperative Government witness during a meeting with Osborn. This installation was made at the request of the Department and with the prior approval of the two Federal judges in Nashville. No trespass was involved, and the use of this installation was brought out fully during Osborn's trial. His conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court 12/12/66. The Department is fully aware of

this installation and details of same were included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General 12/29/66.

At the specific request of former Attorney General Kennedy, a microphone surveillance (trespass required) was conducted on the Washington, D. C., hotel room of James E. Haggerty (former attorney for James Riddle Hoffa) during period 8/7/61, through 8/11/61. This coverage was for the specific purpose of identifying an alleged "contact" of Hoffa's in the Justice Department, whom Kennedy thought Haggerty would meet in Washington. Information concerning this coverage was included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General dated 12/29/66. In addition, in response to a letter from Vinson dated 12/29/66, we furnished the Acting Attorney General copies of logs prepared in connection with this coverage by memorandum dated 1/6/67.

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JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS

On January 9, 1967, a letter was forwarded to the Acting Attorney General advising him that in view of the increasing sensitiveness to intrusion by the Federal Government into the rights of defendants in criminal trials and in order to assure that future requests for jury panel investigations would be made only in truly exceptional cases, investigations of this nature should not be undertaken by the Bureau except upon the specific written request of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General and that our field offices were being so instructed.

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CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Two major civil rights cases are awaiting prosecutive action in Mississippi. One of these cases involves the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in June, 1964, in which case eighteen subjects were previously indicted on civil rights charges by a Federal Grand Jury. The other case involves the shooting and burning of the residence of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, past president of the NAACP, near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in January, 1966, resulting in the death of Dahmer. A Federal Grand Jury indicted fifteen members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi relative to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statute.

In view of a court decision subsequent to the above indictments, it was determined by the Government that all of the indictments in these two cases are faulty because certain minority groups including Negroes had been excluded from the grand jury. The Department has been pushing for early representations to a properly composed grand jury and had contemplated that both of these cases would be given to a Federal Grand Jury being empaneled 1/16/67.

On 1/3/67 U. S. District Judge Harold Cox advised SAC Roy Moore that he had instructed the U. S. Attorney to use the January grand jury for the purpose of checking into possible misuse of funds in the Headstart project sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Mississippi. The Judge referred to press accounts stating that the Government was providing additional money for this project although it has been alleged that several hundred thousand dollars of the initial appropriation was unaccounted for. Judge Cox said that he felt "first things come first" and therefore decided to use the grand jury to ferret out any possible fraud in connection with the failure to account for these funds. He stated he would advise SAC Moore when he convenes another grand jury to hear the civil rights cases. Judge Cox added that this will be done sometime in the near future but that no specific date has been set. It has been speculated in the press that if Judge Cox fails to promptly call a grand jury to hear the civil rights cases the Government will seek mandamus from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the purpose of forcing Judge Cox to call a grand jury to hear these cases.

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PROPOSED LEGISLATION REGARDING CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

By letter to the Attorney General 3/1/65, we called attention to the rise in crimes against banking institutions and recommended the Department propose legislation which would require bank supervisory agencies to establish minimum security requirements for all banks under Federal Charter. A follow-up letter was sent on 3/29/65, and again on 3/1/66. The Department advised on 4/12/66, that a legislative proposal was being developed. A proposed bill was submitted for our review on 6/6/66, which we returned on 6/9/66, recommending no changes. In reply to our inquiry on 7/25/66, the Department, on 8/3/66, advised the Bill was under study by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

We inquired again on 10/6/66, and on 10/26/66, were advised that since the 89th Congress was so near an end, the legislation would be included on program for 90th Congress. By letter 11/28/66, we were advised that the Bill had been returned to the Criminal Division with certain observations and suggestions. On 1/9/67, we again called attention to the increase in violations. Current figures show that during calendar year 1966, violations increased to 1871, a new all-time high, surpassing the 1749 violations in calendar year 1965.

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WALTER BERYL CHIPMAN, ET AL.
CRIME ON HIGH SEAS

Alvin Junior Cupp, who had received a five-year Federal term on 3/16/65, in Marquette, Michigan, furnished information to Chicago Agents pinpointing officials and "goons" of the Seamens International Union (SIU) responsible for the 1963 bombing of the Canadian freighter, "Howard L. Shaw" in Chicago, Illinois.

Upon Cupp's parole from prison 12/23/66, he was immediately contacted by union officials allegedly for the purpose of paying him off a promised $8,000 for maintaining his silence relative to the "Howard L. Shaw" bombing while in prison. The U. S. Attorney's office in Chicago requested that an electronic device be attached to Cupp's person to record conversations with union officials, anticipating evidence would be obtained whereby prosecution of these officials would be forthcoming. SAC, Chicago advised the U. S. Attorney on 1/4/67, that the Bureau could not accede to his request since the Solicitor General had publicly announced that all eavesdropping is illegal.

At approximately 9 P. M., 1/5/67, the Acting Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach relative to this case, indicating he felt this was a legal device and he could see no reason why it should not be used. Mr. DeLoach informed the Acting Attorney General if he felt this way he should put these views in writing, since the FBI could not afford to be criticized on one hand and then on the other hand be directed by the Department to enter into such procedures. The Acting Attorney General, upon a moment's reflection, stated that in view of the "psychological situation" he probably would not put this request in writing and perhaps would inform the Organized Crime Section of the Department not to request the FBI to utilize this device. We have since received no such request from the Acting Attorney General.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-17-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE
IN CONNECTION WITH HIS
LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT WITH
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND OTHERS
FEBRUARY 20, 1969

The Director has an appointment to have luncheon with the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Mr. Ehrlichman, Legal Counsel to the President, on Thursday, February 20, 1969. There is attached a brief containing items of possible pertinent interest for the Director's use in connection with this luncheon meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure

DGH:pls/cmj
(6)

REC-23 62-97856-175

JUL 25 1969

ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

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B R I E F

L U N C H E O N M E E T I N G W I T H A T T O R N E Y G E N E R A L A N D O T H E R S

Thursday, February 20, 1969

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SYNOPSIS

BUREAU STATISTICS

FBI Personnel As of 2/13/69 there were 6,929 Special Agents and 9,052 clerical employees for a total of 15,981 employees on the rolls of the FBI.

Overtime Services The overtime service by our investigative staff averages more than two and one-half hours each workday and during fiscal year 1968 totaled 3,845,461 hours, the equivalent of 1,849 additional employees on a full-year basis. This was a cost-free saving to the Government of over $14 million.

National Crime Crime Index for January-September, 1968, recorded a 19 percent increase. Largest increases noted in cities 250,000 to 1 million population where a 22 percent rise was recorded. There were an estimated 4.6 million serious crimes in the United States in 1968 compared to 3.8 million in 1967.

District of Columbia Crime For calendar year 1967, District had sixth highest crime rate among the 56 cities 250,000 and above. Crime figures for calendar year 1968 indicate District recorded an over-all gain of 25 percent in the number of serious offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) NCIC is a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. Began in January, 1967, with pilot operation. Now terminals in 47 states. Over 780,000 records in system and 33,000 messages handled daily in 24-hour operating day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

INFORMATION tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing Foreign Intelligence operations

[redacted]

New Left Movement has led a wave of extremism on our college campuses marked by growing violence. Part of world-wide

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revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. New Leftists from U. S. have played important roles in demonstrationsin foreign countries.

Racial Unrest on College Campuses Campuses throughout U. S. have been marked by racial unrest. Minority groups such as Black Student Union becoming increasingly militant and violent. Demands unreasonable. Other militant groups have joined in demonstrations and offer full support to minority groups.

Black Panther Party is most active, notorious and violence-prone black extremist group. Branches in 25 cities. Will possibly go underground. Minister of Education is George Mason Murray, a suspended instructor at San Francisco State College.

Soviet and Satellite Espionage The U. S. is the number one espionage target of Soviet Union and satellites. Intelligence operations coordinated by Soviet Union. Embassies and missions are focal points. As of February, 1969, approximately 230 Soviet and 117 satellite personnel operating. Consular Convention between U. S. and Soviet Union became effective July 13, 1968, and will probably increase capability for espionage.

Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign counterintelligence operations.

Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Essence of Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans lies/alleged connection between Oswald, David Ferrie (deceased) and Clay Shaw. Not established in

b

exhaustive FBI investigation. Bureau maintaining "hands off" policy regarding Garrison investigation. Garrison mental stability is questionable. He received medical discharge from U. S. Army in 1951 for an emotional problem. Admitted to Army authorities that he had received psychiatric treatment.

EXCISION OF MATERIAL RE KING AS IT DERIVES FROM ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Suggestions for the Reduction of Crime in the District of Columbia - Should be an Enabling Statute which would allow firearms to be handled as they are throughout U. S. Mandatory sentences recommended for crimes committed with the use of firearms. Registration of all convicted felons should be considered. Abolishment of capital punishment should be opposed until a life sentence means "life." Provisions of Omnibus Crime Act of 1968 should be accelerated.

Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., Memphis, Tenn. - Investigation revealed killer of King on 4/4/68 to be James Earl Ray. Ray arrested by Scotland Yard 6/8/68. Extradited to U. S. and turned over to local authorities in Memphis, Tennessee, for State prosecution. Local trial scheduled for 9/9/69.

Alleged Violations of Federal Corrupt Practices Act by 21 Political Committees - We were instructed by former Assistant Attorney General Vinson to interview the Chairman and Treasurers of 20 Republican Committees and one Democratic Committee that filed late reports with the Clerk of the House. While some staff members refused to be interviewed, investigation proceeding on expeditious basis. Inquiries continuing.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy - Senator Kennedy killed 6/5/68 in Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. Sirhan identified as Arab. Indicted and charged with murder. Trial in progress, Los Angeles Superior Court, as of 1/7/69.

Gary Steven Krist; Ruth Eisemann-Schier; Barbara Jane Mackle - Victim Kidnaping Mackle kidnaped from Atlanta, Georgia, motel 12-17-68 and $500,000 ransom demand made. FBI investigation resulted in her safe return and Krist and Eisemann-Schier identified as kidnappers. Krist apprehended and all-out investigation continuing to locate Eisemann-Schier. Krist will be tried by state and next appearance in court scheduled for 2-28-69.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) Since the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) was formed under the jurisdiction of the Department, the FBI has been conducting background investigations on its applicants and employees. This was done pursuant to Departmental Order #175-59, dated 4-1-59. However, the BNDD was discovered to be conducting some duplicate investigation of their clerical applicants. We objected to this wasted effort and expressed our views to the Department which countered with a proposal advanced by Associate BNDD Director Giordano, that we share parts of these investigations with them. By letter of 2-6-69, in reply to this proposal, we informed the Department that no additional requests for BNDD applicant investigations would be accepted, except those submitted under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

Martin Edward Underwood Underwood, an employee of the Department of Commerce, who was detailed to the White House in 1966 to serve as an advance man for former President Johnson, was removed from his office at the White House on 2-6-69, and the Department of Commerce has been instructed to inform him that his services are no longer required. Our investigation of Underwood, which was furnished the White House on 2-12-69, disclose that he had severe drinking problem until at least 1964.

Virginia Stanfill Savell We conducted a discreet inquiry of Savell in September, 1966, at the request of former Senator Kuchel (R) of California, for whom she then worked in his Los Angeles office. It had been alleged she was operating a bookie joint out of the Senator's office but our inquiry developed no information to substantiate this. However, it was reported that she was an alcoholic. Current investigation revealed Savel attempted to commit suicide in July, 1967, by overdose of sleeping pills.

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Donald Edward Ganoung We have investigated Ganoung as a Departmental applicant for the position of consultant with the Law Enforcement Administration at Washington, D. C., the position he now holds. He has a degree in criminology and is a former Episcopalian priest who has worked among deviate elements. He has also been active in civil rights and antidraft demonstrations and twice was arrested in this connection. Divorced by his wife in 1967 after he had an affair with another woman, Ganoung also [redacted] The results of our investigation of him were furnished to the Attorney General on 2/11/69.

IRS [JFK Law 11(a)]

William Henry Rentschler Rentschler, a candy company operator, has been extremely active in Illinois Republican Party politics. He carried on a notorious adulterous relationship which led to a divorce from a former wife. Our investigation of him revealed many prominent persons who would not recommend Rentschler for a position with the Government in view of his moral weaknesses and reported lack of business acumen. Our investigation not yet complete but summary memo furnished the White House on 2/10/69.

Special Inquiry Investigations for the White House Security officers of various Government agencies have expressed shock at the lack of knowledge or the total disregard of the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program by the White House staff responsible for filling top-level positions with the new Administration. Most requests for investigation have been of persons already firmly established in their new jobs. When derogatory data is developed it is simply requested that the investigation be continued. Only one person is known to have been discharged as a result of derogatory information developed during investigation. Don Virdin, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), called Bureau 2/13/69 and indicated Bureau had checked through IRS only 8 of last 25 publicly announced Presidential appointees. Bureau has run checks of IRS on all requests received from White House on Presidential appointees and it would appear White House only asked for 8 of last 25 to be checked.

Selective Service These cases in recent years have broadened in scope with recurring schemes to obstruct the draft. We have 14,000 pending investigations, up 5,000 from a year ago. Fiscal year 1968 produced 809 convictions and the first seven months of this fiscal period have recorded 380 convictions, an increase over this period a year ago. An interesting case is summarized which involves an 18-year-old Californian whose mother, following his arraignment for failure to register for the draft, attempted to get a Restraining Order by contending that she was responsible for her son's actions

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and therefore should be punished rather than him. The Judge rejected her appeal and her son's trial is scheduled for March, 1969.

Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime While our organized crime investigations are aimed at key members in the power structure, they have also struck hard in the lower echelons with progressively greater penetration into the heart of hoodlum activities - gambling operations. Fiscal year 1968 capped four consecutive record years in convictions of organized crime figures with 281. There are now 789 other hoodlum figures awaiting trial in Federal court thus indicating a continuance of the upward trend in convictions in fiscal year 1969. Recent major accomplishments in the organized crime field include the arrest or conviction of many top La Cosa Nostra leaders across the country. Our dissemination of criminal intelligence data to other Federal and local law enforcement agencies has broken the million mark in number of items in the past five years. This shared FBI data enabled other law enforcement agencies to conduct hundreds of raids, execute thousands of arrests, and recover millions of dollars in gambling funds or stolen property each year. Department Task Force Operations (also called Strike Force) have been formed in Detroit, Michigan; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Miami, Florida; and Newark, New Jersey; since the original group at Buffalo, New York. We now maintain liaison with these Task Force groups and it has been recommended that we expand our liaison arrangements with Task Force. There have been La Cosa Nostra leadership changes in New York and Chicago.

Department's Manual for use of Electronic Surveillance Under Title III of Omnibus Crime Control Bill Attorney General has been furnished our views regarding Department's draft manual for use of electrical surveillance pursuant to Title III of Omnibus Crime Control Bill, the general provisions of which concern administrative regulations not specifically required by the statute itself. The manual's requirements would impose tremendous administrative and procedural restrictions on the FBI and other Federal agencies to the point that strict compliance might be self-defeating to the goal of maintaining discreet electronic

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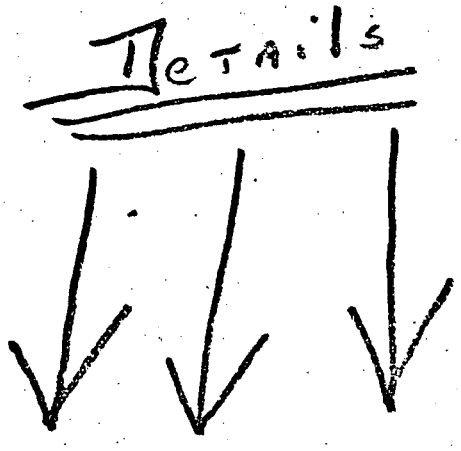
surveillance coverage under court supervision for the purpose of obtaining admissible evidence against the leadership of organized crime and in other major investigative categories. Included would be requirements for review of an application for a court order at a number of levels within the Department, and by the Attorney General, before the application reached the judge, involving delay and the spreading of information about our use of this technique among a comparatively wide range of authorities. Included in our views was our belief that for the Government's ultimate success in making use of this evidence gathering procedure, restrictions must not apply which will create more limitations on law enforcement than the statute itself prescribes.

MISCELLANEOUS

ABC-TV Series "The FBI" is in its fourth year and production plans are going forward at the present time for a fifth season. Latest 30 Market Nielson Rating reflects it is second most popular show on air and has 26 million viewers. Plans being made to present on our program film on Mackle kidnaping case next season after prosecutive action is completed. Being shown in 43 foreign countries.



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BUREAU STATISTICS

FBI Personnel

As of 2/13/69 there were 6,929 Special Agents and 9,052 clerical employees for a total of 15,981 employees on the rolls of the FBI.

Overtime Services

The overtime service by our investigative staff averages more than two and one-half hours each workday and during the fiscal year 1968 totaled 3,845,461 hours, the equivalent of 1,849 additional employees on a full-year basis. Taking into consideration the limited extent to which this overtime was compensated under fringe benefits regulations of the Civil Service Commission, there was a cost-free saving to the Government of over $14 million when compared to the value of the total overtime performed. This is a tremendous voluntary contribution by our investigative staff.

National Crime

While preliminary crime figures for calendar year 1968 are not yet available, for the period January through September, 1968, over the same period in 1967, the Crime Index nationwide recorded a 19 percent increase. The largest increases were noted in cities 250,000 to 1 million population where a 22 percent rise was recorded. Nationally, the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault as a group increased 21 percent and the more voluminous property crimes of burglary, larceny $50 and over and auto theft rose 19 percent. There were an estimated 4.6 million serious crimes in the United States in 1968 compared to 3.8 million in 1967.

District of Columbia Crime

For calendar year 1967, Washington, D. C., had the sixth highest crime rate among the 56 cities 250,000 population and above. Crime figures for calendar year 1968 indicate that

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Washington, D. C., recorded an over-all gain of 25 percent in the number of serious offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

NCIC is a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. Its objective is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement through the more efficient handling and exchange of information. In January, 1967, a pilot operation was begun with terminals in 15 local and state law enforcement agencies. NCIC now has 78 control terminals in 47 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. North Carolina and Wyoming will be added in the near future; however, Alaska will be delayed due to very high communication circuit costs. The files consist of stolen motor vehicles, license plates, firearms, other identifiable stolen property including securities, and wanted persons. Over 780,000 records are in the system and more than 33,000 messages are handled each day. Positive responses to inquiries wherein a record is furnished now exceed 220 each 24 hours. NCIC is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY PENETRATION ONGOING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

New Left Movement

The New Left movement, an amorphous, undisciplined collection of malcontents, has led a wave of extremism on our college campuses which has been marked by growing violence and lawlessness. During the past year a surge of bombings and arsons, along lines advocated by New Left extremists, has accounted for over $2,000,000 in damages to property consisting mostly of college facilities and U. S. Government property. The New Left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a worldwide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. New Leftists from the United States have played an important role in demonstrations which have taken place in England, France, West Germany, Japan, and Mexico. They have established and maintained contacts with representatives of communist and other leftist organizations abroad through meetings, conferences, and correspondence; traveling to communist countries, such as Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Vietnam, and the Soviet Union.

*Classified "~~Top~~ Secret"

DOWNGRADED TO SECRET PER C9780572B22 ON 2/24/2017

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Racial Unrest on College Campuses

Campuses throughout the United States have been marked by racial unrest as exemplified by the current disruptions at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California; and the University of California, Berkeley, California. Such groups as the Third World Liberation Front, a coalition of minority groups, and the Black Student Union are becoming increasingly militant and violence prone in presenting their demands to college authorities. Demands made by such groups include the establishment of a separate college for minority groups, particularly Negroes; the establishment of black courses; the hiring of minority group professors and administrators; and the control of hiring and firing of faculty members by students. At San Francisco State College over 400 individuals have been arrested during a current wave of disruption and attempts are being made to force the College to close. Students for a Democratic Society and other militant groups have joined in these demonstrations and offer full support to minority groups.

Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party is the most active, notorious, violence-prone black extremist organization. In the past nine months it has established branches in 25 cities across the country with a hard-core membership of at least 1,200.

The latest development is the order from national headquarters to stop recruiting for a time in order to weed out informants and undesirables and concentrate on political indoctrination based on the writings of MAO Tse-tung of Communist China. There is also increasing discussion of the necessity for going underground.

The Black Panther Party Minister of Education George Mason Murray, a suspended instructor at San Francisco State College, holds a position on the Central Committee of the Black Student Union at that College. The Black Student Union instigated the campus unrest which has plagued this institution during the current school year.

Soviet and Satellite Espionage

The United States is the number one espionage target of the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania). The intelligence operations of these satellites are coordinated

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against the United States by the Soviets. The embassies of these countries in Washington and their missions to the United Nations in New York are focal points for their espionage activities. As of February, 1969, there were approximately 230 Soviet personnel and 117 satellite personnel with intelligence assignments operating out of their respective official establishments.

This represents since February, 1959, a 210% increase in Soviet intelligence personnel and a 100% increase in satellite intelligence personnel.

A Consular Convention between the United States and the Soviet Union became effective July 13, 1968. This would grant diplomatic immunity from criminal jurisdiction for Soviet Consular personnel in the United States and United States Consular personnel in the Soviet Union. On August 13, 1968, the Soviet Foreign Ministry proposed establishment of a Soviet Consulate General at San Francisco, California, in return for a United States Consulate General in Leningrad. There has been no progress in negotiations regarding establishment of Consulates since last August. Establishment of a Soviet Consulate in San Francisco will increase Soviet capability for espionage.

Information tends to identify particularly sensitive ongoing foreign counterintelligence operations.

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information contained on page 6 tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations.

(b)1

INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY PECULIARLY SENSITIVE ONGOING SENSITIVE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS.

Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

The essence of the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans lies in the connection New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison is attempting to establish between Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie (now deceased), and Clay Shaw. The principal witness has been Perry Russo who has said Oswald, Ferrie, and Shaw discussed assassinating President Kennedy at a meeting in Ferrie's apartment in New Orleans in September, 1963.

Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI received allegations of a connection between Ferrie and Oswald. These allegations were thoroughly and exhaustively investigated. No evidence was ever developed that Oswald and Ferrie were acquainted. Clay Shaw's name never came up in the investigation and the FBI never investigated him.

The FBI has held to a "hands-off" policy regarding Garrison's investigation. Although we are closely following Shaw's trial, we have no observers in the courtroom. It is noted that the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has an unofficial observer in the courtroom.

Garrison's mental stability is questionable. He received a medical discharge in October, 1951, from the U. S. Army for an emotional problem. He admitted to Army authorities that he had received psychiatric treatment. Garrison was a Special Agent of the FBI for four months, resigning to re-enter military service in July, 1951.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR

EXCISE OF MATERIAL RE KING DERIVED FROM ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE OF KING AND DERIVED FROM A PECULIARLY SENSITIVE SOURCE IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

7

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information contained on page 8
tends to identify a peculiarly
sensitive foreign intelligence operation.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In connection with the juvenile problem in the District of Columbia, it is suggested that an Enabling Statute be passed which would allow juveniles to be handled in the District of Columbia as they are throughout the United States; publicize the names of the juveniles involved in serious crimes and maintain and make available juvenile records to law enforcement agencies. In areas of high crime, improved street lighting should be installed.

Mandatory sentences are recommended for crimes committed with the use of firearms or involving threats, and a habitual criminal statute might be effective. Consideration could be given to the registration of all convicted felons in the District, as well as a law requiring registration of firearms.

Authorities responsible for allowing prisoners to be released under the "Work Release Program" should thoroughly consider their prior records so that vicious felons will not be returned to the streets. In addition, prosecutors should not accept guilty pleas on one count while dismissing other counts; and abolition of capital punishment should be opposed until a life sentence means "life."

As a deterrent to bank robberies, District banks should on a voluntary basis accelerate the implementation of the provisions of the Bank Protection Act of 1968, and consideration should be given to the deployment of one police officer and a bank guard to selected institutions.

More stringent penalties should be invoked for violations of gambling laws, and sentences should be made stiffer for second offenders.

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ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The entire facilities of the FBI were committed to the investigation of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee, on 4-4-68, and within five days the man then known as Eric S. Galt was developed as a prime suspect. From a check of latent fingerprints against those of white male fugitives for whom "wanted" notices had been placed in the files of the FBI Identification Division, James Earl Ray was determined to be the true identity of Eric S. Galt. At the request of the FBI, Canadian authorities determined that a Canadian passport had been issued to Ray in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, and on June 8, 1968, Ray was arrested by Scotland Yard when he presented the Sneyd passport to travel from London to Brussels. At the conclusion of extradition proceedings, Ray was returned to the United States in custody of FBI Agents and was turned over to local authorities in Memphis, Tennessee, for state prosecution. Local trial is scheduled for April 7, 1969.

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ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT BY 21 POLITICAL COMMITTEES; W. PAT JENNINGS, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - COMPLAINANT
TITLE 2, SECTION 244, USC, ELECTION LAWS

We were instructed by former Assistant Attorney General Vinson to interview the Chairmen and Treasurers of 20 Republican Committees and one Democratic Committee that filed late reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. There have been some delays in obtaining necessary information as well as locating the individuals to be interviewed. We have kept the Department fully advised of all developments.

Mr. Daniel W. Hofgren of the White House Staff declined to be interviewed, indicating the matter would have to be taken up with the General Counsel at the White House and the Attorney General. Hofgren indicated he was speaking on behalf of other employees of the White House. This, of course, has been reported to the Attorney General. We are going forward on an expeditious basis with all other interviews and current developments are being brought to the attention of the Department.

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SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

On June 5, 1968, Senator Kennedy was shot and killed in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, following a political speech. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was identified by witnesses as the assailant. He was indicted by a Los Angeles County grand jury and charged with murder. Trial began at Los Angeles Superior Court on January 7, 1969. A jury has been selected and the trial is presently in progress.

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GARY STEVEN KRIST;
RUTH EISEMANN-SCHIER;
BARBARA JANE MACKLE - VICTIM
KIDNAPING

On December 17, 1968, 20-year-old Barbara Jane Mackle was abducted from an Atlanta, Georgia, area motel. A $500,000 ransom demand was subsequently made of her father, Robert Mackle, a Coral Gables, Florida, resident and business official. FBI investigation resulted in the safe return of Miss Mackle, who had been buried in a coffin-like box northeast of Atlanta, Georgia; the recovery of most of the ransom money; and the apprehension of one of the subjects, identified as Gary Steven Krist. An all-out investigation continues to locate Ruth Eisemann-Schier, the other subject in this case. Federal charges were filed in Miami, Florida, against subjects for violation of Extortion Statute, Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, and the Aiding and Abetting Statute. The subjects were indicted in DeKalb County, Georgia, for kidnaping on January 13, 1969. The Bureau has furnished results of its investigations to local authorities and is cooperating in the state trial which will be held in this matter. Krist was brought before the circuit court in DeKalb County, Georgia, on February 7, 1969, at which time the court appointed two attorneys to represent him. One of the attorneys is James R. Venable, who has been for many years Imperial Wizard for the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. A three-week delay was requested by the attorneys, and the judge set the next appearance for February 28, 1969.

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February 17, 1969

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS
DISCONTINUANCE OF BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS ON CLERICAL APPLICANTS FOR THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS (BNDD)

The Bureau has been conducting background investigations on applicants and employees of the BNDD since that agency came under the jurisdiction of the Department. These investigations were conducted pursuant to Departmental Order #175-59 dated April 1, 1959.

Our Chicago Division learned that BNDD had been conducting preemployment checks to include credit and criminal investigation, interviews with former employers, supervisors, and references. On January 21, 1969, both Assistant Attorney General for Administration Pellerzi and Associate Director Giordano, BNDD, agreed with the Bureau's position that conducting duplicate investigations of clerical applicants for BNDD was a waste of time and money; however, on February 4, 1969, Mr. Giordano reversed his position and stated he wanted to run credit and criminal checks and contact the last two employers to see if they had any further interest in the clerical applicant. The Bureau would then be asked to complete the investigation. Mr. Giordano was told that BNDD should do their own clerical applicant investigations entirely or the FBI should do them entirely. The Director noted that he wanted no part of divided responsibility and this position was confirmed in our letter to Mr. Pellerzi dated February 6, 1969, copy attached. This letter advised that effective immediately we would not accept any additional requests for investigations of clerical applicants and that, if during the course of investigations of these people by BNDD, they should find subversive derogatory information, then the case should be referred to the Bureau for a full field investigation under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

Since February 6, 1969, we have not accepted any requests for investigation of clerical people for BNDD.

Enc. (1)

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Mr. Leo N. Pollerai
Assistant Attorney General for Administration

February 6, 1960

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
(1) - Mr. Hartley

Director, FBI

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

With regard to the request of Mr. Giordano, Associate Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, that the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs be permitted to conduct credit and criminal checks and contact the last two employers in connection with clerical applicants, he was informed on February 4, 1960, of the undesirability of divided responsibility and duplication of investigative effort by the FBI and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. He was advised that it was felt that either they should handle these investigations entirely or the FBI should handle them entirely.

Please be advised that effective immediately we will not accept any additional requests for investigations of clerical applicants since this Bureau wants no part of divided responsibility regarding these investigations or criticism for any possible duplication of investigative effort. If during the course of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs investigations of their clerical applicants substantive derogatory information is developed, it should be referred to this Bureau for a full field investigation under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

1 - Mr. Henry L. Giordano
Associate Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

NOTE: See cover memorandum J. H. Gale to DeLoach 2/6/60, same caption, WVC:dbh:mcm.

WVC:mcm:dbh
(9)

14a

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MARTIN EDWARD UNDERWOOD

Underwood, aged 54, was employed for a number of years as a salesman in Illinois and Maryland. Since 1961 he has been employed by the United States Government, for the greater period by the Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration. He was detailed to the White House in 1966 as an advance man in connection with the travels of former President Johnson.

We conducted an investigation of Underwood for the White House in 1965 which revealed he had a serious drinking problem prior to the investigation and was considered an alcoholic at one time. He is unmarried and has had two divorces, the first of which was precipitated by his drinking. Several people interviewed in the 1965 investigation would not recommend Underwood because of his drinking on the West Coast in 1964. After President Johnson's departure Underwood continued to hold an office on the first floor of the Executive Office Building, apparently gaining the favor of Vice President Agnew. On February 6, 1969, Underwood was removed from his office and his White House pass has been taken. The White House has been in contact with the Department of Commerce, on whose payroll Underwood has been while working at the White House, and advised the Department of Commerce to inform Underwood his services are no longer required.

Persons interviewed during our current investigation state Underwood apparently stopped drinking in 1964 and no longer has the drinking problem. Results of current investigation were furnished White House in memorandum dated February 12, 1969. Several interviews and one agency check remain to be handled.

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VIRGINIA STANFILL SAVELL

She was employed by former United States Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California in his Los Angeles, California, office from August, 1961, to September, 1968. She is presently an assistant to Herbert G. Klein at the White House.

In September, 1966, at the request of Senator Kuchel, a very discreet inquiry was conducted into an allegation Senator Kuchel had received that Mrs. Savell was possibly operating a bookie joint out of the Senator's Los Angeles, California, office. The inquiry developed no information to substantiate the allegation. The investigation did develop information that Mrs. Savell reportedly was an alcoholic.

The current investigation to date has ascertained that the South Pasadena, California, Police Department records indicate Mrs. Savell attempted suicide on July 23, 1967. She reportedly took an overdose of sleeping capsules.

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DONALD EDWIN GANOUNG
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
CONSULTANT
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ganoung, aged 43, has B.A. degree in criminology and Bachelor of Divinity degree. He is former Episcopalian priest and has been active in attempting to rehabilitate sexual deviates and narcotics addicts in San Francisco; however, no one questioned his character in these connections. He is presently working as a consultant for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration with duty station in Washington, D. C.

Ganoung has also been active in civil rights and antidraft demonstrations and twice was arrested in this connection. He has worked with dissident groups and has grown a beard and worn beads in this connection. As a result of running around with another woman, his wife divorced him in 1967. The expenses of this affair, including alimony, forced him to file bankruptcy. He [redacted] A number of police officers in San Francisco area acquainted with Ganoung would not recommend him.

IRS [JFK Law 11(a)]

Ganoung is a protege of Wesley A. Pomeroy, Associate Administrator, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Pomeroy has been regarded as immature and insincere by former police acquaintances.

The results of our investigation of Ganoung were called to the attention of the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by letter dated February 11, 1969.

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WILLIAM HENRY RENTSCHLER

William Henry Rentschler, aged 43, former newspaper reporter, has been co-owner and/or President of a candy company since 1956. He has been extremely active in Republican Party politics in Illinois for the past several years. He was involved in adulterous relationship with a woman other than his wife for approximately three years and later married that woman. This was a well known fact by those interviewed and Senator Dirksen said his involvement in notorious divorce action presents serious question of his suitability for employment by the Government. Senator Percy indicated Attorney General Mitchell recently told him Senator Dirksen had indicated Rentschler could not pass the rigid background investigation by the FBI. During the investigation Rentschler was described as articulate and an intelligent individual who is knowledgeable in the field of politics. Several persons pointed out he lacks business ability, fails to follow through on details and does not have a feeling for finances. Some individuals did not recommend him for a position of trust, some recommended him with reservations, and some recommended him highly. A summary memorandum containing the results of investigation to date was furnished to the White House on February 10, 1969. Outstanding investigation consisted of an interview of Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce, and several other individuals who have been unavailable for contact. Secretary Stans has been interviewed and states he cannot recommend Rentschler due to unfavorable hearsay information concerning his alleged financial irresponsibility and his moral life. Additional investigation is necessary based on information furnished by Secretary Stans.

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SPECIAL INQUIRY INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

Conscientious security officers in various governmental agencies, many of whom are former Special Agents of the Bureau, have been shocked at the lack of knowledge or the total disregard of the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program by the eight or nine individuals at the White House responsible for filling top-level positions in the new Administration. This first came to our attention shortly after November 6, 1968, when Franklin Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., and William Rittenhouse Harman moved into the Pentagon as the vanguard of the transition team. They had no clearance for highly classified information and when no request was forthcoming for a full field investigation of these persons, the security officer at the Pentagon requested the investigation.

This matter came to a head on February 10, 1969, when the Secretary of Commerce was told by the White House to write a letter certifying that prospective Assistant Secretaries were cleared politically and from a security standpoint. When the Department of Commerce was told we had received no request for a full field investigation, that Department was informed by the White House the FBI had done a "24-hour check." The Department of Commerce would not accept this since the Federal Employee Security Program requires that no critical sensitive jobs should be filled unless a full field investigation is first conducted.

Most of the requests for investigations received thus far from the White House are in connection with persons who have been publicly announced and are already firmly established in their jobs. As a result, instead of discontinuing investigation upon the development of derogatory data the White House requests the investigation be continued and at the present time we know of only one person the Administration has discharged. This was a stenographer in Mr. Ehrlichman's office by the name of Helen Galanoplos, who had two brothers and a sister-in-law who were members of the Communist Party.

In connection with White House investigations Don Virdin of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) called the Bureau on February 13, 1969. Virdin stated that IRS had checked their files in connection with

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the last 25 persons publicly announced and confirmed by the Senate. He stated that this check revealed that the Bureau had only asked for IRS information in connection with about 8 of these 25 people. He stated he felt this was strange because there was some rather interesting information in connection with some of these people, such as the fact that one of these individuals, whom he did not identify, had not filed an income tax return for the past three years. (We have run checks on all requests received from the White House on Presidential appointees and it would appear from the above that the White House only asked for us to conduct investigations on 8 of the last 25 publicly announced appointees.)

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SELECTIVE SERVICE

Selective Service investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in recent years have broadened to cope with recurring schemes to obstruct the draft. At the present time, we have slightly over 14,000 pending investigations, compared to 9,000 a year ago.

In fiscal year 1968, 809 convictions were recorded as compared to 763 convictions the previous fiscal year. For the first seven months of fiscal year 1969, 380 convictions were recorded compared to 374 convictions recorded for a similar period in the preceding fiscal year. It appears that such a trend will continue during the current fiscal year.

There follows a brief summary of an investigation of interest concerning a Selective Service matter.

At San Francisco in October 1968, it was learned Erik Alfred Whitehorn, aged 18, had not registered with Selective Service because his mother, Evelyn Whitehorn, had refused to grant permission. For his failing to register, Whitehorn was indicted, on November 20, 1968.

Following arraignment and release on his own recognizance, a Complaint and Petition for Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order against registration for the draft was filed in behalf of the subject. It claims if a person under 21 years of age cannot vote, control or dispose of his own property, serve on juries, marry, contract or litigate, then he cannot register for the draft without his parents' consent. Therefore, the mother, by teaching her son principles of morality and by influencing him to follow his own conscience, bears the main responsibility and should be punished instead of her son. The Judge hearing this case ruled that the son must stand trial for refusing to register for the draft and rejected the mother's appeals.

A date for the trial of Erik Whitehorn has been scheduled for March 19, 1969.

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CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME

The main thrust of our investigations of organized crime has been aimed at the key members in the power structure of La Cosa Nostra in order to secure their imprisonment and to disrupt leadership. We have also struck hard at the lower working level who are the money producing figures for the top echelon leaders. With progressively greater success, we have made deeper penetration into the heart of the hoodlum syndicate, the illegal gambling operations from which it draws much of its vast resources.

Prosecutions of hoodlums, gamblers, and vice figures for violating the laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction have been steadily increasing. For the fourth consecutive year, convictions have reached new highs, as evidenced by the fact that during Fiscal Year 1968, our drive against organized crime resulted in the conviction of 281 organized crime and gambling figures, compared with the 197 convictions during the preceding year. In addition, there are now 789 other individuals awaiting trial in Federal court. The substantial backlog of individuals awaiting further prosecution indicates that the upward trend of convictions will continue during Fiscal Year 1969. However, it is apparent that if we are to continue to be effective in our drive against the hoodlum element, prosecutions of these matters must necessarily receive high priority.

Recent Major Accomplishments

Among our most recent major accomplishments are: the conviction of Ernest Sansone, Chicago hoodlum, and five associates on February 12, 1969, in connection with a wide-spread race wire dissemination service; the arrest of John Philip Cerone, current top leader of organized crime in the Chicago area, along with two accomplices on February 7, 1969, in connection with the operation of a large-scale gambling organization; the conviction of West Coast hoodlum figure, John Roselli, on February 3, 1969, for running an interstate gambling operation; the conviction of William Daddano, described as the 5th ranking mobster in Chicago, and four

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accomplices on October 3, 1968, for bank robbery; the arrest on November 26, 1968, of La Cosa Nostra "commission" member Stefano Magaddino, and eight associates for Interstate Gambling Activity; the arrest on December 5, 1968, of Pittston, Pa., La Cosa Nostra "Boss" Russell Bufalino and two associates for conspiring to transport some $23,000 worth of stolen television sets interstate; the September 12, 1968, conviction of New Orleans La Cosa Nostra "boss" Carlos Marcello for attempting to assault a Federal officer; the March 21, 1968, arrest of New Jersey La Cosa Nostra "boss" Samuel Rizzo Decavalcante and two associates for conspiring to extort money from four gamblers, and the conviction on March 8, 1968, of New England area La Cosa Nostra chieftain Raymond Patriarca and one of his "captains," Henry Tameleo, for violating the Anti-Racketeering statute in connection with a gambling-murder case.

Dissemination Program

As a result of our dissemination program, 287,004 items of criminal intelligence "type" information were disseminated to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies during Fiscal Year 1967, 300,244 such items were disseminated in Fiscal Year 1968, and during the first six months of the present Fiscal Year we have disseminated 153,214 items. Over one million such items have been disseminated during the past five years.

With respect to dissemination of information concerning local gambling operations to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States for Fiscal Year 1968, a total of 721 raids took place; 3751 individuals were arrested of whom 1170 were convicted; paraphernalia seized amounted to $1,395,069 and United States currency confiscated amounted to $624,028. In the first six months of the present Fiscal Year 329 raids have taken place, 1787 individuals have been arrested, of whom 771 have been convicted; paraphernalia seized amounted to $221,021, and United States currency confiscated amounted to $273,701.

Department of Justice Task Forces on Organized Crime

In the Fall of 1966, the Criminal Division of the Department initiated the Task Force Operation (also called Strike Force) and the first one began operation in Buffalo, New York. These Task Forces consisted of a group comprised

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of Departmental attorneys and investigative personnel from several different Federal investigative agencies. The FBI was invited to assign personnel but declined because of its overall commitments requiring utilization of all of its Agents. However, we have extended complete cooperation in the form of information in investigative reports and have promptly handled all cases within our investigative jurisdiction that were referred to us from the Task Forces.

Since the initial Task Force at Buffalo, the Department has formed such groups in Detroit, Michigan; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Miami, Florida; and Newark, New Jersey.

We now maintain liaison with the various Task Forces but not on a full-time basis.

It has been recommended that (1) we continue to cooperate on a full-time basis, from the standpoint of furnishing information to the various Task Forces, (2) that the Director indicate to the new Attorney General that we will be happy to assign an FBI Inspector to serve as liaison with the Department Task Force office in Washington, D. C., (3) that a supervisory employee would be assigned by each SAC to a specific Task Force when such Task Force is established within a given area where one of our field offices is located, for liaison purposes.

La Cosa Nostra Leadership Changes

In the New York City area where La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member Thomas Luchese died during 1967, no successor has been named to date, primarily because the FBI was responsible for the arrest and/or conviction of the four leading contenders, all "captains" or ranking members of the Luchese "family."

In Chicago, John Philip Cerone, who was being groomed as the top leader of La Cosa Nostra group in the Chicago area, was arrested on February 7, 1969, for Interstate Gambling Activities. Cerone was the interim Chicago leader for Sam Giancana, who fled to Latin America following his release from Federal prison and his successor, Sam Battaglia, who is in Federal prison for violating the Anti-Racketeering Act.

In New York, veteran New York hoodlum Paul Sciacca presently is the "boss" of a New York City La Cosa Nostra "family" once headed by the notorious, controversial Joseph Bonanno.

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DEPARTMENT'S MANUAL FOR USE OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE UNDER TITLE III OF OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL BILL

The Attorney General has been furnished our views with regard to the Department's draft manual for use of electronic surveillance pursuant to Title III. The general provisions of this lengthy manual, much of which concerned administrative regulations not specifically required by the statute itself, would impose tremendous administrative and procedural restrictions on the FBI and other Federal agencies to the point that strict compliance might be self-defeating to the goal of maintaining discreet electronic surveillance coverage under court supervision for the purpose of obtaining admissible evidence against the leadership of organized crime and in other major investigative categories. These requirements involve an investigative agent's application for intercept authority to be reviewed by a comparatively wide range of authorities including the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, in many cases the United States Attorney, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and finally the Attorney General before the request even reached the court which, according to the provisions of this statute, is the ultimate authority and control in the use of this procedure. This process would, of necessity, be time-consuming, cumbersome, and, at certain points, repetitious, and would spread the knowledge of the use of this technique among a number of different governmental offices.

We noted that the draft manual made repeated reference to the problem of probable cause becoming "stale" and observed that the sheer weight of the deliberative process at various approving levels before it even reached the judge could alone result in the probable cause becoming "stale." We also noted that requirements involving daily memoranda to the United States Attorney concerning the progress of a court authorized surveillance and other similar administrative requirements would tend to place burdens on investigating agents which could detract from the ultimate purpose of our use of this technique.

In connection with the manual's requirement that an authorized surveillance be terminated when the subject of the surveillance departed the premises covered, we questioned that such a requirement was called for in the statute and whether

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Congress, in providing this important added tool in the evidence gathering process, intended that such a restriction applied. We also noted that the draft suggested that in all cases when an application for an order is denied, those named in the application would be informed that the Government intended to subject them to electronic surveillance. With regard to denied applications, we contend that this notice requirement pertains only to those situations where emergency intercepts have been made without court order, and thereafter the court has denied the application and not to all applications which might be denied in the normal course of business pursuant to the main body of regulations in Title III.

We concluded our observations to the Attorney General that while it was appreciated that the drafting of guidelines in this matter presents extremely sensitive problems, it was believed that for the Government's ultimate success in making use of this evidence gathering procedure, restrictions must not apply which will create more limitations on law enforcement than the statute itself prescribes.

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MISCELLANEOUS

ABC-TV Series "The FBI" television series, which is produced by QM Productions, in conjunction with Warner Brothers - Seven Arts, Inc., is shown over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company Television Network. This program is completing its fourth year on the air and production plans are going forward at the present time for a fifth season. This series, which is based on actual FBI cases, has consistently occupied a strong position in the television ratings, the latest 30 Market Nielson Rating reflecting that it is the second most popular show on the air. It is estimated that the program has 26 million viewers each week.

In connection with "The FBI", plans are being made to present a two-hour program based on the Barbara Jean Mackle kidnaping case next season. Of course, this program will not be televised until all prosecutive action is completed.

Spot announcements are made following the program on a periodic basis, which announcements highlight individuals who are being sought by the FBI who are on the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list.

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SSC Request

8/20/75

Part II

Item 1

Retain

Excised portions denoted in red.

Note - When, if ever, delivered - further deletion necessary

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/24/68

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-New)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

(WF 1777-S) has advised that GALINA V. UTEKHINA, a cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.(WDC), has been conferring with source concerning the reaction of peace groups in the United States to the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. UTEKHINA has met with Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) groups and expressed interest in meeting people in the peace movement throughout the United States. She is also desirous of speaking before student groups.

UTEKHINA has advised source that she would like to arrange a two week's tour of Soviet cities for a delegation of WSP women. A group from WILPF has already been to the Soviet Union and have returned. UTEKHINA wanted to know what WSP's reaction to this proposal might be.

REC-34

3 - Bureau
3 - WFO
(1 - GALENA UTEKHINA)
(1 - 134-6831)

17 OCT 2 1968

PHW:fet
(6)

EX-114

C. C. - Bishop

AIRTEL

Classified by 6136
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/4/24

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 231

Source stated that the Soviet occupation has split the peace movement, and WSP in particular, that it might be better to postpone the invitation temporarily.

UTEKHINA told source that all expenses would be paid while in the Soviet Union. However, the delegates probably would have to arrange to pay their round trip air fare from the United States to Moscow, USSR, and return. The group would leave from New York City or Montreal, Canada. UTEKHINA stated it may be possible to fly the group via Soviet commercial craft in which case the cost of transportation might be borne by the Soviets.

Source discussed UTEKHINA's proposed with WSP leaders and it was agreed to bring this matter up at a Regional Conference of WSP which is being held in early October, 1968, with the idea of sending the delegation to the Soviet Union late in October or early November.

Source advised UTEKHINA that SARAH SHORESMAN on the West Coast, who is in charge of the WSP International Clearing House, would be in charge of making arrangements for the trip. She inquired of UTEKHINA what the air fare would be. UTEKHINA later telephoned to advise that a round trip ticket from New York to Moscow, Economy Tourist Class, is $730. UTEKHINA stated that if the source is interested, as an individual in going to the Soviet Union, she should contact RICHARD MORFORD at the Soviet-American Friendship Society, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, because there is a 21 day tour arranged by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship costing all together $795.

The latter has been verified by (NF 279-S*) on 9/20/68.

Source has indicated to UTEKHINA that if she goes to the Soviet Union she would like to go on to Hanoi, DRV, before returning to the United States.

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Page 232

Source is a white female, age 63, but very energetic and robust for her age. She is a widow who retired from the New York City school system after twenty years on the job. She is above average in educational attainment and speaks several foreign languages. She has traveled abroad on several occasions and has a remarkable ability to gain confidences and obtain information. She has outstanding characteristics, the mental facility, inclination and aptitute to enjoy success in her intelligence gathering assignments. She has been under FBI control for over two years during which time she has performed in an excellent manner.

Source is [the Washington Area Coordinator for WSP.] She performs volunteer work in the National WSP Office, 2140 P Street, N.W., WDC. She attends meetings of the National Consultative Council of WSP and is in contact with DAGMAR WILSON, founder and spokesman for WSP, and other prominent Women in WSP.

Source is on very friendly terms with ALEXEI N. STEPUNIN, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy [who (NY 3653-S*) has described as an affiliate of the Committee for State Security (KGB).]

VLADIMIR PETROV, Associate Professor, Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, WDC, a WFO source (protect), has reported that GALENA V. UTEKHINA told source she is working mostly with student and women's groups in the U.S., and has expressed great interest in WSP.

Source has agreed to travel to the Soviet Union and/or North Vietnam on assignment if the opportunity is afforded to her. She recognizes that to do so would enhance her position in the world peace movement and would open up new and more valuable opportunities to penetrate foreign inspired subversive activities in the U.S. and abroad.

At the present time source is in communication with representatives of the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, USSR, and the Friendship Society in Tashkent, USSR, the

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 233

WFO 100-New

NLF in London, England, and Algiers, Algiera, and with the Vietnamese Women's Union in Hanoi, DRV. She also communicates with The World Council of Peace in Vienna, Austria. If she were to go abroad, she would go with an established reputation as a peace worker.

WFO recommends that favorable consideration be given to paying approximately $750 to cover source's transportation abroad and, if not, that the Bureau refer this matter to another agency.

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SAC, Washington Field CONFIDENTIAL 9/30/68

REC-34

Director, FBI (105-174254) 95

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Internal Security
(route through for review)
2 - Mr. D. Ryan

EX-114

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFOairtel 9/24/68 advising of likelihood (WF 1777-S) will be invited to participate in a Women's Strike for Peace (WSP) tour to the Soviet Union.

You are requested to closely follow this matter with the informant to determine when specific plans are formulated by the WSP for a delegation to travel to the Soviet Union. When WSP plans for the travel to the Soviet Union are more definite, the Bureau will consider authorizing payments of funds for informant to participate in the travel. Of course, if possible, it would be highly desirable if informant could arrange for the Soviets or the WSP to assume all or a portion of her travel expenses.

1 - WFO (134-6831)
1 - 134-15133 (WF 1777-S)

DR:sib
(9)

NOTE:

(WF 1777-S) has been endeavoring to arrange travel through the Cultural Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., for a WSP tour to the Soviet Union. The WSP currently has under consideration such a tour which would take place in late October or early November. WFO estimates the cost of the travel of the informant to the Soviet Union and return, if she were to participate in the delegation, would be approximately $750. When final plans are made for the WSP tour, we will consider authorizing the payment of the funds or, in the event the consideration does not warrant sending a Bureau informant, conferring with CIA to determine if it would desire to subsidize the informant's travel. The WSP is a left-wing organization actively agitating against U. S. participation in Vietnam. Informant has been directed to establish contact with similar groups and individuals abroad.

MAILED 4
SEP 30 1968
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Classified by 6136 AES
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/4/98

Tolson
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Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

NW 88613 Docld:32199544 Page 235

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 10/10/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-48466) (P)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

C.D. Brennan
B.P. Sullivan

Re WFO airtel dated 9/24/68; Bulet dated 9/30/68, concerning possible travel to Soviet Union of (WF 1777-S.)

Women Strike for Peace (WSP) received a letter dated 8/15/68, from ZINAIDA FYODOROVA, Executive Secretary, Soviet Women's Committee, Moscow, USSR, extending to them an invitation from the Committee to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. FYODOROVA wrote that the Soviet Women's Committee will cover all the delegation's expenses during their two-week stay in the USSR, including travel inside the Soviet Union. She stated that unfortunately, the Soviet Women's Committee cannot pay any of the air fare between New York and Moscow.

The above invitation has been sanctioned by DAGMAR WILSON, founder of WSP and other WSP leaders who feel it is important to keep the lines of communication open between peace groups here and in the Soviet Union because of the

3 - Bureau
2 - WFO
(1-134-6831-Sub.A)
PHW:dab
(4)
AIRTEL

REC-40 1-7068

EX 110

Classified by 6136AP
Exempt from GDS, Category 3+5
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/4/94

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 236

CONFIDENTIAL

Czech crisis. (WF 1777-S) has been designated to lead a delegation of four women. Source has been consulting with GALENA UTEKHINA, Soviet Embassy, concerning actual dates of travel and visas. UTEKHINA has indicated that she will have arrangements made and details from Moscow by early next week (October 13-19, 1968). As it stands now, the delegation will leave New York City as soon after the Presidential election as possible. The delegation will travel via Aeroflot or Pan American World Airways and in either case the round trip fare will be $548.00, which is the reduced off season rate.

Bureau authority is requested to advance to informant the cost of her round trip air fare from New York to Moscow and return, in the amount of $548.00.

It is recommended that this authority be granted inasmuch as it is believed that source will learn about activities in the peace groups in the Soviet Union which are directed toward influencing similar peace groups in the United States. Source undoubtedly will encounter information on her trip concerning foreign influence on the New Left in the United States and related activities.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 237

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1968

FROM: R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: (WF 1777-S)
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Purpose is to secure authority for (WF 1777-S) to travel to Soviet Union as leader of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation at an estimated cost of $548.

Informant, an intelligent retired schoolteacher, has been designated by WSP, active leftist anti-war group, to lead WSP delegation to Soviet Union in early 11/68. Invitation for trip extended by Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and latter will assume expenses of delegation while in Soviet Union. Delegation members will be required to pay air transportation from New York City to Moscow ($548), and informant's expenses in this country will be covered by regular authorized expenses.

Delegation will confer with SWC with objective of keeping lines of communication between WSP and SWC open despite WSP criticism of Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Informant's travel will enable us to determine extent and means of Soviet influence on WSP and similar new-left groups while further positioning informant to develop intelligence of this type in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

(WF 1777-S) That attached letter be sent to WFO authorizing to travel to Soviet Union as leader of WSP delegation at expense of $548.

REC-31 134-15133-12

15 OCT 18 1968

Enclosure
134-15133
1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
1 - Mr. D. Ryan

DR:sib
(8)

5 - Ryan

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 238

SAC, Washington Field (134-6831)

October 15, 1968

Director, FBI (134-15133)

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. D. Ryan

CONF. INFT.
(WF 1777-S)
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFairtel 10/10/68 captioned "Counterintelligence and Special Operations, (Nationalities Intelligence)."

Authority granted to pay (WF 1777-S) $543 for air fare so she may travel to Soviet Union in 11/68 as head of Women Strike for Peace delegation, invited by Soviet Women's Committee. Brief informant to develop information relating to nature of Soviet influence of domestic new-left and alert her to possibility she might be approached abroad for Soviet intelligence use.

Keep Bureau advised of all pertinent developments.

1 - WFO (100-48466)

1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)
1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

DR:sib
(12)

REC 82 134-15133-13

19 OCT 24 1968

EX-105

NOTE:

See memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 10/14/68, captioned same as above, and prepared by DR:sib.

MAILED 21
OCT 15 1968
COMM-FBI

55 OCT 21 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 239

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/23/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-New)

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN,
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14-17, 1969
IS - R

ReWFOairtel and LHM captioned, "WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION, NOVEMBER 11 - DECEMBER 2, 1968; IS - INFO CONCERNING", dated 12/20/68.

Re LHM, page 4, in reporting on conference between the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation held in Moscow, USSR, on 11/27/68, states that the Soviet women feel very militant and will continue to feel this way until the last American soldier leaves Vietnamese soil. At this conference, the SWC stated a World Congress of Women (WCW) would be held in Helsinki, Finland, in June, 1969; that Vietnam would be the focus of attention. If the war ends by June, 1969, the Congress will discuss reconstruction of the damage, otherwise "all phases of work to end the war" will be discussed.

MCT-40 REC-87 100-191066

(5) Bureau
(62-107350)(WSP)
(105-174254)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)
(134-15133)
2 - Chicago (AM)(RM)
1 - Detroit (Info)(RM)
1 - Newark (Info)(RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
2 - San Francisco (RM)(AM)
2 - Seattle (RM)(AM)
4 - WFO
(1-100-48466)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)
(1-100-39566)(WSP)
(1-134-6831)

4 JUN 5 1969

53 JUN 23 1969
(21)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 240

(WF 1777-S,) who was the source of the above, was invited to attend the WCW by members of the SWC while she was with the WSP delegation in Moscow.

Since returning to the United States, source has been receiving literature, magazines, and letters from various women in Moscow associated with the SWC. Her last letter from ADA IVANOVA (who acted as interpreter for the delegation on their tour of the Soviet Union), dated 5/8/69, at Moscow, indicates IVANOVA expects to see her in Helsinki.

During the latter part of April, 1969, and to present time, WSP has been considering an official invitation received from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), founded by SWC, to send ten observers to the WIDF convened WCW in Helsinki, 6/14-17/69. SARAH SHORESMAN, 904 Jimeno Road, Santa Barbara, California 93103, who heads the WSP International Clearing House, is handling arrangements for the WSP delegation to Helsinki. She has informed source that MARY CLARKE of Los Angeles, California, and TAIMI HALONEN of Seattle, Washington, will be going from the West Coast; a couple of women from Chicago, Illinois, names as yet unknown, from the Mid-West, and it is assumed a couple of women from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York City will accompany the group.

Locally, the WSP in Washington, D.C. (WDC), want a couple of its women to go but they do not have the finances to send them. Source has been cleared and backed by the Steering Committee to go since she has the financial ability to pay her own way. She has the reputation of vacationing in Europe each summer so that her motives in going to Helsinki have not been subject to question.

The SWC has advised source and WSP that the theme of the Congress is, "The Role of Women in the World Today". There will be five individual reports: Solidarity with the Women and Children of Vietnam; Women in the Family; Women at Work; Women in Society and Women in the Fight to Win and Defend National Independence, Democracy and Peace. Reports will be given by women from South Vietnam, Australia, U.S.S.R., Mexico, and Sudan.

The cost of attending the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, will amount to approximately $800., which includes round-trip air fare from WDC, registration fee of $20., and room and meals at $10 to $12 per day.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 241

(WF 1777-S) WFO recommends that the Bureau authorize sending to the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, 6/14-17/69, and to authorize payment of her expenses up to $800., for this purpose.

Recommendation is based on the belief that the information gained at the WCW will give invaluable advance intelligence data concerning the forthcoming world directed Soviet peace offensive against the United States.

Second, source will be traveling with the leadership of the WSP, which undoubtedly will inhance her stature in the peace movement at home and abroad. This should pave the way for her advancement in Nationalities Intelligence matters.

Third, source will renew contacts made with members of the National Liberation Front, North Vietnamese and Soviets. It could be anticipated that she might, as a result, be invited to North Vietnam and/or the Soviet Union.

Since time if of the essence, the Bureau is respectfully requested to give WFO's recommendation expeditious attention.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 242

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

6010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/28/69

1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. M. F. Row
(6221 IB)
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to recommend the advancement of $800 over and above the existing expense authorization to (WF 1777-S) which will enable us to have the benefit of informant's attendance at the above Congress.

We sent this informant to Moscow, USSR, in November, 1968, to attend a meeting between Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC). At that time the SWC representatives stated the above Congress was to be held and that the Vietnam situation would be the main focus of attention. In the event hostilities were still going on the SWC said that the Congress would address itself to "all phases of work to end the war." In addition, the informant's visit was very fruitful and we continue to realize benefits from it through material she receives from contacts made at the conference.

Informant has been cleared by the steering committee of the WSP to attend the above Congress and can do so without raising any question as to the source of funds. Informant has advised that this Congress is to include delegates from all over the world including North and South Vietnam. She anticipates traveling with the leadership of the WSP and that she can renew contacts previously made with the National Liberation Front, the North Vietnamese and various Russian women.

Enclosure 5-29-69

1 - 134-15133 ((WF 1777-S))

REC. 22 JUN 5 1969

FBG:djb
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

59 JUN 17 1969

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 243

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969

This is another so-called peace conference similar to the one held in Sweden May 16 - 19, 1969. We sent one of our New York informants to this conference and received extremely valuable intelligence information regarding the current situation in South Vietnam as a result. It is probable that (WF 1777-S) will be in a position through her contacts to furnish equally valuable information. We currently pay (WF 1777-S) up to $200 per month for services and up to $75 per month for expenses.

The attendance of the informant at this conference can provide invaluable advanced intelligence data concerning the forthcoming Soviet-directed world-wide peace offensive against the United States. It will also afford us a live informant in a behind-the-scenes situation involving individuals from all over the world intent upon destroying the United States position as it pertains to Vietnam. It will also enable the informant to solidify previous contacts and to develop new ones among foreign leftist elements. We should avail ourselves of this excellent opportunity to produce positive intelligence information.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel authorizing the advancement of $800 to (WF 1777-S) will be directed to the Washington Field Office.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 244

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
5/28/69

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO (134-6831)

From: Director, FBI (134-15133)

CONF. INFT.
WF 1777-S

Reurairtel dated 5/23/69 captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - R."

Authority granted to advance the informant up to $800 over and above exisding expense authorization to cover expenses connected with attendance at the World Congress of Women.

Insure the source is expeditiously and thoroughly debriefed upon return to the United States and advise Bureau of results. Secure an itemized list of expenses and any excess monies should be returned to your office by the informant.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:djb
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/28/69, captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - Miscellaneous," prepared by FBG:djb.

ST 102

REC-87

134-15133-15

JUN 5 1969

MAILED 10
MAY 29 1969
FBI
COMM-FBI

55 JUN 2

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NW 88613 DocId:32199564
Page 245

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan CD
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 11/12/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-52028) (P)

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
IS-MISC; VIDEM

On 11/10/70, (WF 1777-S) received via mail an official invitation to the SCV sponsored World Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which will be held at Eriksdalsskolan, Ringvagen 66, Stockholm, Sweden, 11/28-30/70. A preparatory meeting will be held at 6 p.m., Friday, November 27th. The opening plenary session will take place on Saturday morning, 11/28/70.

Bureau authority is requested to send (WF 1777-S) to the World Conference and to advance source the sum of $775 for anticipated expenses, a strict accounting of which would be made upon source's return. Anticipated expenses are: Round trip airfare at $596.60; registration fee, $20.00; incidental expenses, including board and room at $158.40.

If granted, source would depart Kennedy International Airport, New York City, at 8:20 p.m., 11/26/70, via Scandanavian Airlines System, Inc., and arrive in Stockholm, Sweden, 11:10 a.m., 11/27/70. Departure from Stockholm would be on 12/1/70 consistent with SAS schedules.

3-Bureau
(1-134-15133)
2-WFO
(1-134-6831)

PHW:cjb
(5)

REC-79

NOV 24 19

1 XEROX
NOV 27 1970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 246

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. J. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 11/19/70

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

SUBJECT: STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

PURPOSE:

This is to recommend that the Washington Field Office be authorized to advance the sum of $775 to WF 1777-S to enable this informant to attend a conference of the above group in Stockholm, Sweden, on 11/28-30/70.

BACKGROUND:

The SCV was organized in 1967 and is controlled to some extent by the Soviet-dominated World Council for Peace (WCP). The SCV, since its inception, has been one of the major sounding boards for anti-American propaganda in connection with the war in Vietnam. This group has also provided the North Vietnamese with a propaganda outlet and has enhanced the position of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Talks.

The forthcoming conference in Stockholm will undoubtedly hammer out the details for additional moves and propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam. It is, therefore, most desirable we afford these meetings live informant coverage. WF 1777-S is well established in the peace movement on a national and international scale having contacts with major women's groups throughout the United States and in the Soviet Union. This informant, in June, 1969, attended a meeting of the WCP in East Berlin on our behalf and furnished excellent intelligence information. She has received an official SCV invitation and is in a logical position to attend. This informant is a retired schoolteacher and can make this trip without creating any suspicion.

Enclosure 11-25-70

REC 18 57

100-453546

22 DEC 22 1970

1 - 134-15133
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal
(8)

57 DEC 9 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 247

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Stockholm Conference on Vietnam
100-453546

Washington Field Office has advised that informant tentatively plans to depart on 11/26/70 in order to reach Stockholm on 11/27/70 in order to attend a preparatory meeting. Informant would depart Stockholm on 12/1/70 consistent with airline schedules. Anticipated expenses are: round trip air fare at $596.60; registration fee, $20; incidental expenses including room and board at $158.40.

OBSERVATION:

The extent to which foreign groups, such as the SCV and the WCP, have gone in the recent past to discredit the United States and their continuing propaganda barrage aimed at this country make it most desirable that we have firsthand information regarding future plans of this group. We will also be in a position to identify other United States citizens in attendance. For these reasons it is felt we should avail ourselves of the opportunity to utilize the informant's services as noted above. An airtel to Washington Field Office authorizing this informant to travel to Sweden is attached. Washington Field Office is being instructed to immediately debrief the informant upon her return and to obtain an exact accounting of expenses incurred.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel will be forwarded to Washington Field Office.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 248

11/20/70

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

airtel

EX-106

To: SAC, WFO (100-52028)

From: Director, FBI (100-453546) REC-79

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reurairtel dated 11/12/70 captioned as above.

Authority is granted to advance (WF 1777-S) a sum of $775 for anticipated expenses in connection with this individual's travel to attend the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam sessions 11/27-30/70.

Informant should be immediately debriefed upon her return to the U.S. and the Bureau and interested offices should be furnished pertinent information in form suitable for dissemination. You should also obtain exact accounting of expenses incurred by the informant.

1 - 134-15133
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum R. L. Shackelford to Mr. C. D. Brennan, captioned as above, dated 11/19/70, prepared by FBG:cal.

MAILED 24
NOV 20 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Sears
Room

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NW 88613 DocId:32189554
Page 249

SSC Request
8/20/75

Part II

Item 1

for access

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 250

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/24/68

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-New)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

INFORMANT has advised that GALINA V. UTEKHINA, a cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C.(WDC), has been conferring with source concerning the reaction of peace groups in the United States to the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. UTEKHINA has met with Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) groups and expressed interest in meeting people in the peace movement throughout the United States. She is also desirous of speaking before student groups.

UTEKHINA has advised source that she would like to arrange a two week's tour of Soviet cities for a delegation of WSP women. A group from WILPF has already been to the Soviet Union and have returned. UTEKHINA wanted to know what WSP's reaction to this proposal might be.

REC-34

(3) - Bureau
3 - WFO
(1 - GALENA UTEKHINA)
(1 - 134-6831)

17 OCT 2 1968

PHW:fet
(6)

EX-114

C. C. - Bishop

AIRTEL

Classified by 6136
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

12/4/24

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 251

Source stated that the Soviet occupation has split the peace movement, and WSP in particular, that it might be better to postpone the invitation temporarily.

UTEKHINA told source that all expenses would be paid while in the Soviet Union. However, the delegates probably would have to arrange to pay their round trip air fare from the United States to Moscow, USSR, and return. The group would leave from New York City or Montreal, Canada. UTEKHINA stated it may be possible to fly the group via Soviet commercial craft in which case the cost of transportation might be borne by the Soviets.

Source discussed UTEKHINA's proposed with WSP leaders and it was agreed to bring this matter up at a Regional Conference of WSP which is being held in early October, 1968, with the idea of sending the delegation to the Soviet Union late in October or early November.

Source advised UTEKHINA that SARAH SHORESMAN on the West Coast, who is in charge of the WSP International Clearing House, would be in charge of making arrangements for the trip. She inquired of UTEKHINA what the air fare would be. UTEKHINA later telephoned to advise that a round trip ticket from New York to Moscow, Economy Tourist Class, is $730. UTEKHINA stated that if the source is interested, as an individual in going to the Soviet Union, she should contact RICHARD MORFORD at the Soviet-American Friendship Society, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, because there is a 21 day tour arranged by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship costing all together $795.

The latter has been verified by ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE on 9/20/68.

Source has indicated to UTEKHINA that if she goes to the Soviet Union she would like to go on to Hanoi, DRV, before returning to the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 252

Source is a white female, age 63, but very energetic and robust for her age. She is a widow who retired from the New York City school system after twenty years on the job. She is above average in educational attainment and speaks several foreign languages. She has traveled abroad on several occasions and has a remarkable ability to gain confidences and obtain information. She has outstanding characteristics, the mental facility, in lination and aptitute to enjoy success in her intelligence gathering assignments. She has been under FBI control for over two years during which time she has performed in an excellent manner.

Source is INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY SOURCE She performs volunteer work in the National WSP Office, 2140 P Street, N.W., WDC. She attends meetings of the National Consultative Council of WSP and is in contact with DAGMAR WILSON, founder and spokesman for WSP, and other prominent Women in WSP.

Source is on very friendly terms with ALEXEI N. STEPUNIN, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY A PECULIARLY SENSITIVE ONGOING FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OPERATION.

VLADIMIR PETROV, Associate Professor, Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, WDC, a WFO source (protect), has reported that GALENA V. UTEKHINA told source she is working mostly with student and women's groups in the U.S., and has expressed great interest in WSP.

Source has agreed to travel to the Soviet Union and/or North Vietnam on assignment if the opportunity is afforded to her. She recognizes that to do so would enhance her position in the world peace movement and would open up new and more valuable opportunities to penetrate foreign inspired subversive activities in the U.S. and abroad.

At the present time source is in communication with representatives of the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, USSR, and the Friendship Society in Tashkent, USSR, the

CONFIDENTIAL

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 253

WFO 100-New

NLF in London, England, and Algiers, Algiera, and with the Vietnamese Women's Union in Hanoi, DRV. She also communicates with The World Council of Peace in Vienna, Austria. If she were to go abroad, she would go with an established reputation as a peace worker.

WFO recommends that favorable consideration be given to paying approximately $750 to cover source's transportation abroad and, if not, that the Bureau refer this matter to another agency.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 254

SAC, Washington Field CONFIDENTIAL 9/30/68

REC-34

Director, FBI (105-174254) 95

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Internal Security
(route through for review)
2 - Mr. D. Ryan

EX-114

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFOairtel 9/24/68 advising of likelihood INFORMANT will be invited to participate in a Women's Strike for Peace (WSP) tour to the Soviet Union.

You are requested to closely follow this matter with the informant to determine when specific plans are formulated by the WSP for a delegation to travel to the Soviet Union. When WSP plans for the travel to the Soviet Union are more definite, the Bureau will consider authorizing payments of funds for informant to participate in the travel. Of course, if possible, it would be highly desirable if informant could arrange for the Soviets or the WSP to assume all or a portion of her travel expenses.

1 - WFO (134-6831)
1 - 134-15133 INFORMANT

DR:sib
(9)

NOTE:

INFORMANT has been endeavoring to arrange travel through the Cultural Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., for a WSP tour to the Soviet Union. The WSP currently has under consideration such a tour which would take place in late October or early November. WFO estimates the cost of the travel of the informant to the Soviet Union and return, if she were to participate in the delegation, would be approximately $750. When final plans are made for the WSP tour, we will consider authorizing the payment of the funds or, in the event the consideration does not warrant sending a Bureau informant, conferring with CIA to determine if it would desire to subsidize the informant's travel. The WSP is a left-wing organization actively agitating against U. S. participation in Vietnam. Informant has been directed to establish contact with similar groups and individuals abroad.

MAILED 4
SEP 30 1968
COMM-FBI

Classified by 6136 DCS
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

12/4/84

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

NW 88613 DocId:32189654
Page 255

DECLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 10/10/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SA , WFO (100-48466) (P)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

C.D. Brennan
B.A. Gibson

Re WFO airtel dated 9/24/68; Bulet dated 9/30/68, concerning possible travel to Soviet Union of INFORMANT

Women Strike for Peace (WSP) received a letter dated 8/15/68, from ZINAIDA FYODOROVA, Executive Secretary, Soviet Women's Committee, Moscow, USSR, extending to them an invitation from the Committee to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. FYODOROVA wrote that the Soviet Women's Committee will cover all the delegation's expenses during their two-week stay in the USSR, including travel inside the Soviet Union. She stated that unfortunately, the Soviet Women's Committee cannot pay any of the air fare between New York and Moscow.

The above invitation has been sanctioned by DAGMAR WILSON, founder of WSP and other WSP leaders who feel it is important to keep the lines of communication open between peace groups here and in the Soviet Union because of the

REC-40 1-7065

(3) - Bureau
2 - WFO
(1-134-6831-Sub.A)
PHW:dab
(4)
AIRTEL

Classified by 6136 NSC
Exempt from GDS, Category 3 + 5
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/4/14

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 256

CONFIDENTIAL

Czech crisis. INFORMANT has been designated to lead a delegation of four women. Source has been consulting with GALENA UTEKHINA, Soviet Embassy, concerning actual dates of travel and visas. UTEKHINA has indicated that she will have arrangements made and details from Moscow by early next week (October 13-19, 1968). As it stands now, the delegation will leave New York City as soon after the Presidential election as possible. The delegation will travel via Aeroflot or Pan American World Airways and in either case the round trip fare will be $548.00, which is the reduced off season rate.

Bureau authority is requested to advance to informant the cost of her round trip air fare from New York to Moscow and return, in the amount of $548.00.

It is recommended that this authority be granted inasmuch as it is believed that source will learn about activities in the peace groups in the Soviet Union which are directed toward influencing similar peace groups in the United States. Source undoubtedly will encounter information on her trip concerning foreign influence on the New Left in the United States and related activities.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1968

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INFORMANT
(NATIONALITIE , INTELLIGENCE)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Purpose is to secure authority for INFORMANT to travel to Soviet Union as leader of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation at an estimated cost of $548.

Informant, an intelligent retired schoolteacher, has been designated by WSP, active leftist anti-war group, to lead WSP delegation to Soviet Union in early 11/68. Invitation for trip extended by Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and latter will assume expenses of delegation while in Soviet Union. Delegation members will be required to pay air transportation from New York City to Moscow ($548), and informant's expenses in this country will be covered by regular authorized expenses.

Delegation will confer with SWC with objective of keeping lines of communication between WSP and SWC open despite WSP criticism of Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Informant's travel will enable us to determine extent and means of Soviet influence on WSP and similar new-left groups while further positioning informant to develop intelligence of this type in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to WFO authorizing INFORMANT to travel to Soviet Union as leader of WSP delegation at expense of $548.

Enclosure
134-15133
1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
1 - Mr. D. Ryan

DR:sib
(8)

REC-31 134-15133-12

15 OCT 18 1968

5 - RJR

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 258

SAC, Washington Field (134-6831)

October 15, 1968

Director, FBI (134-15133)

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. D. Ryan

CONF. INFT.
INFORMANT
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFairtel 10/10/68 captioned "Counterintelligence and Special Operations, (Nationalities Intelligence)."

Authority granted to pay INFORMANT $548 for air fare so she may travel to Soviet Union in 11/68 as head of Women Strike for Peace delegation, invited by Soviet Women's Committee. Brief informant to develop information relating to nature of Soviet influence of domestic new-left and alert her to possibility she might be approached abroad for Soviet intelligence use.

Keep Bureau advised of all pertinent developments.

1 - WFO (100-48466)

1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)
1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

DR:sib
(12)

REC 82 13

19 OCT 24 1968

NOTE:

See memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 10/14/68, captioned same as above, and prepared by DR:sib.

MAILED 21
OCT 15 1968
COMM-FBI

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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 259

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/23/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-New)

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN,
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14-17, 1969
IS - R

ReWFOairtel and LHM captioned, "WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION, NOVEMBER 11 - DECEMBER 2, 1968; IS - INFO CONCERNING", dated 12/20/68.

Re LHM, page 4, in reporting on conference between the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation held in Moscow, USSR, on 11/27/68, states that the Soviet women feel very militant and will continue to feel this way until the last American soldier leaves Vietnamese soil. At this conference, the SWC stated a World Congress of Women (WCW) would be held in Helsinki, Finland, in June, 1969; that Vietnam would be the focus of attention. If the war ends by June, 1969, the Congress will discuss reconstruction of the damage, otherwise "all phases of work to end the war" will be discussed.

MCT-40 REC-87 - 194066

(5) - Bureau
(62-107350)(WSP)
(105-174254)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)
(134-15133)
2 - Chicago (AM)(RM)
1 - Detroit (Info)(RM)
1 - Newark (Info)(RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
2 - San Francisco (RM)(AM)
2 - Seattle (RM)(AM)
4 - WFO
(1-100-48466)(COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)
(1-100-39566)(WSP)
(1-134-6831)

4 JUN 5 1969

53 JUN 23 1969
(21)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 260

INFORMANT, who was the source of the above, was invited to attend the WCW by members of the SWC while she was with the WSP delegation in Moscow.

Since returning to the United States, source has been receiving literature, magazines, and letters from various women in Moscow associated with the SWC. Her last letter from ADA IVANOVA who acted as interpreter for the delegation on their tour of the Soviet Union), dated 5/8/69, at Moscow, indicates IVANOVA expects to see her in Helsinki.

During the latter part of April, 1969, and to present time, WSP has been considering an official invitation received from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), founded by SWC, to send ten observers to the WIDF convened WCW in Helsinki, 6/14-17/69. SARAH SHORESMAN, 904 Jimeno Road, Santa Barbara, California 93103, who heads the WSP International Clearing House, is handling arrangements for the WSP delegation to Helsinki. She has informed source that MARY CLARKE of Los Angeles, California, and TAIMI HALONEN of Seattle, Washington, will be going from the West Coast; a couple of women from Chicago, Illinois, names as yet unknown, from the Mid-West, and it is assumed a couple of women from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York City will accompany the group.

Locally, the WSP in Washington, D.C. (WDC), want a couple of its women to go but they do not have the finances to send them. Source has been cleared and backed by the Steering Committee to go since she has the financial ability to pay her own way. She has the reputation of vacationing in Europe each summer so that her motives in going to Helsinki have not been subject to question.

The SWC has advised source and WSP that the theme of the Congress is, "The Role of Women in the World Today". There will be five individual reports: Solidarity with the Women and Children of Vietnam; Women in the Family; Women at Work; Women in Society and Women in the Fight to Win and Defend National Independence, Democracy and Peace. Reports will be given by women from South Vietnam, Australia, U.S.S.R., Mexico, and Sudan.

The cost of attending the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, will amount to approximately $800., which includes round-trip air fare from WDC, registration fee of $20., and room and meals at $10 to $12 per day.

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Page 261

INFORMANT WFO recommends that the Bureau authorize sending to the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, 6/14-17/69, and to authorize payment of her expenses up to $800., for this purpose.

Reco mendation is based on the belief that the information gained at the WCW will give invaluable advance intelligence data co cerning the forthcoming world directed Soviet peace offens: e against the United States.

Sec nd, source will be traveling with the leadership of the WSP, which undoubtedly will inhance her stature in the peace movement at home and abroad. This should pave the way for her advancement in Nationalities Intelligence matters.

Third, source will renew contacts made with members of the National Liberation Front, North Vietnamese and Soviets. It could be anticipated that she might, as a result, be invited to North Vietnam and/or the Soviet Union.

Since time if of the essence, the Bureau is respectfully requested to give WFO's recommendation expeditious attention.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 262

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

6010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/28/69

1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. M. F. Row
(6221 IB)
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to recommend the advancement of $800 over and above the existing expense authorization to INFORMANT which will enable us to have the benefit of informant's attendance at the above Congress.

We sent this informant to Moscow, USSR, in November, 1968, to attend a meeting between Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC). At that time the SWC representatives stated the above Congress was to be held and that the Vietnam situation would be the main focus of attention. In the event hostilities were still going on the SWC said that the Congress would address itself to "all phases of work to end the war." In addition, the informant's visit was very fruitful and we continue to realize benefits from it through material she receives from contacts made at the conference.

Informant has been cleared by the steering committee of the WSP to attend the above Congress and can do so without raising any question as to the source of funds. Informant has advised that this Congress is to include delegates from all over the world including North and South Vietnam. She anticipates traveling with the leadership of the WSP and that she can renew contacts previously made with the National Liberation Front, the North Vietnamese and various Russian women.

Enclosure 5-29-69

1 - 134-15133 INFORMANT

REC. 22

JUN 5 1969

FBG:djb
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

59 JUN 17 1969

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 263

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN
HELSINKI, FINLAND
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969

This is another so-called peace conference similar to the one held in Sweden May 16 - 19, 1969. We sent one of our New York informants to this conference and received extremely valuable intelligence information regarding the current situation in South Vietnam as a result. It is probable that INFORMANT will be in a position through her contacts to furnish equally valuable information. We currently pay INFORMANT up to $200 per month for services and up to $75 per month for expenses.

The attendance of the informant at this conference can provide invaluable advanced intelligence data concerning the forthcoming Soviet-directed world-wide peace offensive against the United States. It will also afford us a live informant in a behind-the-scenes situation involving individuals from all over the world intent upon destroying the United States position as it pertains to Vietnam. It will also enable the informant to solidify previous contacts and to develop new ones among foreign leftist elements. We should avail ourselves of this excellent opportunity to produce positive intelligence information.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel authorizing the advancement of $800 to INFORMANT will be directed to the Washington Field Office.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 264

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
5/28/69

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO (134-6831)

From: Director, FBI (134-15133)

°CONF. INFT.
INFORMANT

Reurairtel dated 5/23/69 captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - R."

Authority granted to advance the informant up to $800 over and above exising expense authorization to cover expenses connected with attendance at the World Congress of Women.

Insure the source is expeditiously and thoroughly debriefed upon return to the United States and advise Bureau of results. Secure an itemized list of expenses and any excess monies should be returned to your office by the informant.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:djb
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/28/69, captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - Miscellaneous," prepared by FBG:djb.

ST 102

REC-87

JUN 5 1969

MAILED 10
MAY 29 1969
FBI
COMM-FBI

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 265

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/12/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Brennan CD	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Sovars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-52028) (P)

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
IS-MISC; VIDEM

Classified Confidential

On 11/10/70, INFORMANT received via mail an official invitation to the SCV sponsored World Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which will be held at Eriksdalsskolan, Ringvagen 66, Stockholm, Sweden, 11/28-30/70. A preparatory meeting will be held at 6 p.m., Friday, November 27th. The opening plenary session will take place on Saturday morning, 11/28/70.

Bureau authority is requested to send INFORMANT to the World Conference and to advance source the sum of $775 for anticipated expenses, a strict accounting of which would be made upon source's return. Anticipated expenses are: Round trip airfare at $596.60; registration fee, $20.00; incidental expenses, including board and room at $158.40.

If granted, source would depart Kennedy International Airport, New York City, at 8:20 p.m., 11/26/70, via Scandanavian Airlines System, Inc., and arrive in Stockholm, Sweden, 11:10 a.m., 11/27/70. Departure from Stockholm would be on 12/1/70 consistent with SAS schedules.

3-Bureau
(1-134-15133)
2-WFO
(1-134-6831)

REC-79

PHW:cjb
(5)

1 XEROX
NOV 27 1970

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 266

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 2

010-106

UNITED ST. S NMENT

Memo. ndum

1 - M . Sullivan
1 - M . D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 11/19/70

1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT: STOCKHOLM CON ERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
INTERNAL SEC RITY - MISCELLANEOUS

PURPOSE:

This is to recommend that the Washington Field Office be authorized to advance the sum of $775 to INFORMANT to enable this informant to attend a conference of the above group in Stockholm, Sweden, on 11/28-30/70.

BACKGROUND:

The SCV was organized in 1967 and is controlled to some extent by the Soviet-dominated World Council for Peace (WCP). The SCV, since its inception, has been one of the major sounding boards for anti-American propaganda in connection with the war in Vietnam. This group has also provided the North Vietnamese with a propaganda outlet and has enhanced the position of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Talks.

The forthcoming conference in Stockholm will undoubtedly hammer out the details for additional moves and propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam. It is, therefore, most desirable we afford these meetings live informant coverage. INFORMANT is well established in the peace movement on a national and international scale having contacts with major women's groups throughout the United States and in the Soviet Union. This informant, in June, 1969, attended a meeting of the WCP in East Berlin on our behalf and furnished excellent intelligence information. She has received an official SCV invitation and is in a logical position to attend. This informant is a retired schoolteacher and can make this trip without creating any suspicion.

Enclosure 11-25-70

REC 18

57

100-453546

22 DEC 22 1970

1 - 134-15133
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal
(8)

5 DEC 0 1970

CONTINUED - OVER

NW 88618 (Docid:32199554)
Page 267

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Stockholm Conference on Vietnam
100-453546

Washington Field Office has advised that informant tentatively plans to depart on 11/26/70 in order to reach Stockholm on 11/27/70 in order to attend a preparatory meeting. Informant would depart Stockholm on 12/1/70 consistent with airline schedules. Anticipated expenses are: round trip air fare at $596.60; registration fee, $20; incidental expenses including room and board at $158.40.

OBSERVATION:

The extent to which foreign groups, such as the SCV and the WCP, have gone in the recent past to discredit the United States and their continuing propaganda barrage aimed at this country make it most desirable that we have firsthand information regarding future plans of this group. We will also be in a position to identify other United States citizens in attendance. For these reasons it is felt we should avail ourselves of the opportunity to utilize the informant's services as noted above. An airtel to Washington Field Office authorizing this informant to travel to Sweden is attached. Washington Field Office is being instructed to immediately debrief the informant upon her return and to obtain an exact accounting of expenses incurred.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel will be forwarded to Washington Field Office.

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11/20/70

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

airtel

EX-106

To: SAC, WFO (100-52023)

From: Director, FBI (100-453546) REC-79

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reurairtel dated 11/12/70 captioned as above.

Authority is granted to advance INFORMANT a sum of $775 for anticipated expenses in connection with this individual's travel to attend the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam sessions 11/27-30/70.

Informant should be immediately debriefed upon her return to the U.S. and the Bureau and interested offices should be furnished pertinent information in form suitable for dissemination. You should also obtain exact accounting of expenses incurred by the informant.

1 - 134-15133
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum R. L. Shackelford to Mr. C. D. Brennan, captioned as above, dated 11/19/70, prepared by FBG:cal.

MAILED 24
NOV 20 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Sears
Room
TELETYPE UNIT

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OPTIONAL FORM
MAY 1962
GSA

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Trotter Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 8, 1970

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1970, 5:00 P. M.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, I attended the captioned briefing which was commenced at 5:03 p. m. by the Attorney General who introduced the Director and the Director thereafter briefed all attendees on the work of the FBI. As the attendees arrived for the meeting I made available to each individual the bound FBI exhibit to which they could refer in following the Director's presentation. There were 29 departmental representatives present at this staff meeting. They were very attentive to the Director's presentation as indicated by the many questions following the Director's discussion. When the Director was providing the conference with the number of Negroes employed by the FBI, including Agent and clerical breakdown, Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst interrupted the Director and asked the Director to repeat these figures in order that he might record them.

At approximately 5:25 p. m. the Attorney General left the room to receive a telephone call. The Director questioned Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst as to whether he should continue or wait for the Attorney General's return. Mr. Kleindienst suggested the Director wait until the Attorney General returned.

Mr. Kleindienst asked the Director concerning his references to the volume of civil rights work - whether this included both civil and criminal investigations handled by the FBI under the Civil Rights Statutes and the Director replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Kleindienst then referred to the number of organized crime type cases the Director said are pending prosecutive action. He said are these all organized crime individuals. The Director replied they all have some connection with the many facets of organized crime. The Director went on to say many of these cases are pending a year or two and he felt if we had swift prosecution and substantial punishment a greater inroad could be made in removing the menace of organized crime. Mr. Kleindienst then commented that he felt that some of the

REC-89

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

10 APR 20 1970

JJC:aga

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problem here might be due to the resourcefulness of the organized crime subject's attorneys. The Director replied that certainly this is true where such shysters as Edward Bennett Williams represent these characters and he uses every technical trick to avoid prosecution and conviction. The Director went on to say that Attorney Kuntsler does the same thing in his field.

At this point, Wilson's Deputy, Petersen, of the Criminal Division, took this opportunity to point out to Kleindienst that what is needed here are more Assistant United States Attorneys, whereupon the Solicitor General added that Federal judges were also needed. Kleindienst then asked Petersen if he had studied these cases and the reason for delay that Mr. Hoover referred to and Petersen stated he did not have these figures at the end of his tongue but he had a survey made and, as he recalled it, there were 185 of these type cases delinquent six months or more. The others were delayed because of some court motion or action. The Solicitor General asked whether there was any concentration of these cases and Petersen said the Southern District of New York. Kleindienst then asked Petersen how many Assistant United States Attorneys he needed to do the job and Petersen said he could not give him a figure; however, he said he felt the District of Columbia's, for example, staff could be increased by half again as many at least and other appropriate increases would be necessary in major metropolitan centers.

Mr. Hoover at this point, pointed out Senate Bill 30 is going to put the FBI, if passed, into the local gambling picture and that we, in order to fulfill our responsibility, will probably have to ask for an additional 600 Agents. He pointed out that he hoped that the Criminal Division would draw up appropriate guidelines to prevent local authorities from relinquishing their responsibilities to also investigate local gambling.

At approximately 5:35 p.m., Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst advised the conference that the Attorney General was called to the White House and requested the Director to proceed with the briefing. At approximately 5:55 p.m., the Director completed his briefing and was congratulated by the Deputy Attorney General for the excellent presentation and the Deputy then opened the floor for questions.

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Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

Assistant Attorney General Leo M. Pellerzi, Administrative Division, referred to the FBI exhibits and in particular Exhibit No. 25 and questioned Mr. Hoover as to why the State of Virginia had such a high number of Laboratory examinations. Mr. Hoover explained that Virginia had no Laboratory and that that was the reason for the high usage of the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Hoover took this opportunity to explain the FBI's policy in not making our experts available when local experts have already examined the evidence or are going to testify as to the evidence. He also explained there are many "phonies" who are traveling about the country conducting examinations and testifying but we, in these cases, have briefed the prosecuting attorneys in advance. The Director explained that in such places as New York State where they have their own Laboratories they only use our Lab for the more sophisticated examinations.

Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst then questioned the Director as to the basic qualifications for the position of Special Agent. The Director explained that they all had to be either lawyers or accountants or college graduates majoring in science or language. The Director emphasized again that we have no discrimination and that we have many fine Negro Agents in the FBI, pointing out that only last week he gave a meritorious award to a Negro Agent from our Detroit Office who had developed valuable informants in the Black Panthers and related organizations in that area. Kleindienst then asked the Director approximately how many applicants we turn down for each Agent that we accept. The Director explained that for every 100 applicants 90 of them are turned down. He said that we carefully interview these men, investigate them, test them, and give them thorough physical examinations to make sure they meet our high standards. The Director told the conference that he has a standing rule that if any Agent in Charge recommends an Agent or clerk who is a hippie type; that is, long hair, sideburns, etc., this Agent in Charge is going to lose his office, and we are going to get rid of the applicant. He said he would not tolerate any hippie types in the FBI and do not want our Agents going into Federal court looking like hippies.

The Director pointed out that many of our young clerical employees are going on to school to become Agents, and he demands the same discipline of these young people. He also pointed out that some 6,000 people a day tour our facilities and we don't want them getting the idea the FBI has any hippie types. As a matter of fact, the Director said with a smile that he would like to declare open season on these hippies just like you have open season on the deer and shoot them.

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Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

Mr. Kleindienst was also interested in the scope of our work and in this regard the Director took this opportunity to point out that he did not believe the FBI should be investigating every bomb threat and that he hoped that if the new bomb legislation as proposed by the President is passed the Department's Criminal Division will set appropriate guidelines. The Director pointed out that many of these major cities have very excellent bomb squads and they are fully equipped to handle these complaints. He said why should the FBI be paralleling work done by competent local authorities. He said, of course, in the local areas where they have no people qualified, then this is a different matter. The Director said in all of these cases we are always willing to make our FBI Laboratory facilities and Identification facilities available as well as assist the local authorities by covering out-of-state leads.

Assistant Attorney General Johnnie M. Walters asked the Director if he could see any lessening of the problems that he talked about in the foreseeable future. The Director said in the organized crime field, if the steps he has recommended are taken, he feels there will be a decrease. With regard to the disorders in colleges and in the high schools and caused by the militants he said this is another story. The Director cited the incident of one of the subjects in the Chicago Seven trial appearance last night at American University and thereafter going to Catholic University and then leaving town. He said that apparently these university administrators will not call in the local police, and he said it was disgraceful how they threw rocks, destroyed property and set fires at American University. He then also cited the incident wherein attorney Kuntsler after he went out to Santa Barbara, California, gave a speech, and then left town, that Santa Barbara was the victim of three days of looting and burning. The Director cited the violence promised in New Haven when Bobby Seale is brought to trial whereupon the Solicitor General commented that the judge who is going to try that case was his law school roommate. The Director said that this is a very serious situation and it is entirely possible that violence will occur when Seale is tried. The Director pointed out that we have appropriately advised all local authorities of this possibility.

The Director then cited the tremendous problems that Judge Hoffman in Chicago had in handling the trial and said that one could hardly blame him for some of his actions in view of the provocative acts on the part of the subjects and the attorneys. The Director said he recalled that Judge Medina in New York, when he tried the Communist Party leaders, the experience was so trying that it actually broke his health. Peterson at this point injected a comment that his people are

(CONTINUED - OVER)

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trying to find out whether in the New Haven Bobby Seale case the Panthers are going to try to kidnap the Department's representative whose name is Lynch or whether they are referring to the Attorney General of the State of California whose name is also Lynch and the Director said he felt it was the Department of Justice representative being referred to.

The Director took this opportunity speaking about retaliatory action to point out that he was very concerned over the kidnapping of diplomatic officials in South America and said he felt it would be repeated in this country. He hoped the guard force for the embassies and chanceries in the Nation's Capital would be promptly secured as the President is also very concerned about this.

In further reply to Mr. Walters' question, the Director also pointed out that he felt many of these college presidents needed to be more firm and take drastic action by expelling these students from the school, not giving them amnesty, and assisting the local prosecutors in prosecuting these people. The Solicitor General indicated that he also felt many of the faculty were also a contributing factor to this problem. The Director agreed. The Director pointed out that these student problems in the college or high school can be traced back to the parental responsibility. The Director said that District of Columbia policemen have told him that many young children are out on the street at all hours of the night and their parents don't even know, and in some instances, care where they are. The Director told them of the incident of where four of our Identification people were held up and a female employee raped and how the juvenile giant when arrested had a juvenile court record of four appearances without a single sentence and how the Director had requested the court to try him as an adult but they refused to do so. The Director referred to the fact that we have too many bleeding heart judges and told of the success Judge Loble has had in Montana in handling juvenile subjects.

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Memo J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr 4/8/70
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference - 4/8/70 - 5 PM

George J. Reed, Chairman, Board of Parole, questioned Mr. Hoover as to the extent of Communist influence in all of this New Left, Black Panther, Students for a Democratic Society, and militant action that we are faced with. The Director explained that the Communist Party will join anything that will further its causes and that they get their orders directly from Moscow. He said their influence in some organizations is complete control and in others it is only one of participation but, he pointed out, they are always the most vocal and, consequently, are very influential in those groups that they participate in. He said the Black Panthers follow the philosophies of many international revolutionary Communists. The Director then cited the incident of the young girl who blew up her father's home in New York which she had turned into a bomb factory. He stated she started to get out of control when at Bryn Mawr she joined the Students for a Democratic Society, and now she has fled to Canada and we are unable to extradite her.

At this point Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst thanked Mr. Hoover for his outstanding presentation. He said he felt they all had a better knowledge of the FBI and a greater appreciation of the many problems from a security and crime standpoint facing our country. With that, the official part of the conference was adjourned. Many of the conferees came up and personally congratulated Mr. Hoover and thanked him for his presentation, including asking Mr. Hoover to autograph the FBI exhibit folder which had been passed out to each participant.

I feel this outstanding presentation on the part of the Director brought great credit and praise for our organization. Hopefully, it will act as an incentive to some of our counterparts in the Department to do a more aggressive job in fulfilling their duties in meeting their security and criminal responsibilities.

Submitted for information.

Casper ably covered this meeting.

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FBI FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATI

FIELD OFFICES

ALBANY	CHARLOTTE	HOUSTON
ALBUQUERQUE	CHICAGO	INDIANAPOLIS
ALEXANDRIA	CINCINNATI	JACKSON
ANCHORAGE	CLEVELAND	JACKSONVILLE
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BIRMINGHAM	DENVER	LAS VEGAS
BOSTON	DETROIT	LITTLE ROCK
BUFFALO	EL PASO	LOS ANGELES
BUTTE	HONOLULU	LOUISVILLE

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ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
JOHN P. MOHR

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
CLYDE A. TOLSON

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J. J. CASPER

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- CHIEF CLERKS' SCHOOLS
- CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS
- CLERICAL RETRAINING COURSES
- DEFENSE PLANS FOR DIVISION
- DEFENSIVE TACTICS COURSES
- EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCES
- FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
- FIELD POLICE SCHOOLS
- FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING
- FORMS MANAGEMENT
- IN-SERVICE COURSES
- LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES
- LECTURE FILES
- LEGAL RESEARCH
- LIAISON:
  - INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIE OF POLICE
  - INTERAGENCY POLICE GROUP
  - PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SOCIET
  - NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
- NEW AGENTS' TRAINING
- ORIENTATION COURSES FOR CLERKS
- PHYSICAL TRAINING
- POLICE INSTRUCTORS' COURSES
- POLICE MANUALS
- POLICE VISITORS
- PUBLICATIONS REVIEW
- RELATIONS WITH U.S. ATTORNEYS
- SAC LETTERS AND BULLETINS
- SHORTHAND COURSES
- STENOGRAPHIC PROCEDURAL COURSES
- SUGGESTION PROGRAM
- SUPERVISOR TRAINING COURSE
- TRAINING DOCUMENTS
- TRAINING RESEARCH
- TYPING TRAINING

QUANTICO:

- FBI ACADEMY – TRAINING CENTER
- FIELD FIREARMS RANGES AND TRAINING
- FIREARMS INSPECTION AND REPAIR
- FIREARMS TRAINING
- RADIO STATIONS (SOG)

DIVISION 3 — DMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
N. P. CALLAHAN

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION:

- ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
- BUDGET AND FISCAL MATTERS
- CONTRACTS AND LEASES
- SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, INVENTORIES

EXHIBITS SECTION:

- ARTIST'S-CONCEPTION DRAWINGS
- GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF INVESTIGATIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA
- PREPARATION OF CREDENTIALS AND SPECIAL FORMS
- TRAINING AIDS (DIAGRAMS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND DISPLAYS)
- TRIAL EXHIBITS (CHARTS AND MODELS)

MECHANICAL SECTION:

- AUTOMOTIVE POOL
- PHOTOGRAPHY
- PRINTING, PHOTOSTAT AND XEROX
- SPACE MATTERS
- SUPPLY AND STORAGE

PERSONNEL SECTION:

- APPLICANT RECRUITING AND PLACEMENT
- AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
- COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS
- EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE
- EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED
- EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
- HEALTH SERVICE
- LEAVE
- LIVING QUARTERS
- PERFORMANCE RATINGS
- PERSONNEL MATTERS
- PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS
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- VETERANS' COUNSELING
- VOCATION AND AVOCATION RECORDS

VOUCHER-STATISTICAL SECTION:

- ACCOUNTING REPORTS
- COMPUTER SYSTEMS:
  - DATA PROCESSING
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  - OPERATIONS RESEARCH
  - SYSTEMS ANALYSIS
- PAYROLL
- RETIREMENT RECORDS
- STATISTICAL TABULATIONS
- VOUCHERS

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
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- CONSOLIDATION SECTION
- CORRELATION SECTION
- FILE REVIEW SECTION
- FILING SECTION
- GENERAL INDEX SECTION
- MESSENGER SECTION
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- PERSONNEL RECORDS SECTION
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- RADIO COMMUNICATIONS (INTRA-BUREAU)
- TELEGRAPH AND TELETYPE SERVICES
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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
I. W. CONRAD

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- SCIENTIFIC DATA PROCESSING
- SECURITY OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS
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- GUNS AND AMMUNITION
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- NUMBER RESTORATION
- PETROGRAPHIC OR GEOLOGIC
- PHARMACOLOGICAL
- SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
L. M. WALTERS

- ALIEN REGISTRATION FINGERPRINT FILES
- ARMY, NAVY, AIR, COAST GUARD, MARINE WARTIME SERVICE FINGERPRINTS, WORLD WAR II
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- FUGITIVE BULLETIN
- GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE ON CONFIDENCE MEN, ETC.
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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. MARK FELT

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MIAMI	OMAHA	SAN DIEGO
MILWAUKEE	PHILADELPHIA	SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS	PHOENIX	SAN JUAN
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NEW ORLEANS	SACRAMENTO	TAMPA
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CARTHA D. DeLOACH

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

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69 CONTEMPT OF COURT
28 COPYRIGHT MATTERS
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46 DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1950
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45 FALSE CLAIMS – CIVIL
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51 JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS
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122 LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947
159 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959 (INVESTIGATIVE MATTER)
63 LANDS DIVISION MATTERS
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40 PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS
27 PATENT MATTERS
74 PERJURY
125 RAILWAY LABOR ACT
10 RED CROSS ACT
46 RENEGOTIATION ACT – CIVIL AND CRIMINAL
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63 UNREPORTED INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF CIGARETTES
17 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS
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CRIME RECORDS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
THOMAS E. BISHOP

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CORRESPONDENCE ON GENERAL INQUIRIES
TOURS

CRIME RESEARCH SECTION:
CRIME RESEARCH
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
INVESTIGATOR
FBI NOTES
SPECIAL NAME CHECKS
TOP TEN FUGITIVE PROGRAM DATA
FUGITIVE PUBLICITY PROGRAMS
SPECIAL PROJECTS
LIBRARY
YOUTHFUL CRIMINALITY PROJECT
LIAISON:
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL
NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SECTION:
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS – CAREERS IN CRIME
NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

DIVISION 9
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
J. H. GALE

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144 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS
165 INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION
166 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING
168 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA
172 SPORTS BRIBERY
137 TOP-ECHELON CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

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137 CRIMINAL INFORMANT MATTERS
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76 ESCAPE AND RESCUE
76 ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS
FUGITIVES
HARBORING
76 PAROLE VIOLATORS
76 PROBATION VIOLATORS
25 SELECTIVE SERVICE, INCLUDING FUGITIVE, RE-EMPLOYMENT, AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR CASES
88 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CUSTODY OR CONFINEMENT
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77 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS, INCLUDING DEPUTY MARSHALS AND CLERICAL POSITIONS IN BUREAU OF PRISONS, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, AND OTHER BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING CLERICAL POSITIONS OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
151 INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
138 LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
77 MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES
151 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
151 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
151 PEACE CORPS
140 SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
161 SPECIAL INQUIRIES FOR WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
151 UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
151 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
151 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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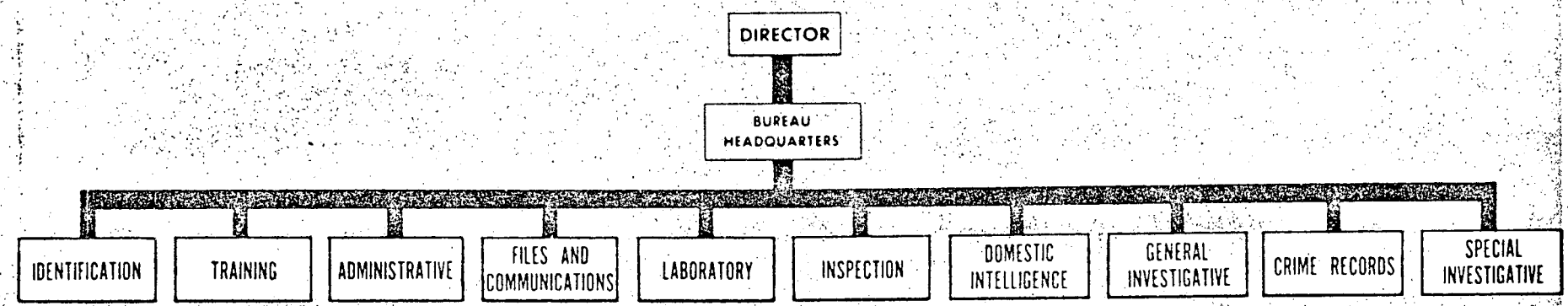
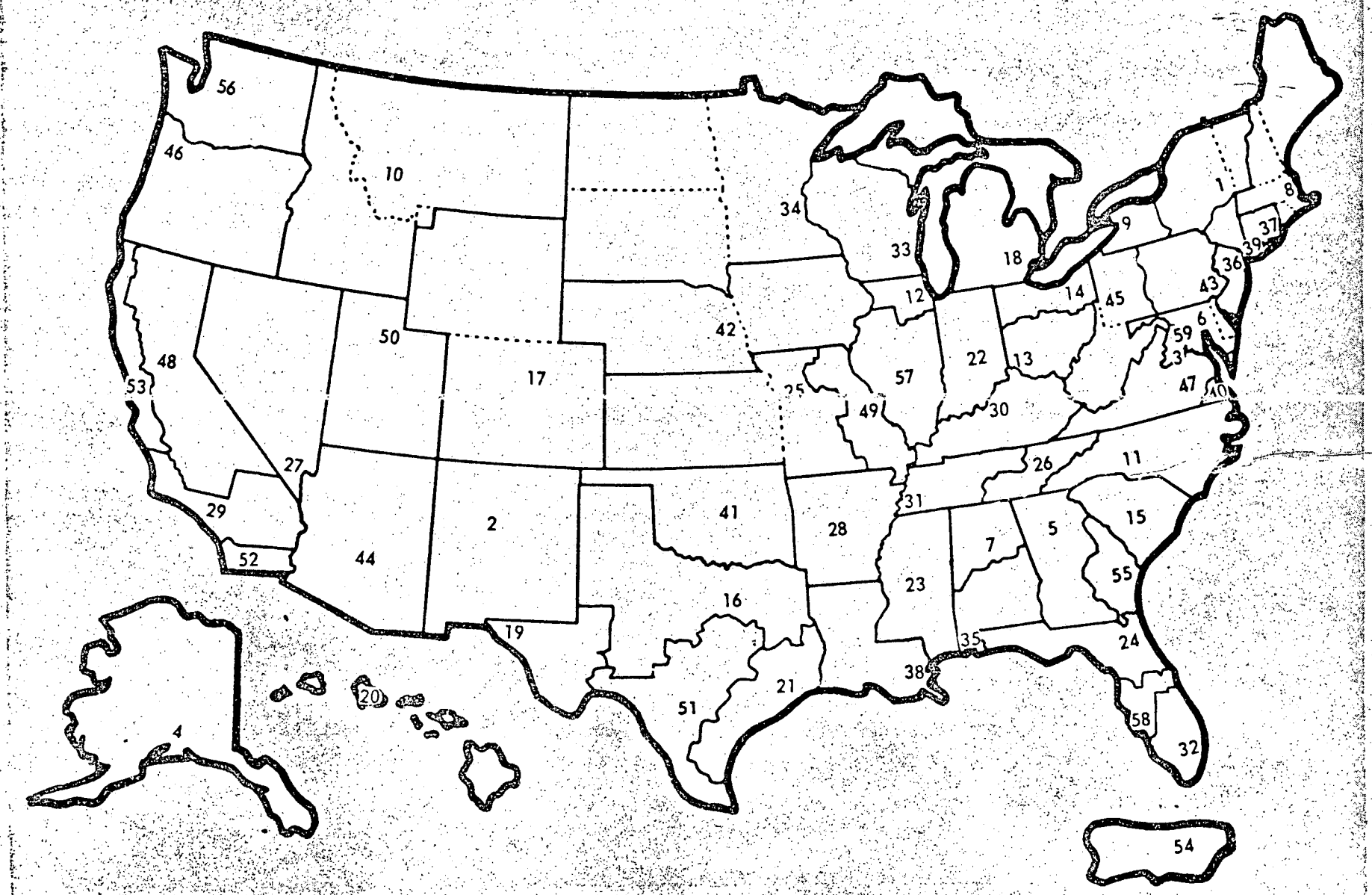
ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND 59 FIELD OFFICES





1	ALBANY	11	CHARLOTTE	21	HOUSTON	31	MEMPHIS	41	OKLAHOMA CITY	51	SAN ANTONIO
2	ALBUQUERQUE	12	CHICAGO	22	INDIANAPOLIS	32	MIAMI	42	OMAHA	52	SAN DIEGO
3	ALEXANDRIA	13	CINCINNATI	23	JACKSON	33	MILWAUKEE	43	PHILADELPHIA	53	SAN FRANCISCO
4	ANCHORAGE	14	CLEVELAND	24	JACKSONVILLE	34	MINNEAPOLIS	44	PHOENIX	54	SAN JUAN
5	ATLANTA	15	COLUMBIA	25	KANSAS CITY	35	MOBILE	45	PITTSBURGH	55	SAVANNAH
6	BALTIMORE	16	DALLAS	26	KNOXVILLE	36	NEWARK	46	PORTLAND	56	SEATTLE
7	BIRMINGHAM	17	DENVER	27	LAS VEGAS	37	NEW HAVEN	47	RICHMOND	57	SPRINGFIELD
8	BOSTON	18	DETROIT	28	LITTLE ROCK	38	NEW ORLEANS	48	SACRAMENTO	58	TAMPA
9	BUFFALO	19	EL PASO	29	LOS ANGELES	39	NEW YORK	49	ST. LOUIS	59	WASHINGTON, D.C.
10	BUTTE	20	HONOLULU	30	LOUISVILLE	40	NORFOLK	50	SALT LAKE CITY		

EXHIBIT NO. 2

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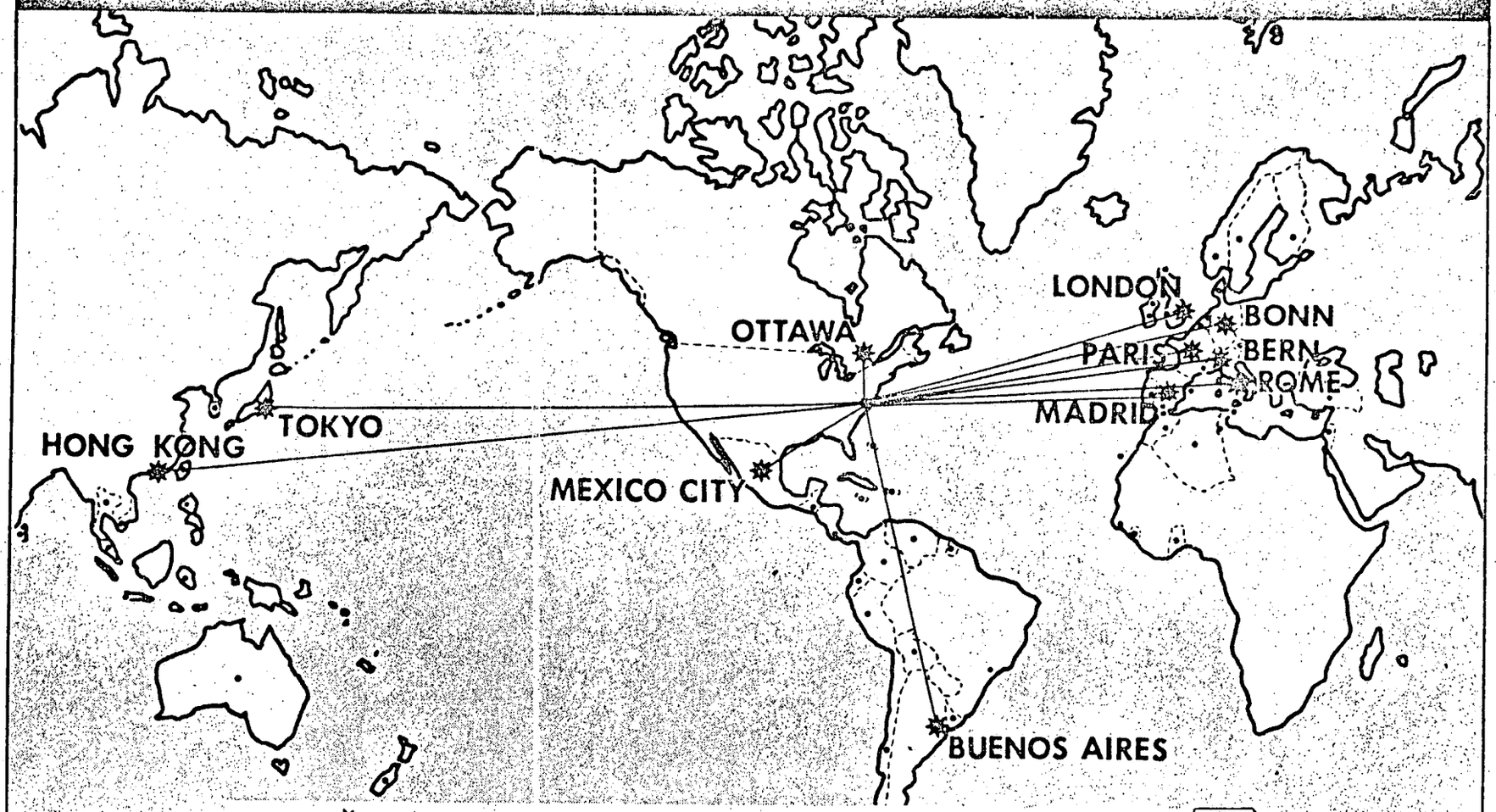
FBI FOREIGN LIAISON OPERATIONS

The FBI maintains liaison posts abroad in 13 countries. These offices function in a liaison capacity in connection with criminal and security matters involving the Bureau's domestic responsibilities. In addition, the Bureau belongs to one international security committee and corresponds with police agencies all over the world except in countries controlled by the Communists. In addition to the activities of its representatives abroad, the Bureau exchanges certain types of information with and, where warranted, arranges to have investigations conducted in the U.S. by law enforcement and intelligence agencies in many other foreign countries on a reciprocal basis.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

NUMBER OF FBI REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED ABROAD (EXCLUSIVE OF CLERICAL PERSONNEL)

BERN	1
BONN	2
BUENOS AIRES	1
HONG KONG	2
LONDON	2
MADRID	1
MEXICO CITY	12
OTTAWA	2
PARIS	2
ROME	2
TOKYO	2
TOTAL	29



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

EXCLUSIVE OF REIMBURSABLE APPLICANT WORK

FISCAL YEARS

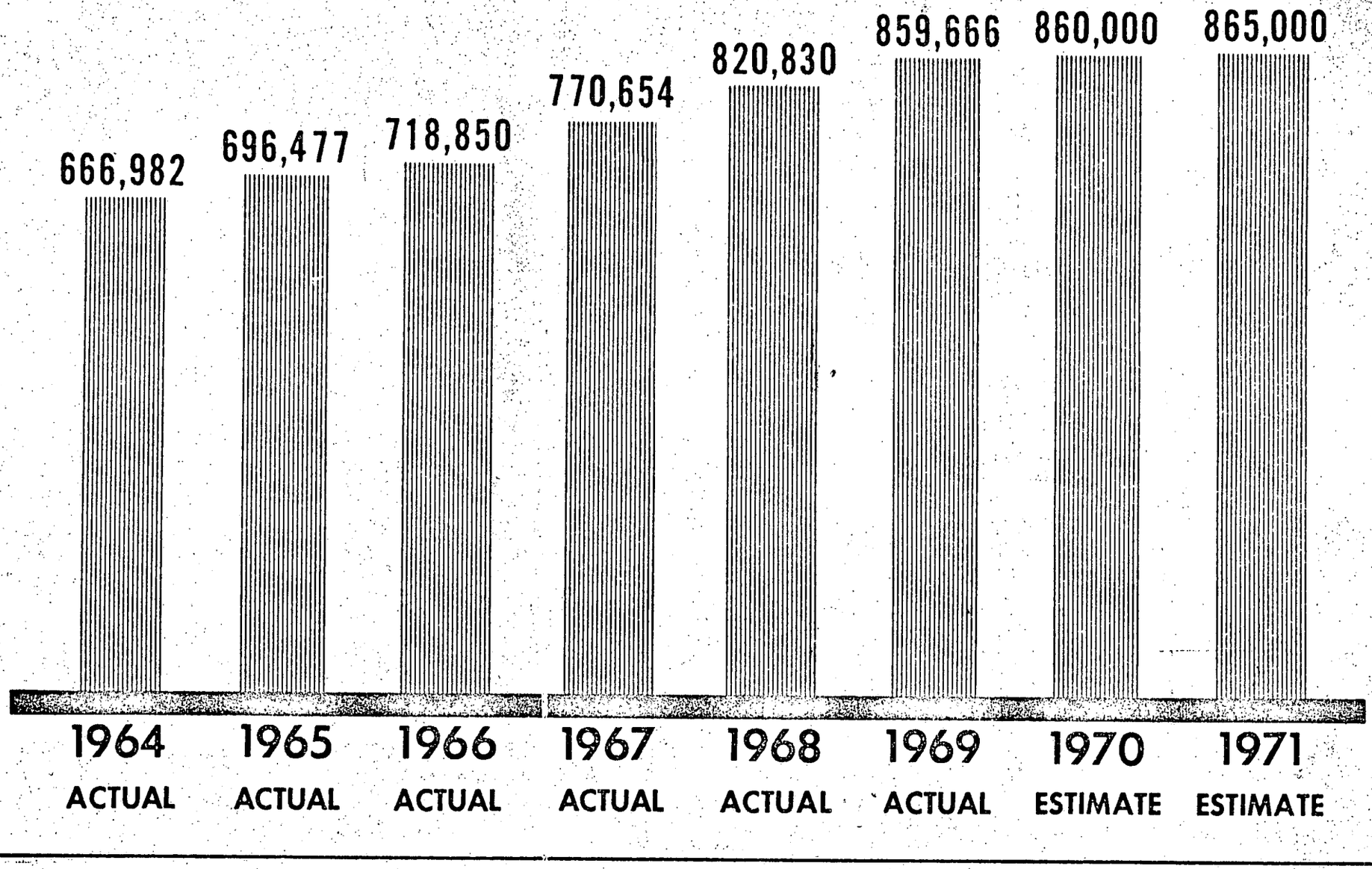

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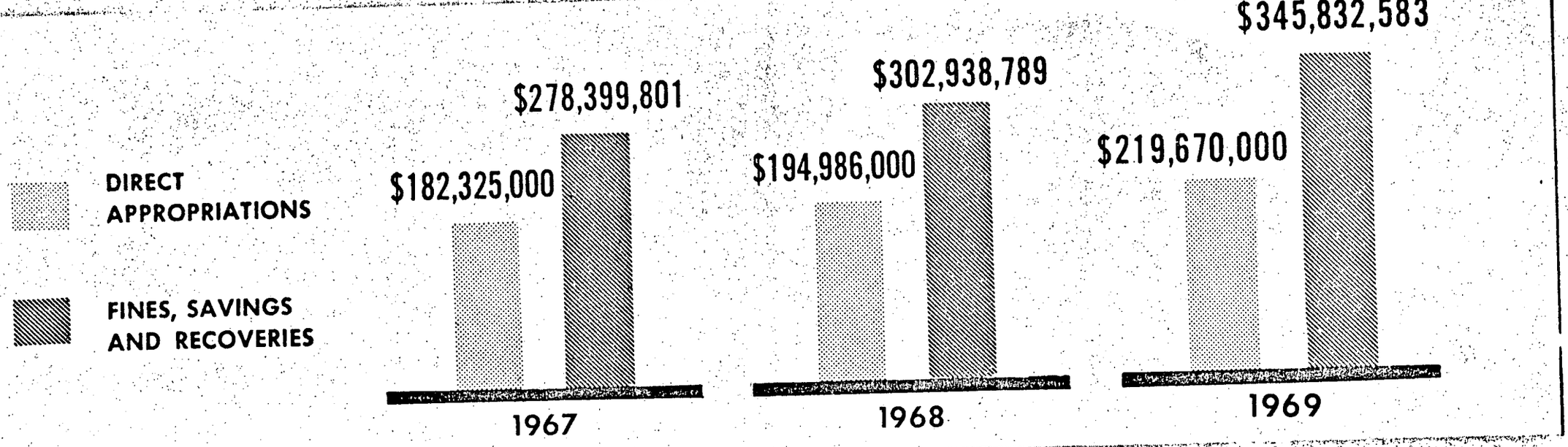
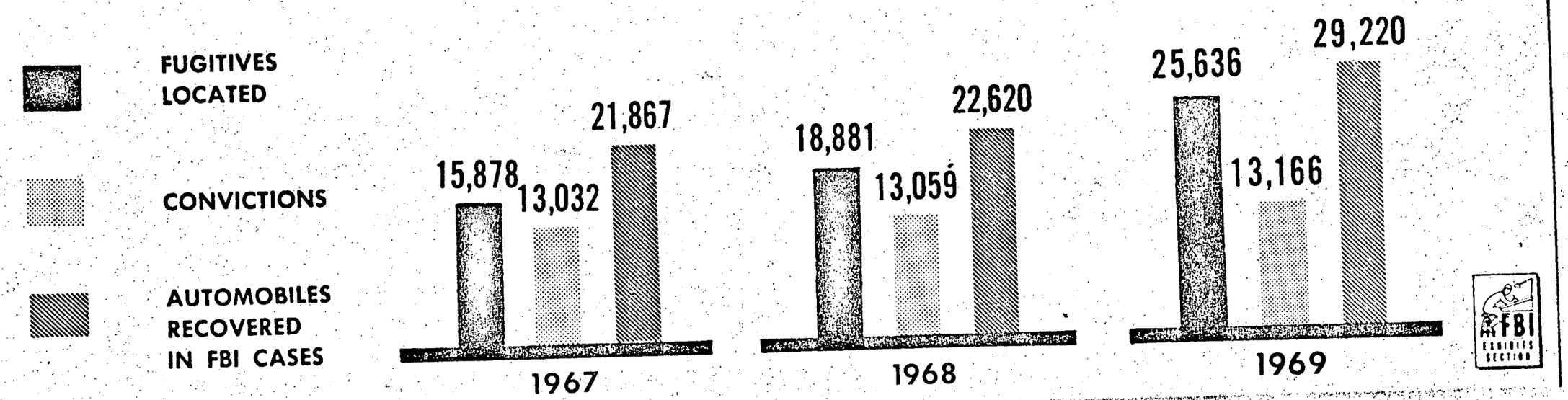
EXHIBIT NO. 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FBI ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEARS 1967--1969





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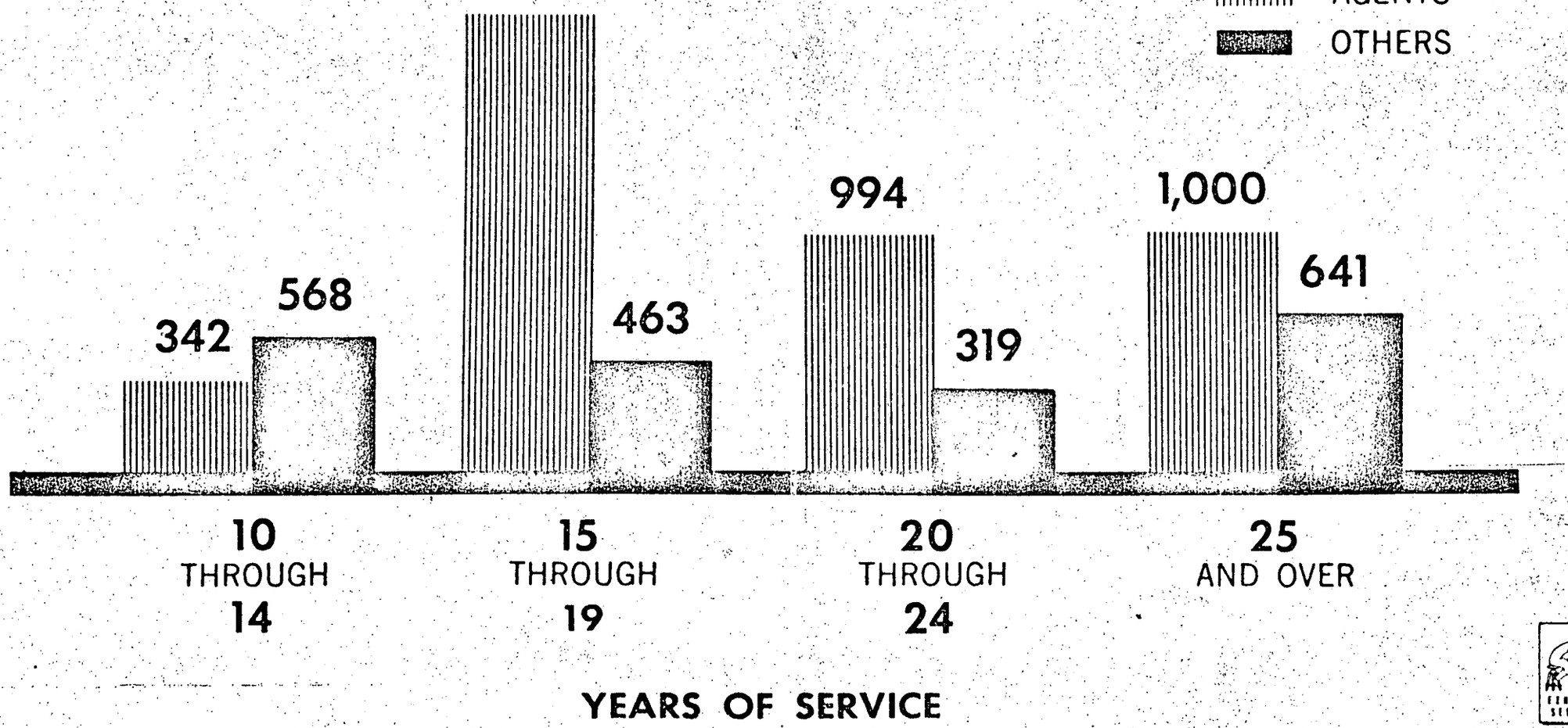
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

LENGTH OF SERVICE--FBI PERSONNEL

EXHIBIT NO. 9

AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, THERE WERE 17,00[illegible] EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING 7,545 SPECIAL AGENTS AND 9,456 CLERKS. OF THESE 6,258 (37%) HAD SERVED THE FBI TEN YEARS OR LONGER. OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS 4,267 (57%) HAD TEN OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE; AND OF THE OTHER EMPLOYEES 1,991 (21%) HAD SERVED AT LEAST TEN YEARS.



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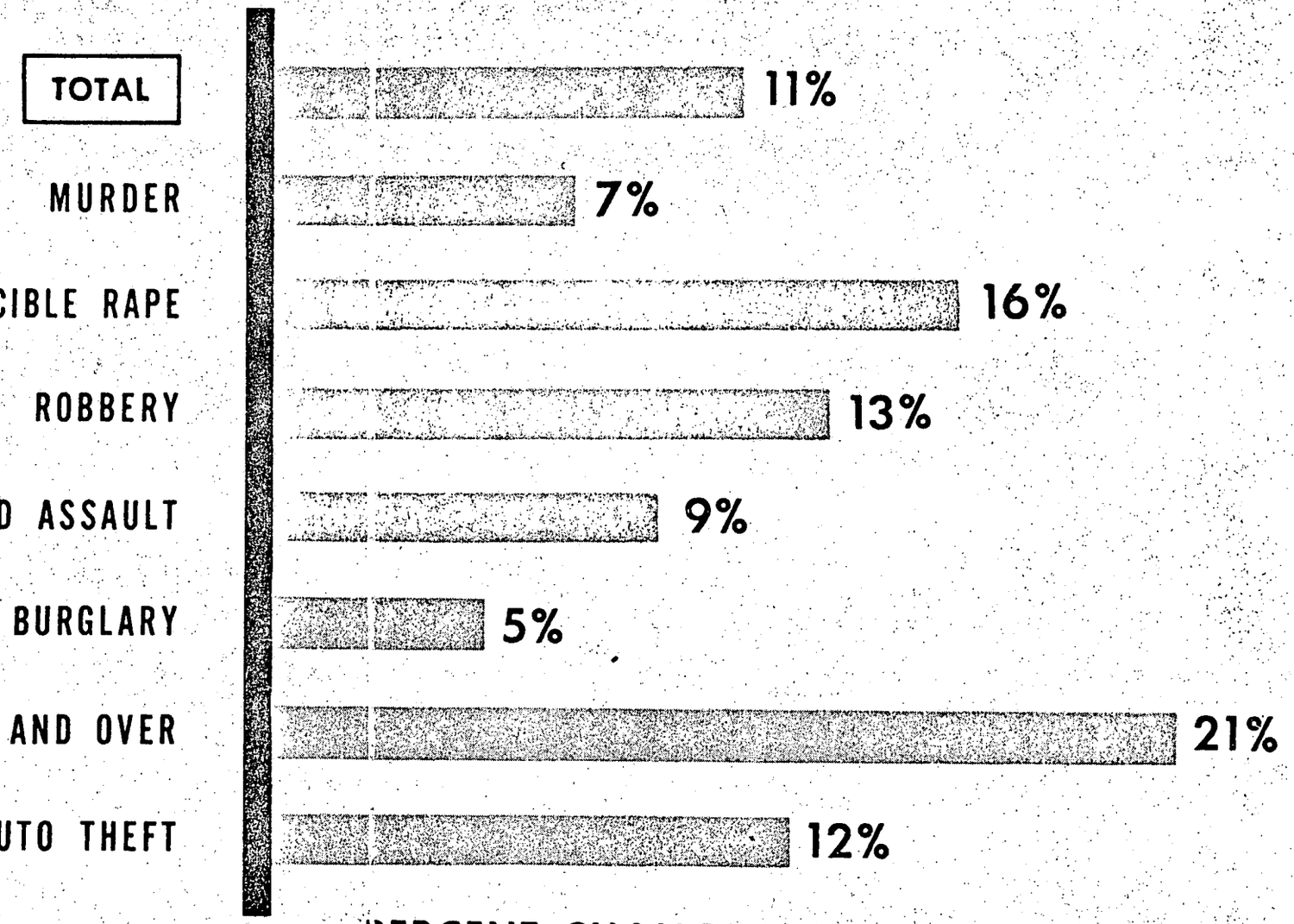
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT NO. 2

CRIME TREND
IN THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969 OVER JANUARY-DECEMBER 1968



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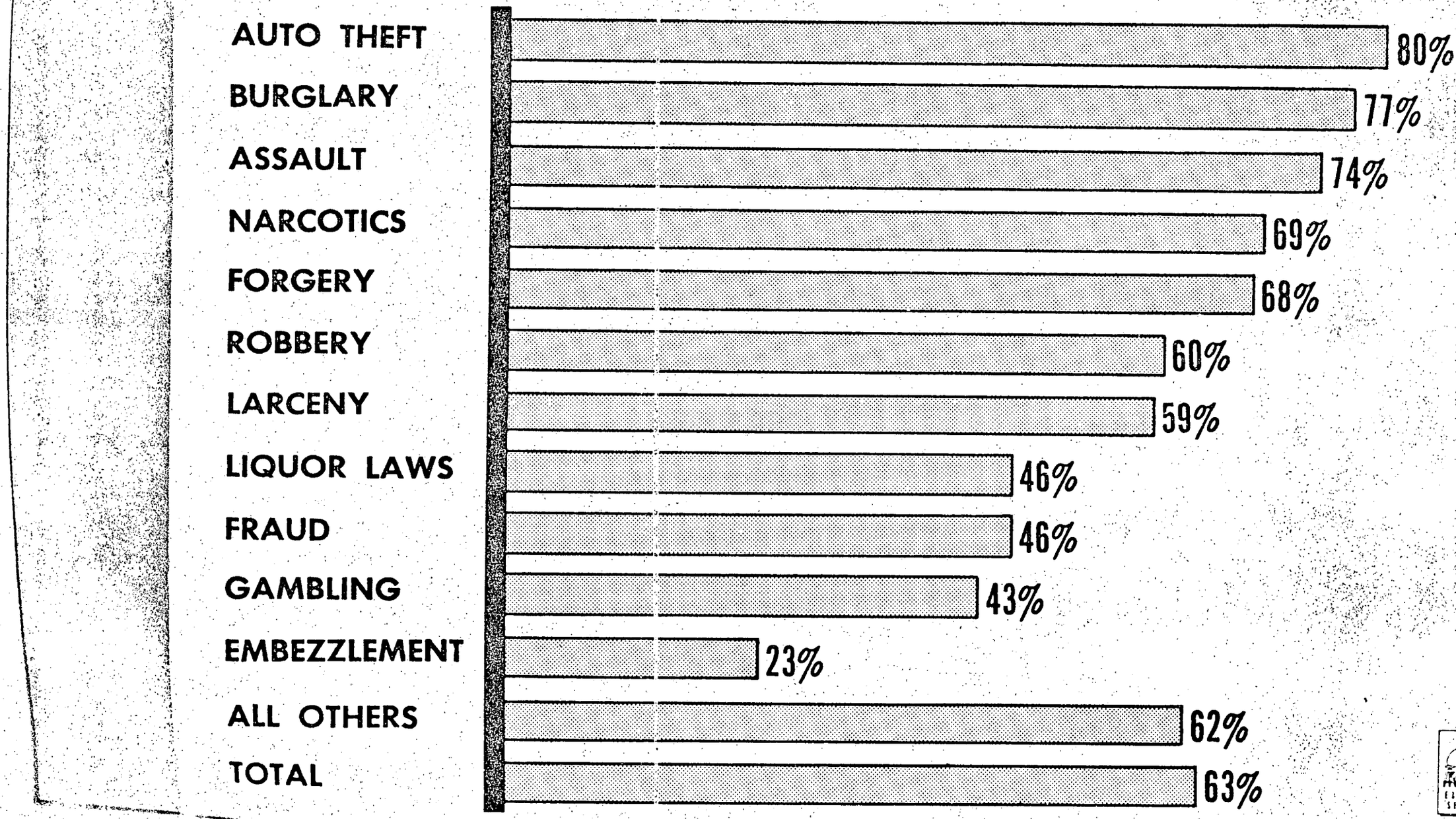
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

PERCENT REPEATERS
BY TYPE OF CRIME IN 1963

PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS



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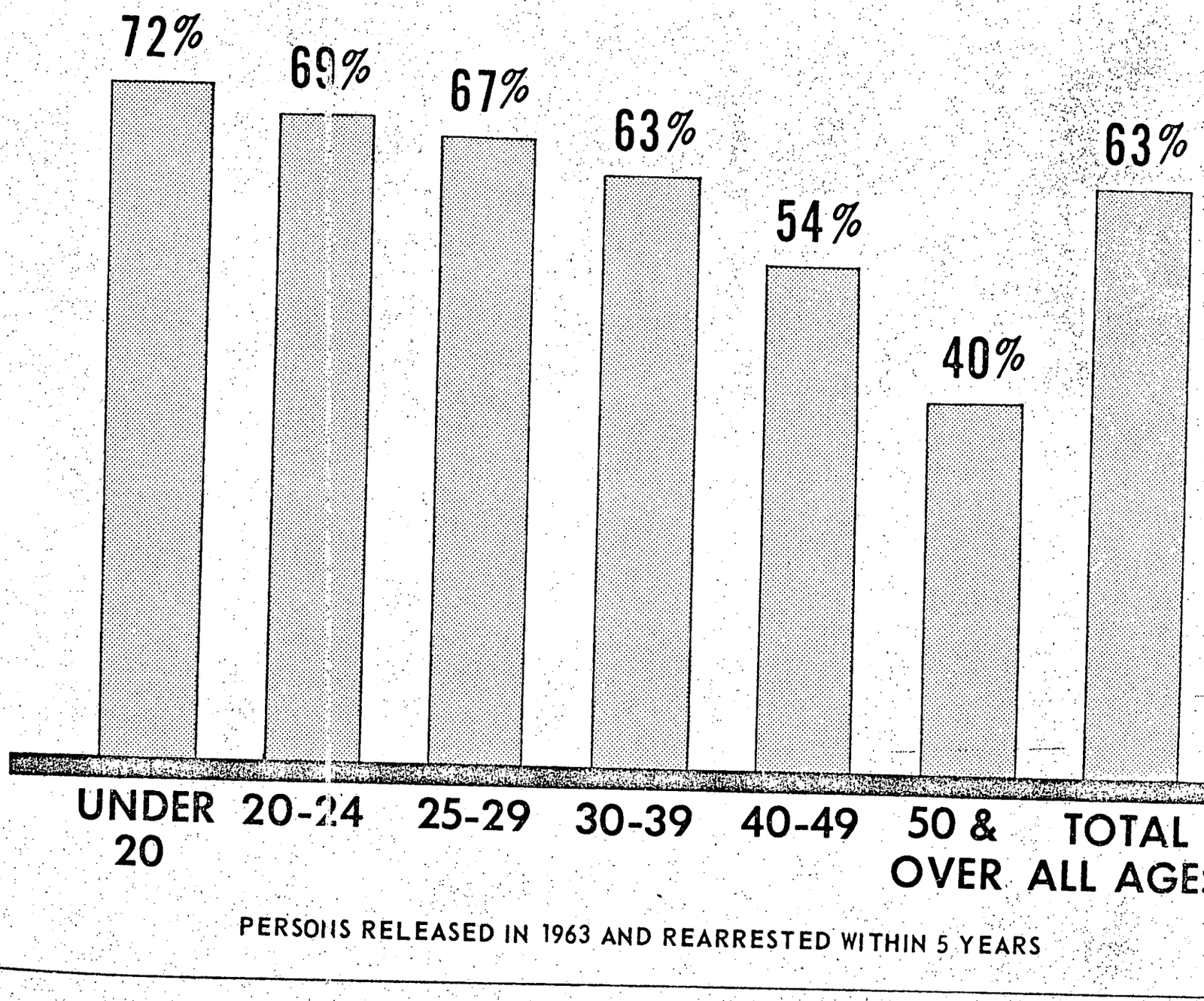
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

PERCENT REPEATERS
BY AGE GROUP



PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS

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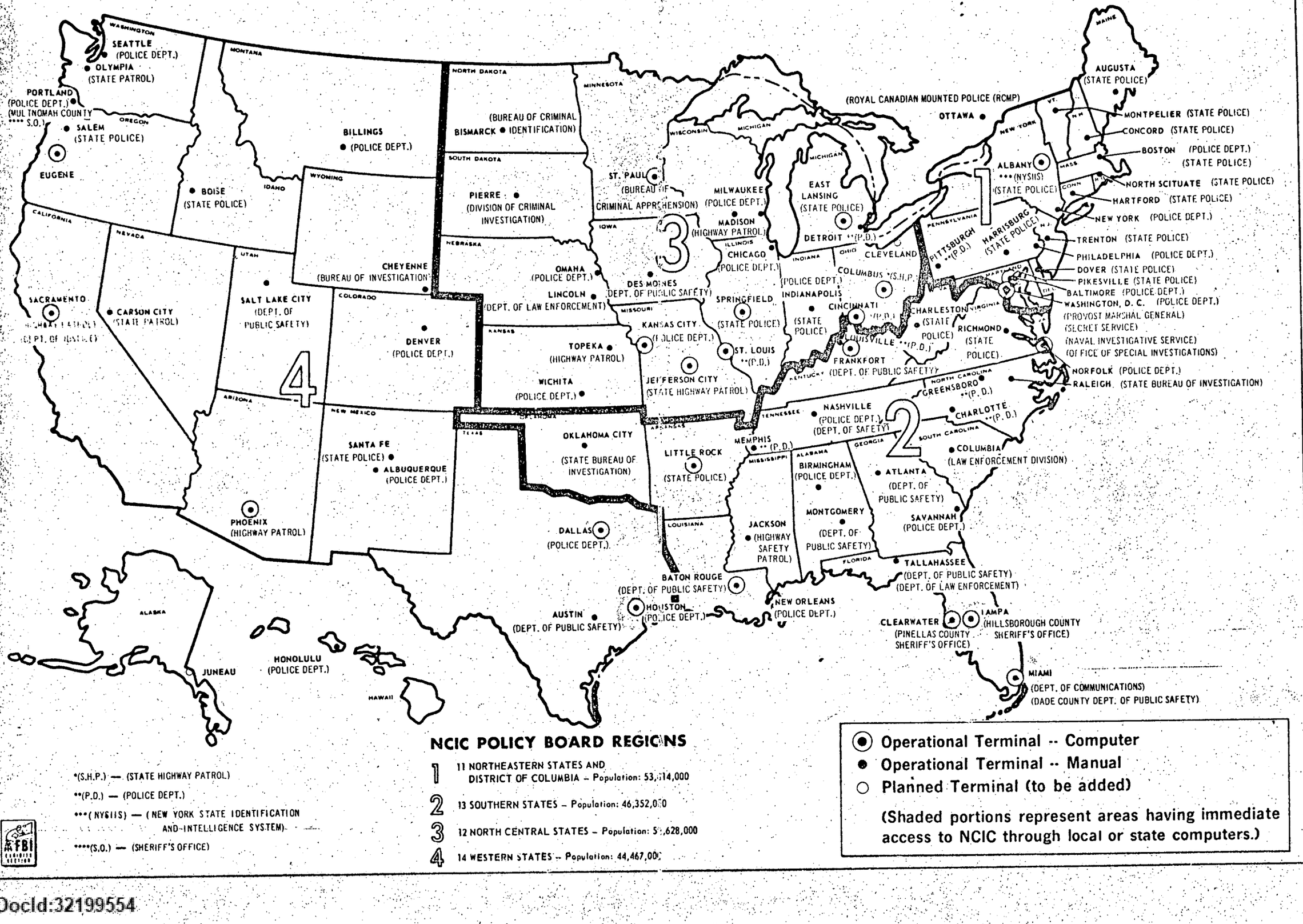
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT NO. 10

NCIC NETWORK



*(S.H.P.) — (STATE HIGHWAY PATROL)
**(P.D.) — (POLICE DEPT.)
***(NYSIIS) — (NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM)
****(S.O.) — (SHERIFF'S OFFICE)

NCIC POLICY BOARD REGIONS

1 11 NORTHEASTERN STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA – Population: 53,114,000
2 13 SOUTHERN STATES – Population: 46,352,000
3 12 NORTH CENTRAL STATES – Population: 51,628,000
4 14 WESTERN STATES – Population: 44,467,000

- ◉ Operational Terminal -- Computer
- ● Operational Terminal -- Manual
- ○ Planned Terminal (to be added)

(Shaded portions represent areas having immediate access to NCIC through local or state computers.)

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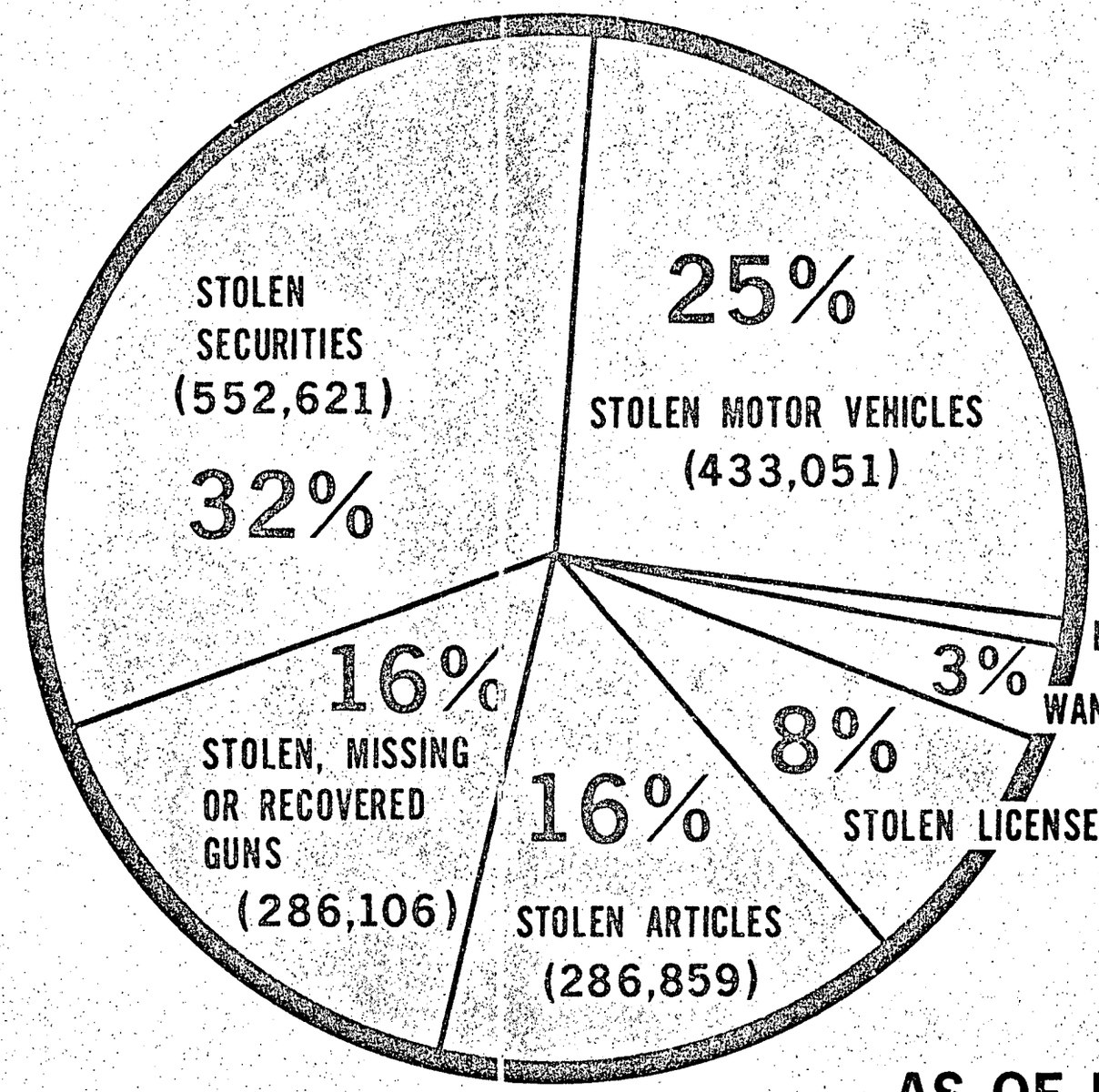
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

BREAKDOWN OF RECORDS IN NCIC COMPUTER



TOTAL 1,744,434

AS OF MARCH 1, 1970

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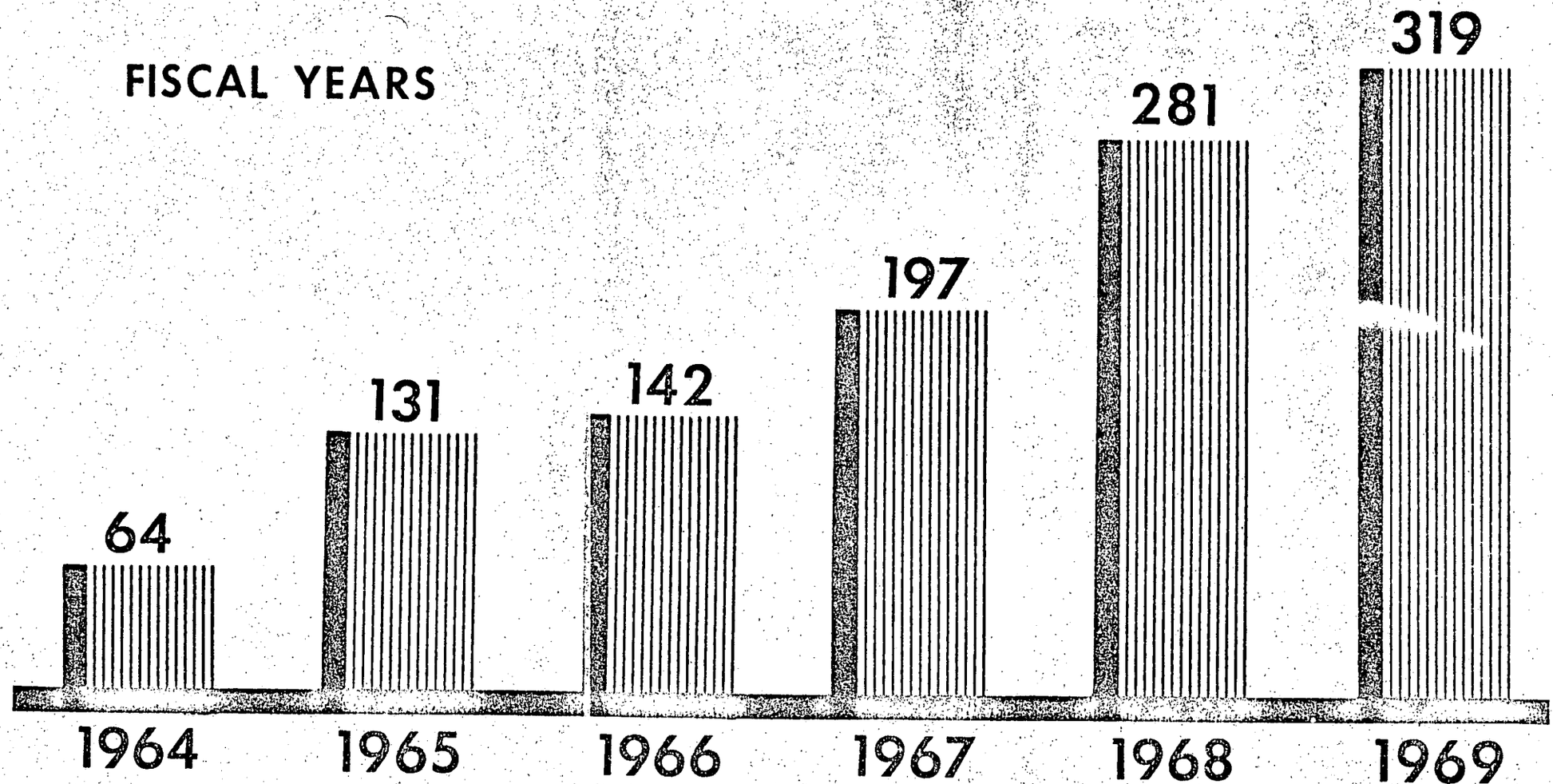
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CONVICTIONS OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND GAMBLING FIGURES AS RESULT OF FBI INVESTIGATION

FISCAL YEARS



AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, A TOTAL OF 1,027 OTHER INDIVIDUALS WERE AWAITING PROSECUTION AS COMPARED WITH 330 AND 675 AT THE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEARS 1967 AND 1968, RESPECTIVELY.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

VIOLATIONS RECEIVED

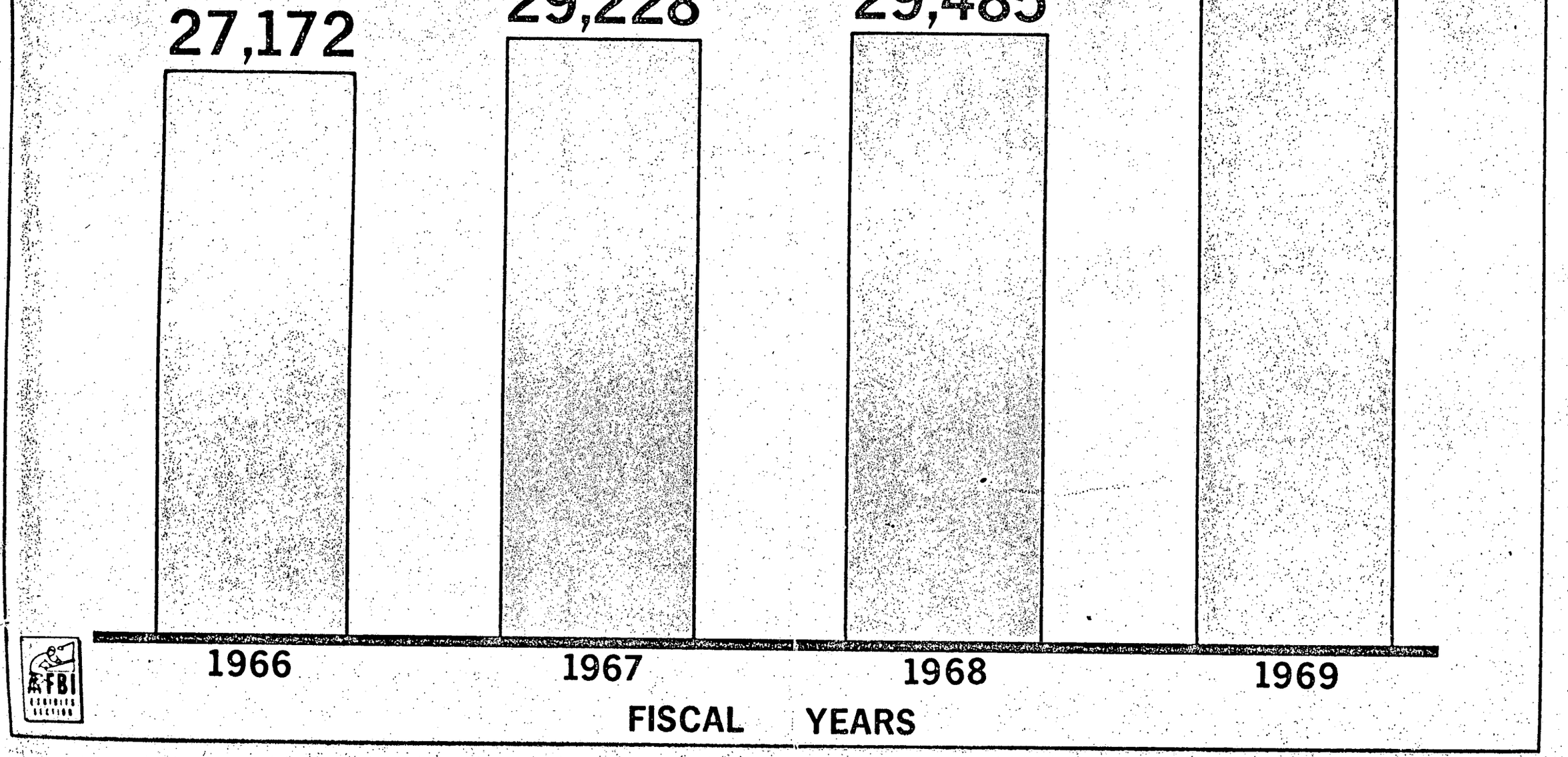

EXHIBIT NO. 15

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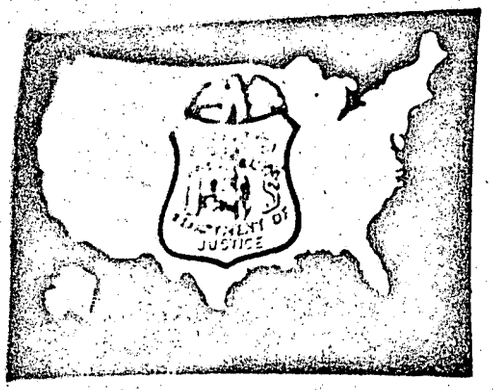
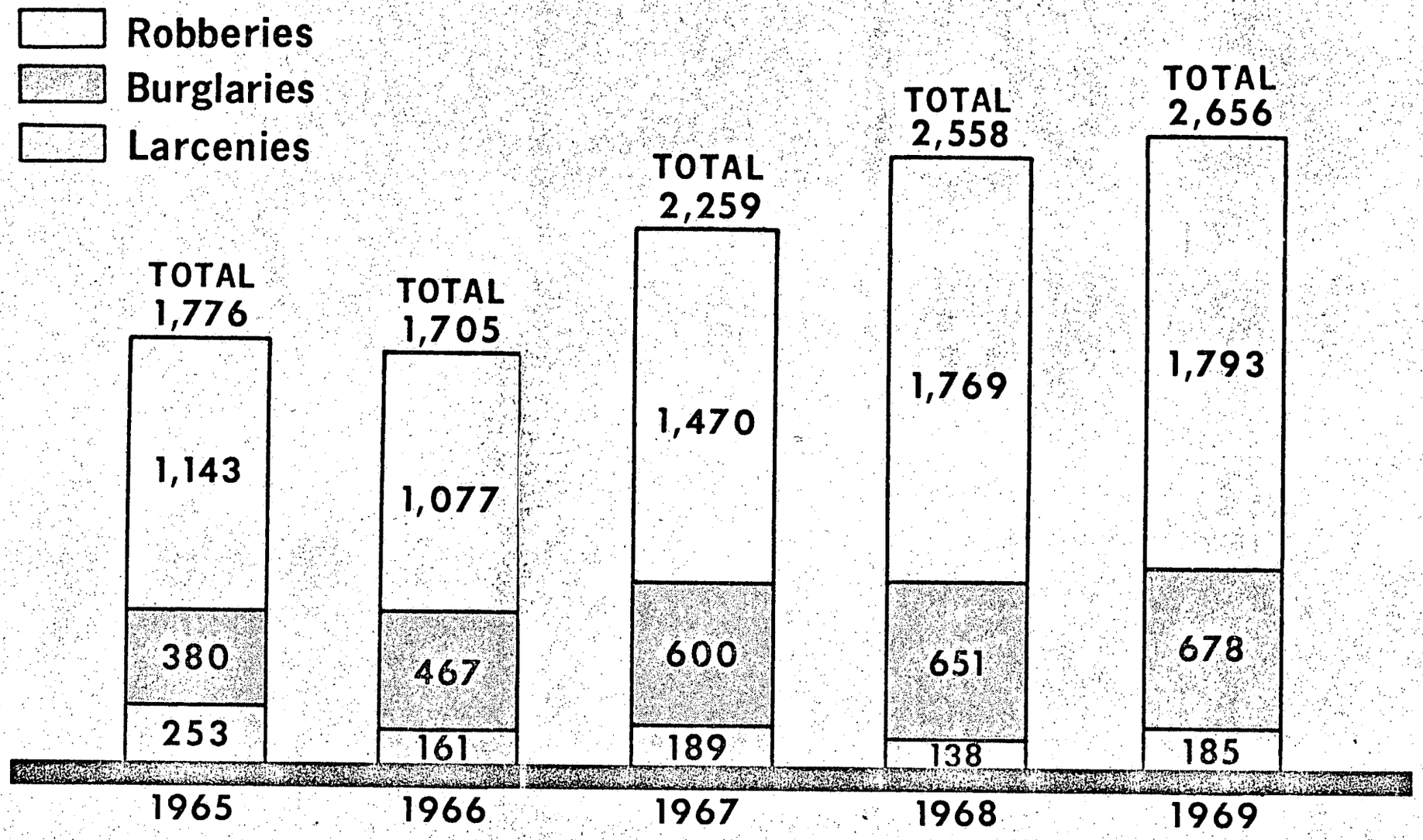
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE

VIOLATIONS REPORTED





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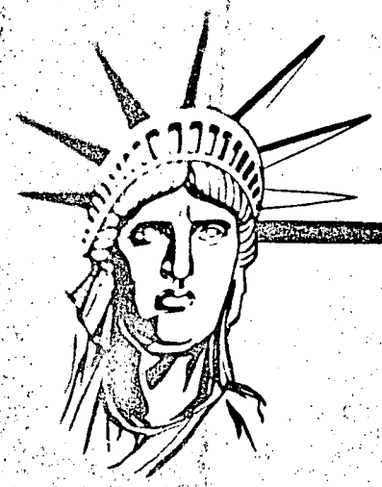
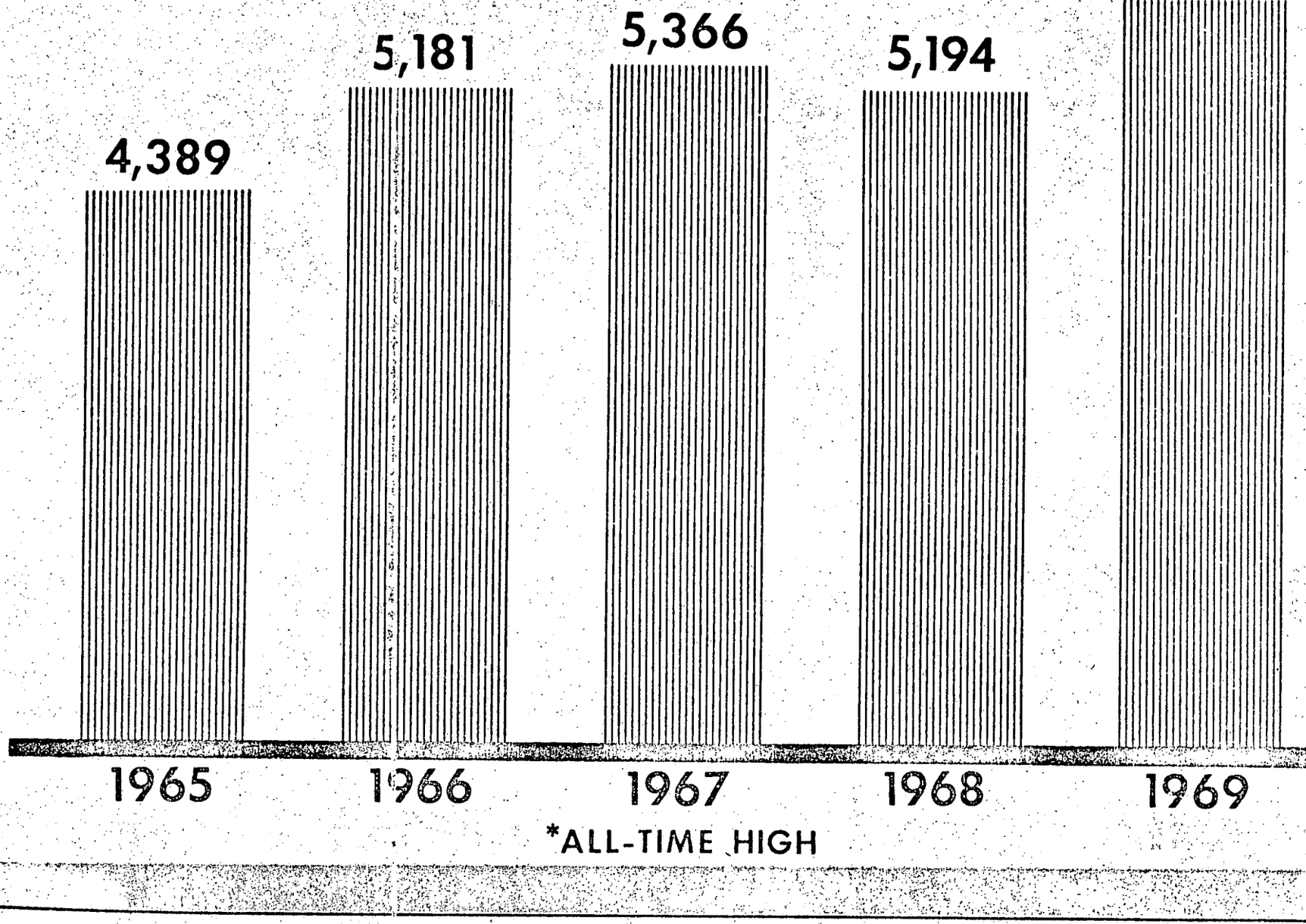
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

1965-1969



FISCAL YEARS



*ALL-TIME HIGH

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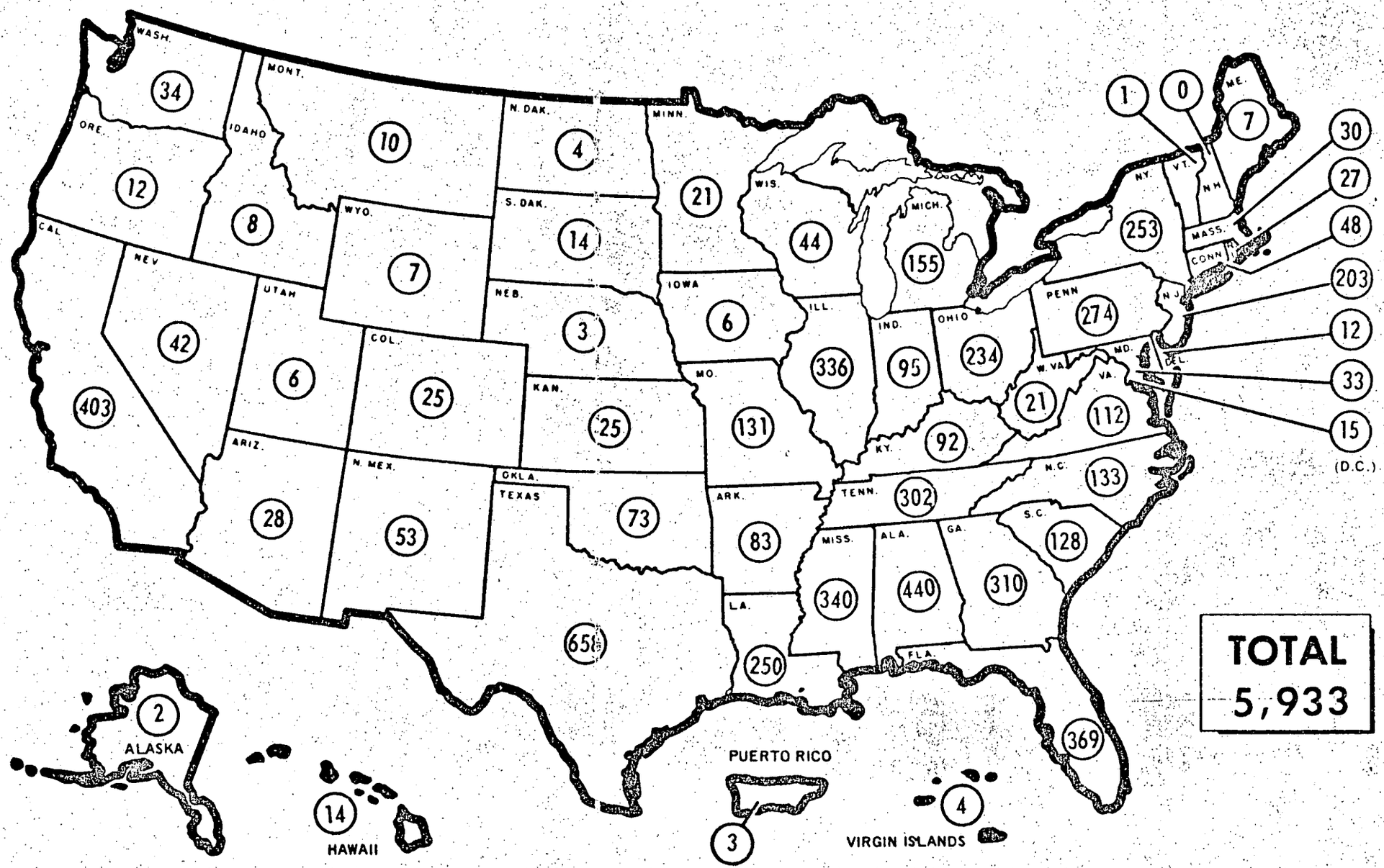
EXHIBIT NO. 146

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

NUMBER OF CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

FISCAL YEAR 1969



TOTAL 5,933

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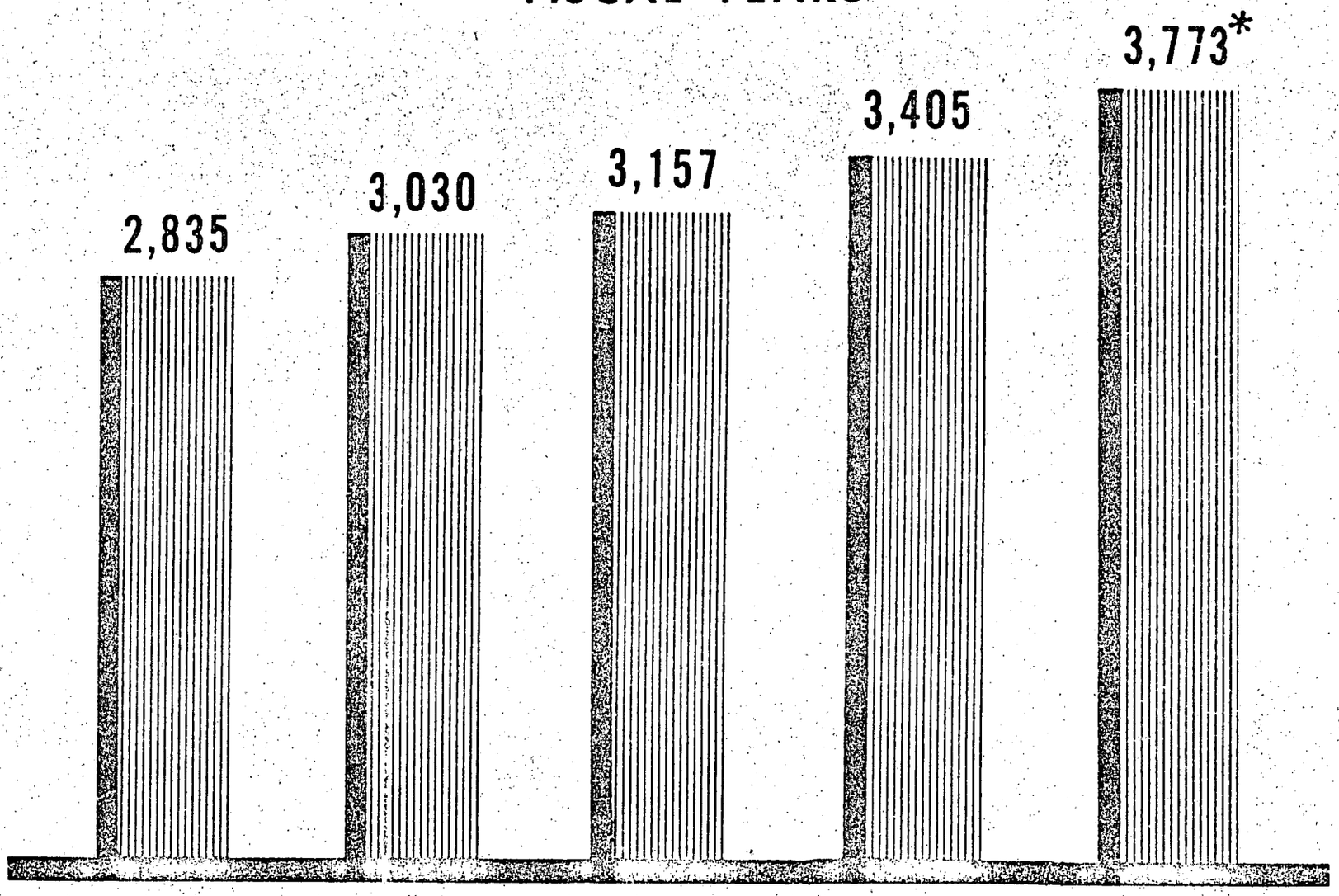
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

VIOLATIONS REPORTED

FISCAL YEARS



*ALL-TIME HIGH

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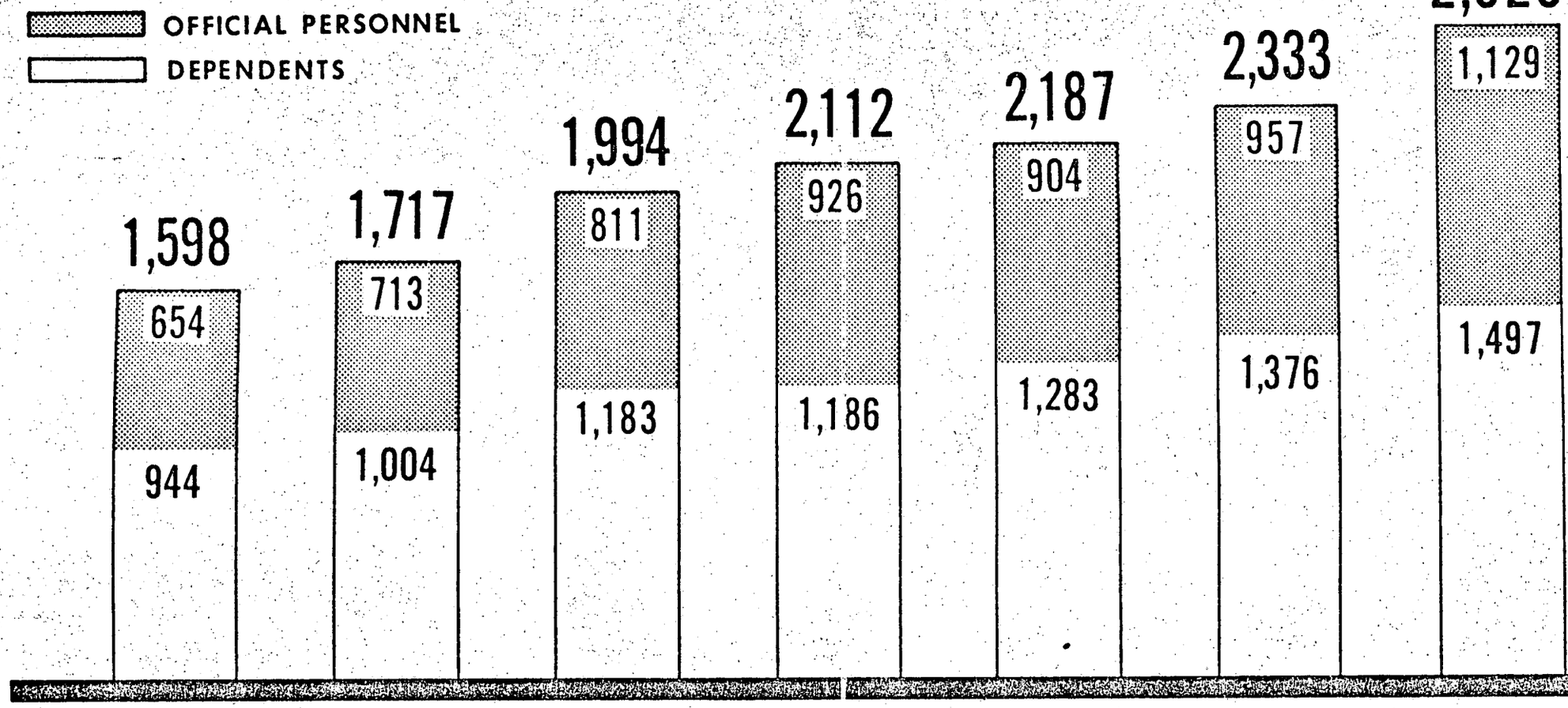
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT NO. 16

TOTAL SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

INCLUDES OFFICIALS AND DEPENDENTS OF SOVIET UNION, BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, MONGOLIA, POLAND AND ROMANIA



DOES NOT INCLUDE COURIERS, MEMBERS OF SPECIAL DELEGATIONS AND OTHER OFFICIALS TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES AND NOT ASSIGNED TO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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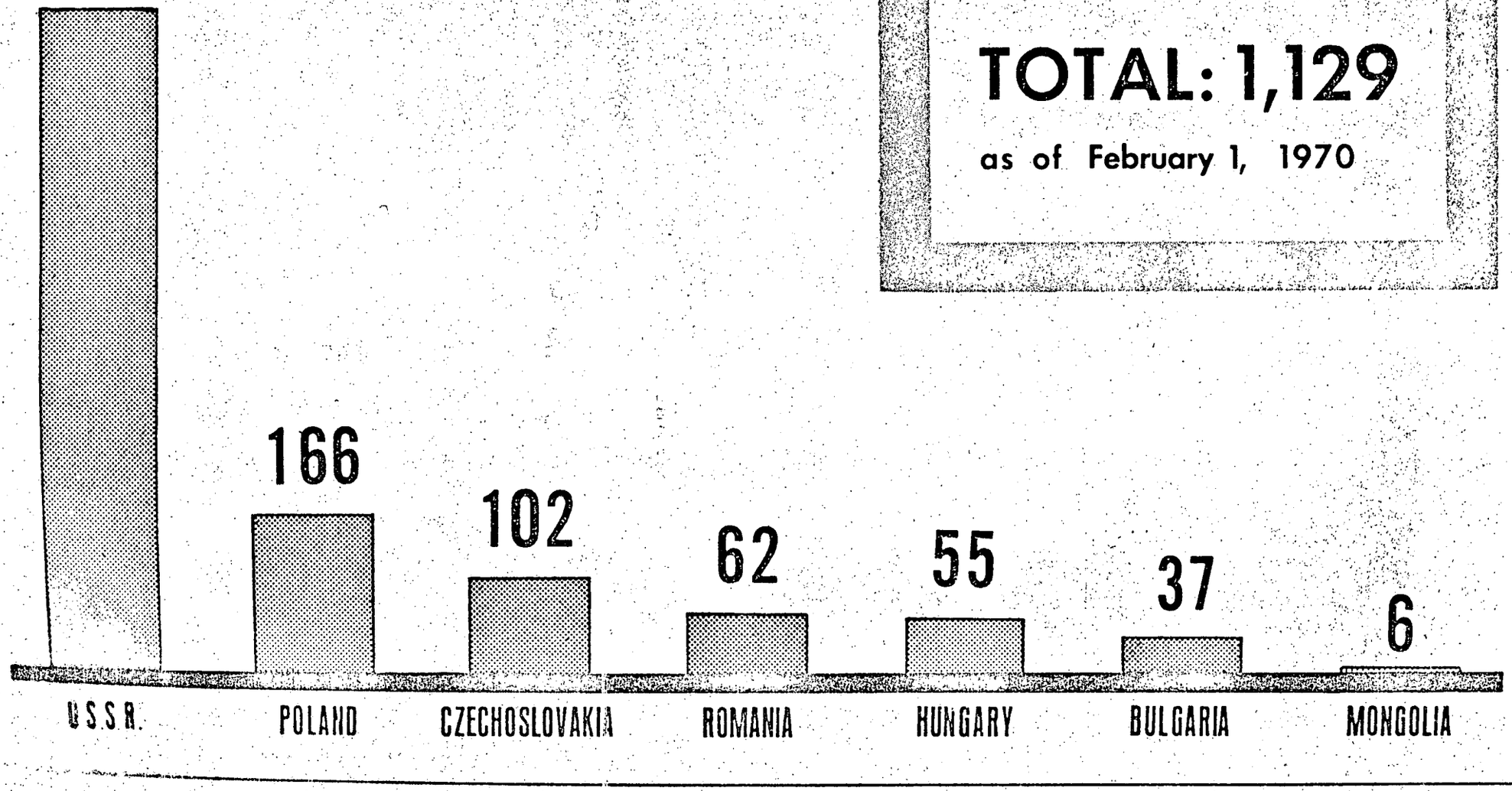
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

(BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES)

TOTAL: 1,129

as of February 1, 1970



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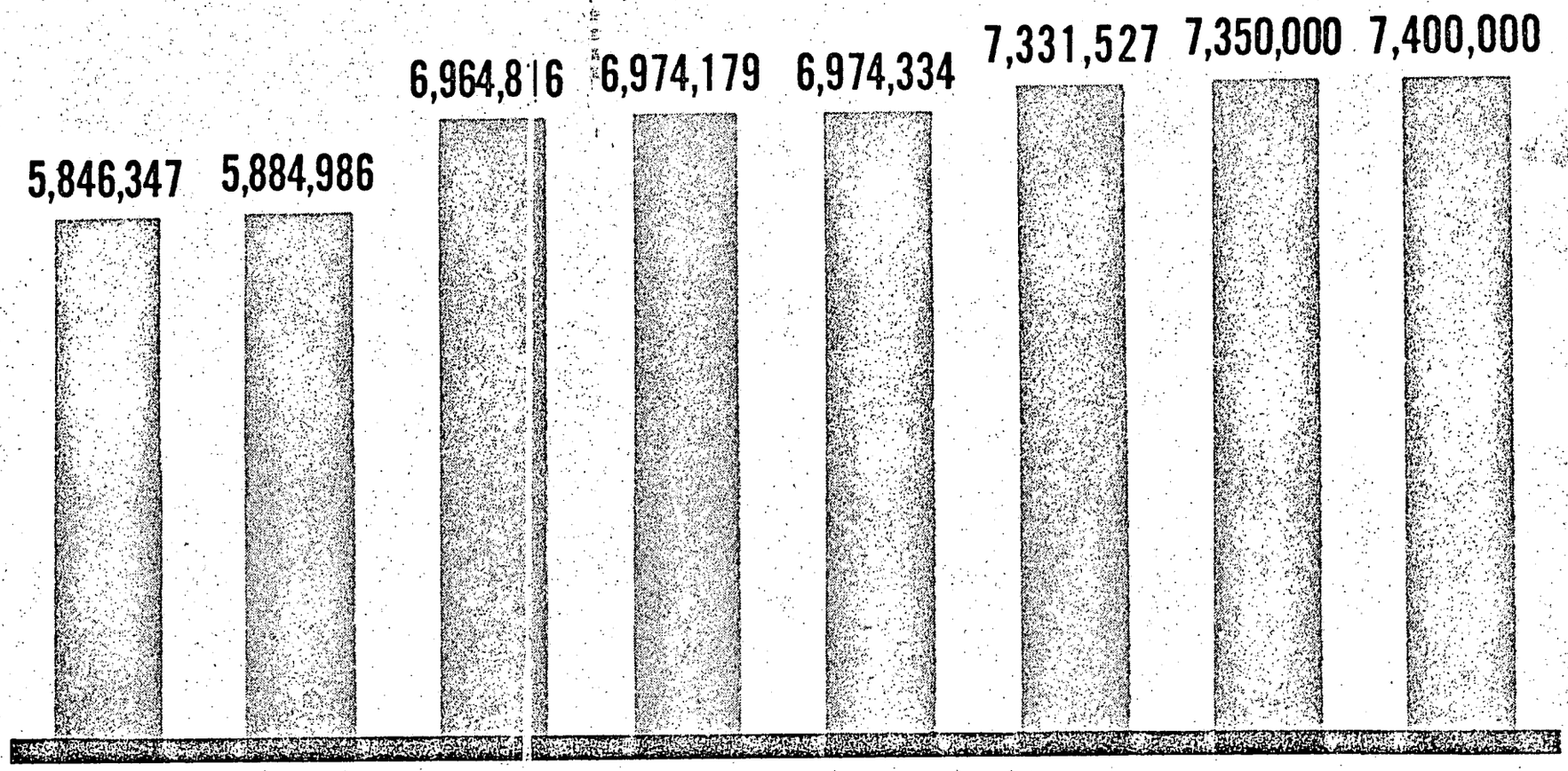
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FINGERPRINT RECEIPTS

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

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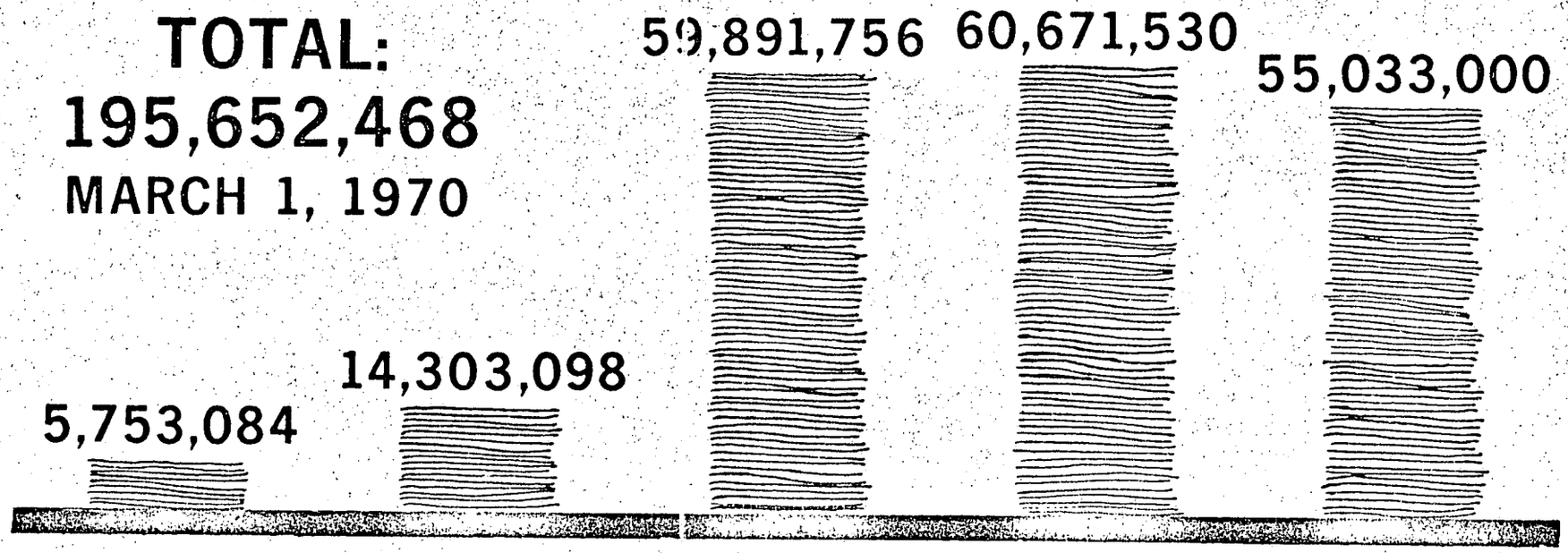
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

TYPES OF FINGERPRINTS ON FILE

TOTAL: 195,652,468
MARCH 1, 1970



ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED:

For the 59,891,756 prints in the criminal file	18,618,537
For the remaining prints totaling 135,760,712 all of which are in the civil file	66,101,524
TOTAL ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED	84,720,061

FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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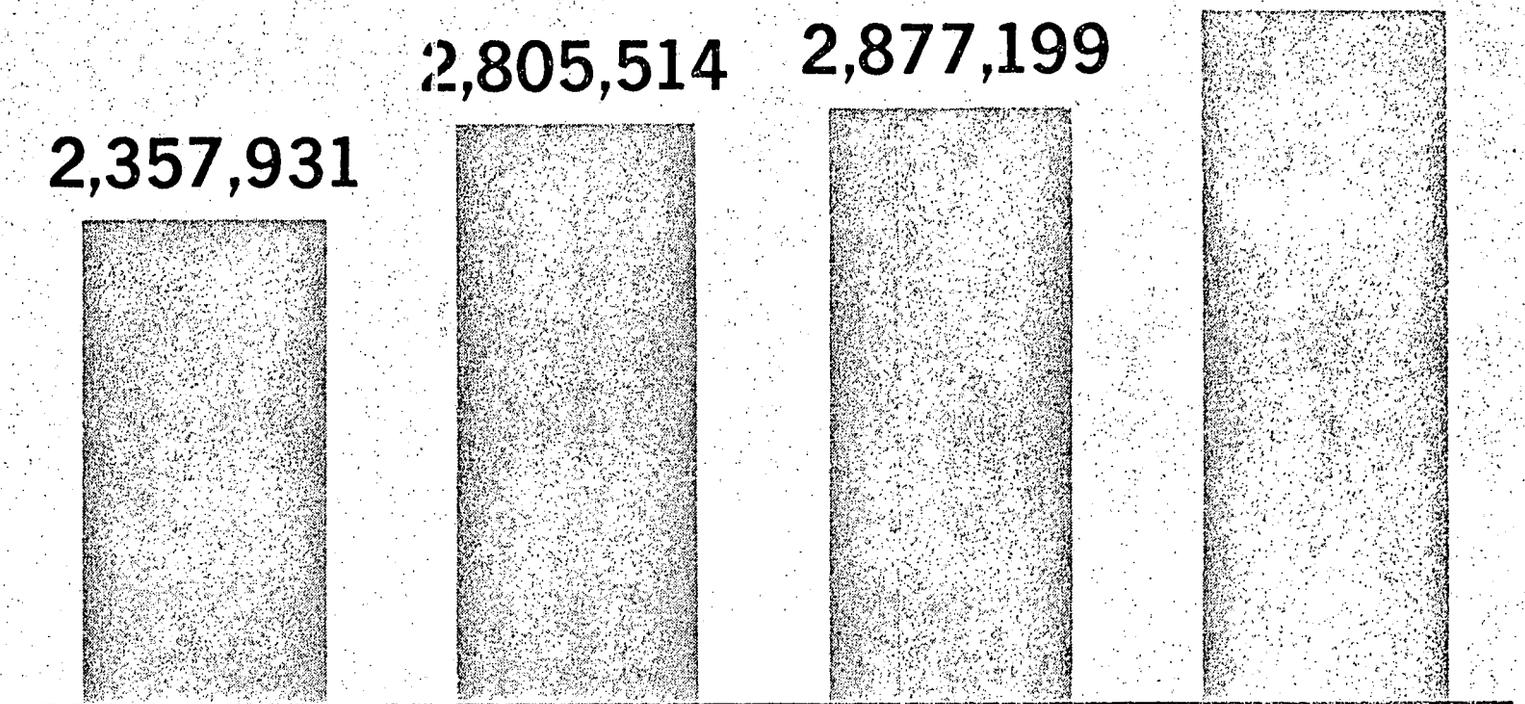
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CORRESPONDENCE, FORMS AND NAME CHECKS RECEIVED

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

*ALL-TIME HIGH

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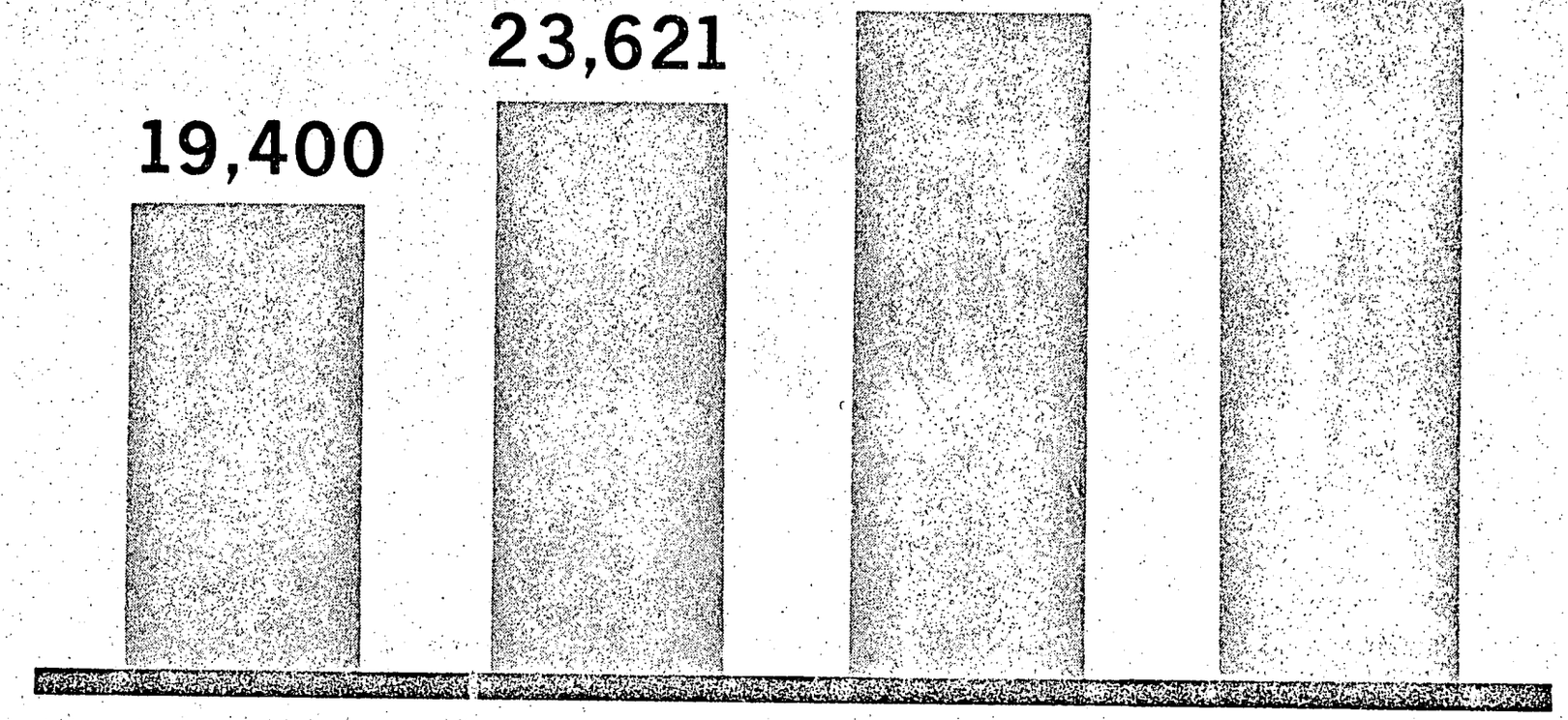
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CASES INVOLVING LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

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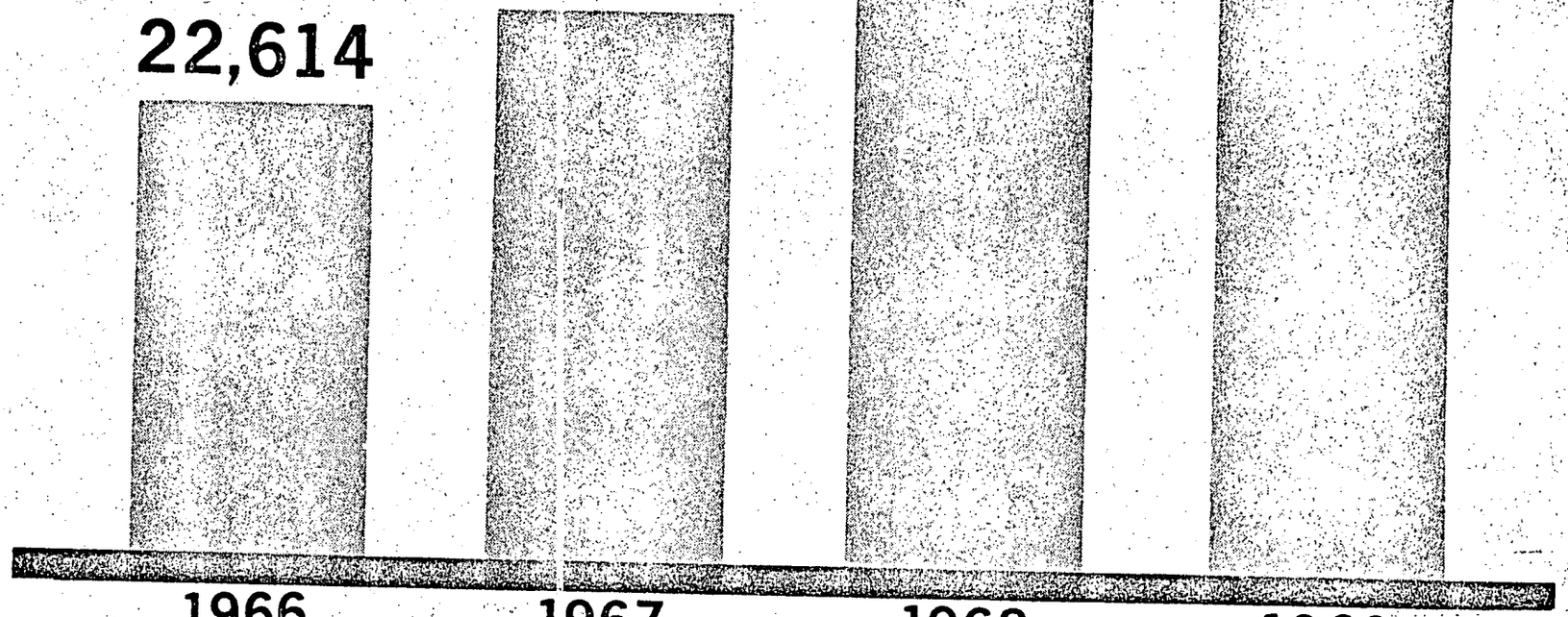
Page 299

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

* ALL-TIME HIGH

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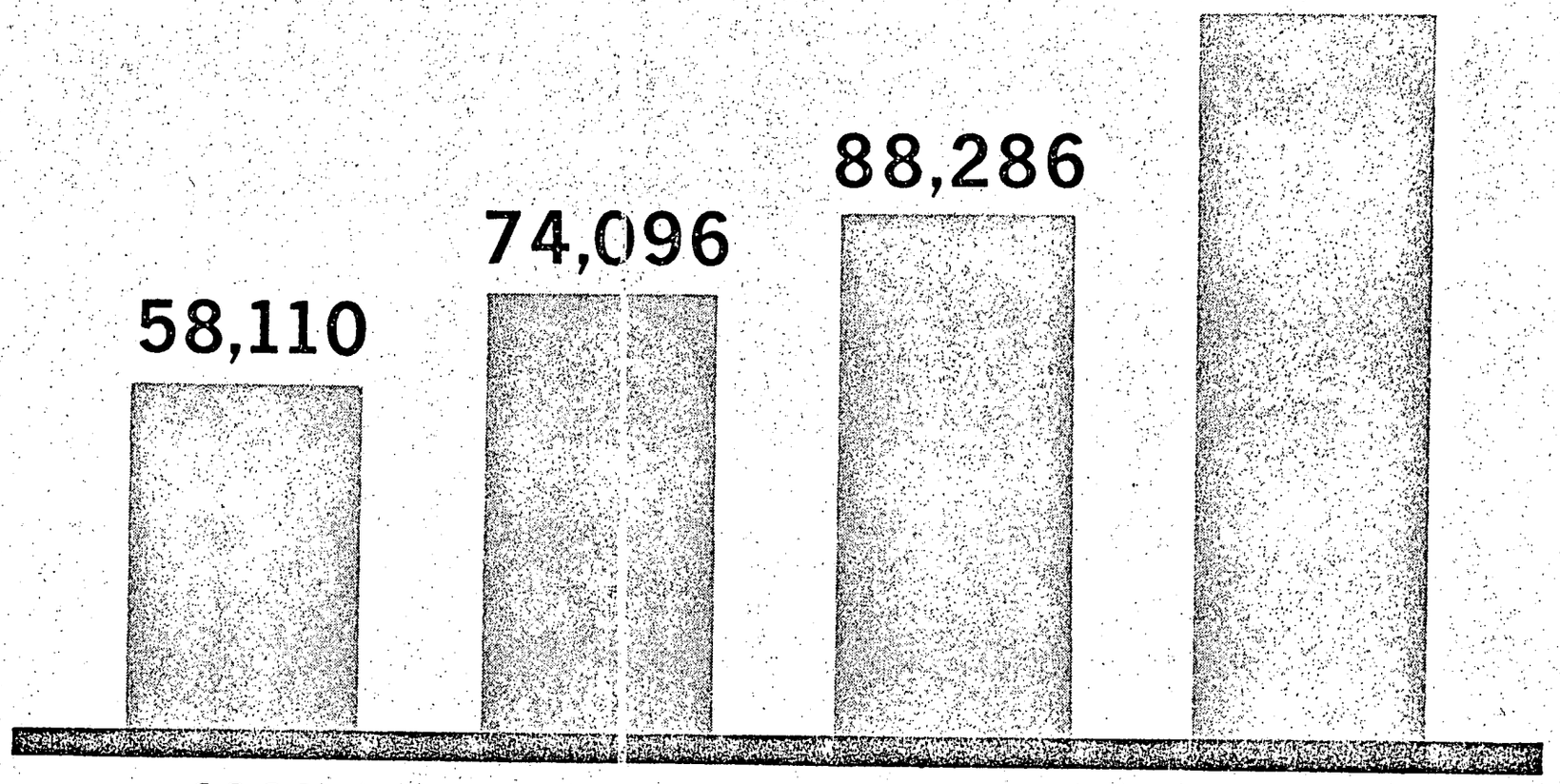
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

WANTED NOTICES POSTED AND CANCELLED

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

*ALL-TIME HIGH

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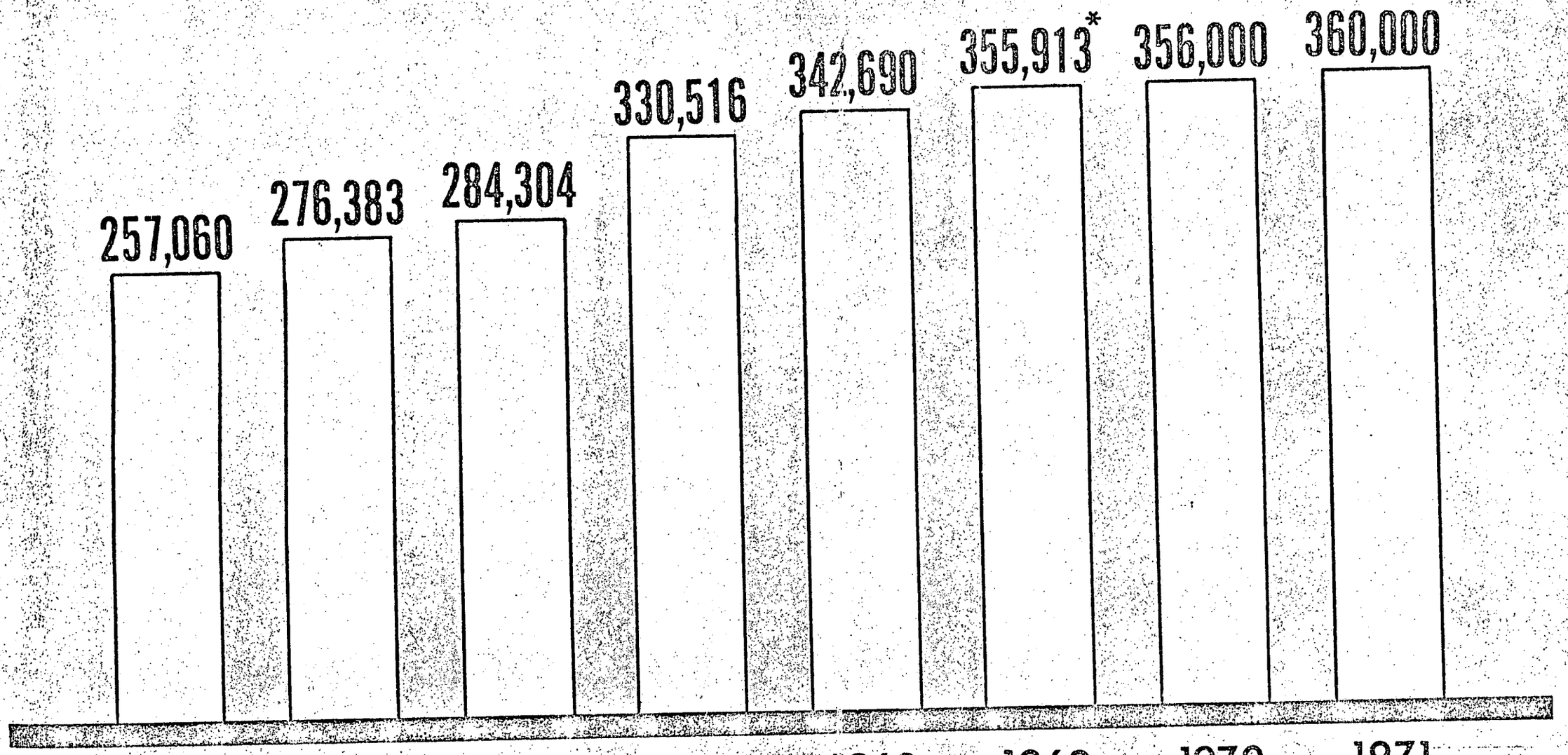
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

TOTAL FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS

EXHIBIT NO. 54



*ALL-TIME HIGH

FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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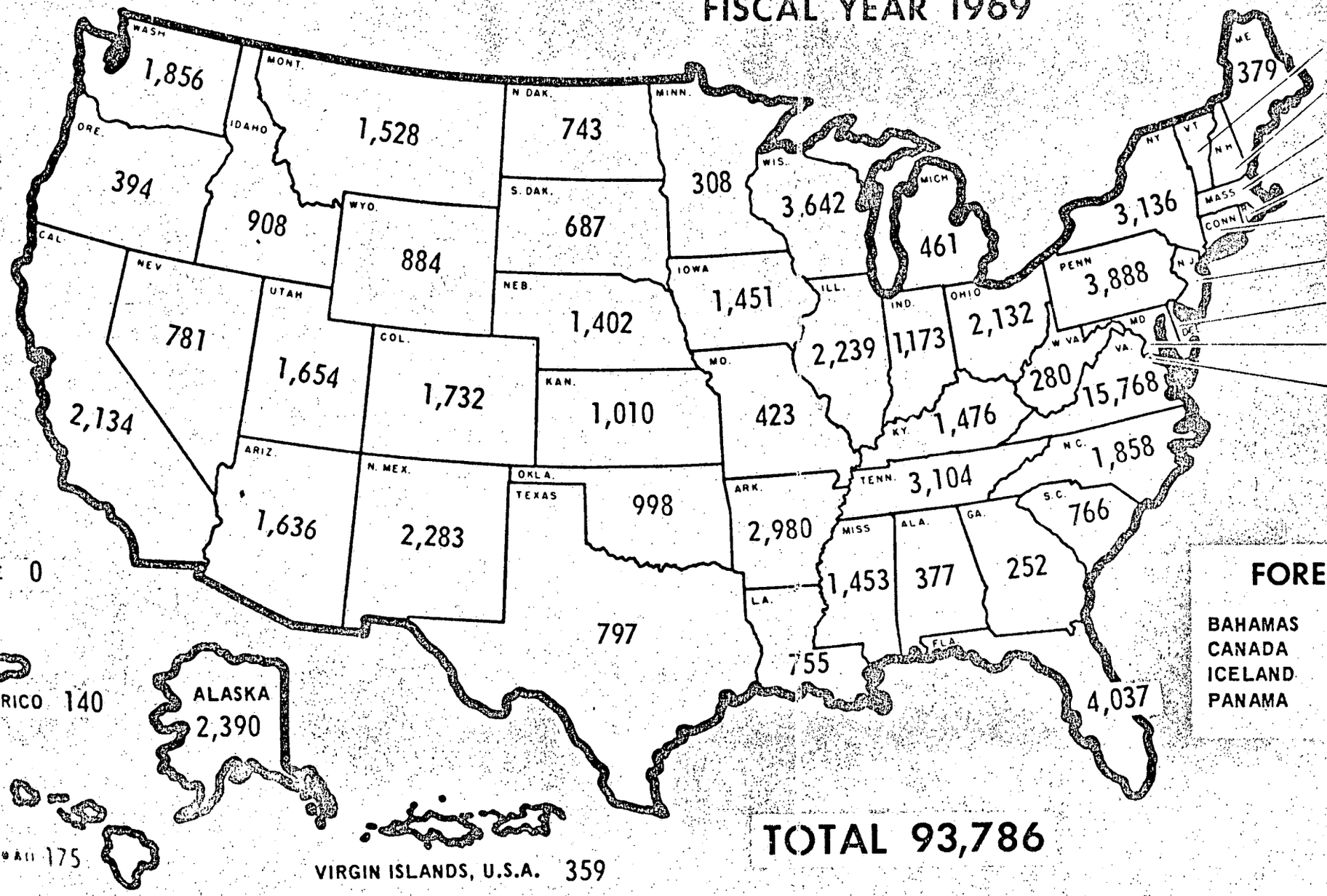
Page 302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

EXHIBIT NO. 25

FISCAL YEAR 1969



FOREIGN

BAHAMAS	4
CANADA	118
ICELAND	7
PANAMA	2

TOTAL 93,786

FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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Page 303

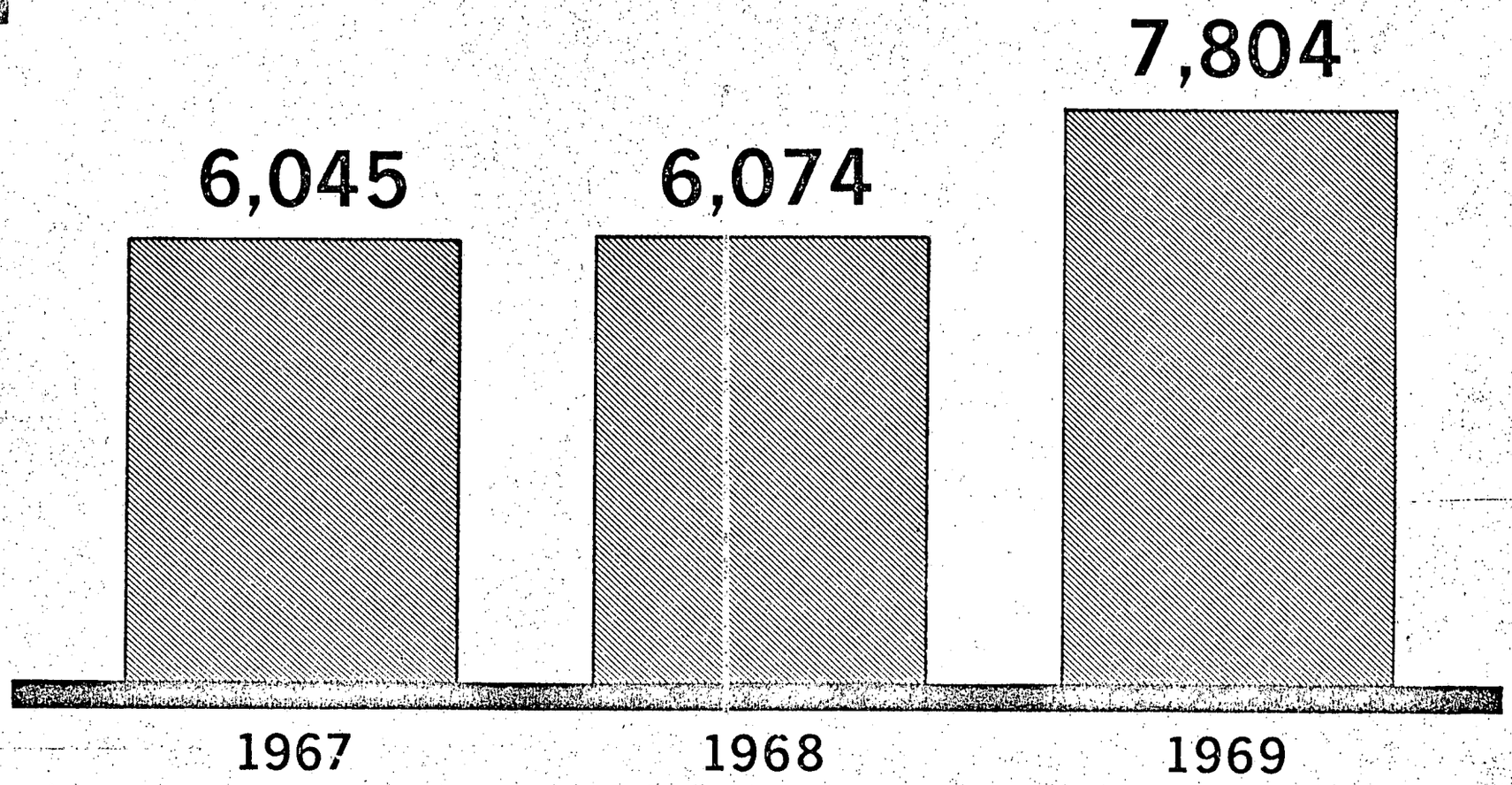
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

LOCAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH FBI PROVIDED TRAINING ASSISTANCE

EXHIBIT NO. 27

FISCAL YEARS



FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 304

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE WEDNESDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

Reference is made to my memorandum of 3/13/70, submitting a brief for the Director's use in connection with captioned conference. You were advised this material would be edited each week to insure that it was in a current status.

There are attached amended pages 11, 12, 16, and 26 which should be inserted in the brief.

The change on page 11 is under the subheading "Stock and Bond Thefts," and the last sentence has been changed to reflect that the amount recovered is now $8,026,000 and that 29 individuals have been charged. The change on page 12 is the fact that the last sentence on the page has been added to show that the United States Attorney in Baltimore, with the approval of the Attorney General, plans to seek the indictment of Congressman Dowdy and two others on 3/31/70. The change on page 16 is in the first paragraph, reflecting that the Identification Division made an identification in connection with the Wilkerson bombing in New York. It also points out that Cathlyn Wilkerson and Kathy Boudin are among six other fugitives being sought by the FBI after they failed to appear to answer local felony charges in Chicago on 3/16/70 growing out of the October demonstrations. The change on page 26 was made to include additional Laboratory findings in regard to the Bel Air explosion.

Enclosures (4)

EX-110 REC-30 6-1[illegible]-194

5 MAR 19 1970

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosures

51 MAR 20 1970

DGH:ceb (20)

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Page 305

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Bishop

TO : MR. DE LOACH

DATE: March 6, 1970

FROM : S. B. DONAHOE

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, 5:00 P.M.

The Attorney General's memorandum of 3/5/70 instituting weekly staff conferences listed a number of invitees. Among those who will attend are the following:

Benjamin F. Holman, Director,
Community Relations Service

Shiro Kashiwa, Assistant Attorney General,
Land and Natural Resources Division

Sol Lindenbaum, Executive Assistant to
the Attorney General

Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General,
Antitrust Division

Herman G. Moeller, Director (Acting),
Bureau of Prisons

George J. Reed, Chairman,
Board of Parole

William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General,
Office of Legal Counsel

George H. Revercomb, Associate Deputy
Attorney General

REC 4

Maurice A. Roberts, Chairman,
Board of Immigration Appeals

Donald E. Santarelli, Associate Deputy
Attorney General

Continued. . . . . Over

SBD:emr

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 306

Donahoe to DeLoach, 3/6/70
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference

Lawrence Traylor, Pardon Attorney (Acting)

Johnnie McK. Walters, Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division

Harlington Wood, Jr., Director, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

ACTION:

For the information of the Director, a memorandum will be submitted each Wednesday morning concisely setting forth those items which might arise for discussion.

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Page 307

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 7/6/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, JULY , 1967

In accordance with the request of the Crime Records Division, attached are original and seven copies of memoranda prepared by the Special Investigative Division containing information concerning items which might come up for discussion between the Director and the Attorney General at their luncheon meeting on Friday, July 7, 1967.

Summarily these memoranda deal with the following matters:

Warren Minor Christopher, new Deputy Attorney General; recent appointment of Simon Francis McHugh, Jr., a person of doubtful qualifications, as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; four year extension of Selective Service Act; investigation to locate killers of two border patrol officers in southern California; information concerning shooting by Bureau Agents of James Lee Kirby, a parole violator fugitive when apprehending him on 7/5/67; accomplishments in the drive against organized crime; the Department's disclosure policy in electronic surveillance matters and new guidelines from the Attorney General concerning the use of electronic surveillances in criminal matters; and gambling cases.

ACTION:

This memorandum and the attached memoranda should be routed to the Crime Records Division which is handling the overall co-ordination of this matter.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

JRC:jmm
(8)

REC 18 62-99756-179

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Eddy
1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - Mr. Connell

JUL 10 1967

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9-7-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1967

SYNOPSIS:

Director has accepted Attorney General's luncheon invitation for Friday, September 8. Pertinent items of possible interest for discussion at luncheon include:

(1) The Attorney General (AG) called Mr. DeLoach on 9-5-67 concerning FBI's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. AG said he had contacted Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at White House and also planned to meet with Dick Helms of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of National Security Agency (NSA). AG said Clifford and Rostow were surprised FBI had so little coverage--and they hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA. AG said he was opposed to this idea; that it would take time to bring Clifford and Rostow around, but FBI would come out ahead and he (the AG) would have more liberal hand in approving FBI requests.

Regarding above, Mr. DeLoach noted it would be premature to talk with Rostow or Clifford now; but after a decision has been reached, they could be confidentially briefed on such FBI operations. Information confidentially obtained reflects that Helms of CIA had a meeting scheduled with AG on 9-6-67--the subject of which probably was electronic surveillances.

EX 101 REC-65 62-97852-193

FBI has 31 telephone surveillances in FBI cases; 19 telephone surveillances at request of State Department, and 39 teletype surveillances at request of NSA. Four telephone surveillances and one NSA request for an FBI assistance in obtaining foreign codes are pending AG's approval.

(2) On 7-19-67, the House passed H.R. 421, which provides Federal penalties for interstate travel with intent to incite a riot. Many persons question its practical and legal usefulness due to difficulty in proving intent. Our sources on the Hill indicate there is a hope the bill may be bottled up in committee--but that it will pass the Senate if it reaches the floor. We took no stand on the bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel to areas where strife developed. The bill could increase our investigative responsibilities substantially.

SEP 22 1967

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Holmes

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 308

CONTINUED OVER

(3) On 8-8-67, the House passed H.R. 5037, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967 (originally the Administration's "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act")--but with considerable changes. One amendment to the original Act would empower regional institutes to engage in police training--thus duplicating and competing with FBI police training. This matter has been brought to attention of FBI friends on Senate Judiciary Committee. Our Hill sources advise that Senators McClellan and Hruska plan to combine their bills regarding controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and add this to H.R. 5037.

(4) AG has indicated desire to achieve about 400 convictions in organized crime field during this fiscal year. As of 9-7-67, a total of 382 individuals in this field were awaiting Federal prosecution. By letter of 7-27-67, we called the AG's attention to a situation wherein 23 persons arrested in New York for gambling law violations in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. To date, no reply has been received from AG.

(5) Latest two issues of "Life" magazine contain articles by Sandy Smith, former Chicago newsman, focusing attention on La Cosa Nostra leaders, as well as their political affiliations, and the need for electronic surveillances to cope with organized crime. Smith has extensive background and contacts qualifying him to write on organized crime. It is obvious he obtained help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, formerly in the Organized Crime Section of Department.

(6) The "task force" organized under direction of Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of Department conducted an operation against bookmaker Ernest Reinhart in Niagara Falls, New York, area and learned from the Customs Service that the Niagara Falls Police Department was also interested in Reinhart's activities. According to officials of Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and others on the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" entire investigation. "Task force" was so inept that it "blew" the case against Reinhart, and "task force" surveillances were discovered by Reinhart and associates. Although Reinhart's gambling activities were across state lines from New York to Canada, our Buffalo Office was not notified. Pertinent details were brought to AG's attention by letter of 9-5-67, and we requested that "task force" be instructed to immediately advise FBI of matters within our jurisdiction.

CONTINUED - OVER

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(7) For first month (July) of new fiscal year, FBI convictions decreased 189, or 22 percent. Decrease primarily due to: (a) shortage of judges and prosecutors, resulting in overcrowded court conditions, and (b) policy enunciated by Department's Criminal Division to reduce Federal prosecutions of juvenile offenders. In July, 1966, Assistant AG Vinson sent letter instructing U. S. Attorneys regarding diversion of subjects under age 21 to local authorities--which has principally been felt in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations, where experience indicates about 65 percent of violators are under 21 and where FBI convictions decreased 109 in July, 1967, compared with July, 1966. For sometime, we have been advising AG whenever shortages of Federal judges or shortages in U. S. Attorneys Offices exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information in connection with the Director's luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967.

Handled.
H

TSD

ADDENDUM BY C. D. DeLOACH (CDD;hmm 9/7/67): The Coordinator of U. S. Attorneys, John W. Kern, III, stopped DeLoach in the Attorney General's Office on the morning of 9/7/67 and posed two questions: (1) Should U. S. Attorneys attend meetings of Federal Executive Boards (groups composed of all Federal agencies in various metropolitan areas) when meeting on monthly basis (2) If U. S. Attorneys joined and attended such meetings, should these U. S. Attorneys comply with recent requests by John Macy, Chairman,

(CONTINUED - OVER)

(DETAILS BEGIN ON PAGE 2)

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Page 311

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

Civil Service Commission, and sponsor a one-day seminar on law enforcement managed by Federal Executive Board groups.

Kern was told that it was, of course, desirable to have U. S. Attorneys participate in civic affairs but that U. S. Attorneys should not attempt to sponsor one-day seminars on the subject of law enforcement inasmuch as this would only promote confusion and chaos. Kern was also told that the FBI is already sponsoring such seminars and conferences and that in some instances representatives of the U. S. Attorneys' offices were invited to participate in these conferences. The subject of discussion this year is Legal Problems involving Law Enforcement Officers and the National Crime Information Center.

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M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

DETAILS:

The Director has accepted an invitation for a luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967. There is contained in this memorandum succinct data concerning pertinent items which might be of interest for discussion on this occasion. The General Investigative, Special Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions have contributed salient information for this memorandum.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES:

On 9-5-67, the Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach regarding the Bureau's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. He said he had finally made contact with Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at the White House on 8-31-67 and that he planned to meet with Dick Helms of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of the National Security Agency (NSA) regarding this matter. The Attorney General said Clifford and Rostow knew little about electronic surveillances and were very surprised that the FBI had so little such coverage. He said that Clifford and Rostow, without saying so, hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be a good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA.

The Attorney General said he was opposed to this idea. He said it would take a little time to bring Clifford and Rostow around but that he believed the Department and the FBI would come out ahead in the discussions and that he, the Attorney General, will then have a more liberal hand in approving requests from the FBI. In this connection, Mr. DeLoach noted that it would be premature to talk with Clifford or Rostow at this point but after a decision has been reached, these two individuals could be briefed on a confidential basis regarding such FBI operations. It was also noted that it did not appear the Attorney General could adequately represent the FBI in his discussions with Clifford and Rostow.

We have confidentially obtained the information that Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, had a meeting scheduled with the Attorney General at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, September 6, 1967, and that the subject of the meeting was probably electronic surveillances.

 (CONTINUED - OVER)

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Page 313

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

At the present time the Bureau has the following electronic surveillances in operation: (1) In Bureau cases, 31 telephone surveillances; (2) At the request of State Department, 19 telephone surveillances; (3) At the request of NSA, 39 teletype surveillances.

As of this date, there are four telephone surveillances pending approval by the Attorney General with subjects and dates of request to the Attorney General as follows: Ralph Alan Dale, since 3-27-67; Charles Morris, since 7-25-67; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, since 8-2-67; Frederick Douglas Andrews, since 8-14-67. In addition, we have a request for FBI assistance on behalf of the NSA [redacted] pending with the Attorney General since 6-16-67. Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign communentelligence operation.

H. R. 421, INTERSTATE TRAVEL TO INCITE RIOTS:

This bill was passed by the House on 7-19-67. It provides for Federal prosecution of persons who travel interstate with the intent to incite a riot. Its practical and legal usefulness has been questioned by a number of people, including many Senators, due to the extreme difficulty in obtaining evidence to prove intent. Our Hill sources have advised there was a hope the Bill could be bottled up in committee unless it could be changed to make it more practical. These sources concede the Bill will pass the Senate without difficulty if it reaches the floor because many Senators would consider it politically unwise to vote against it. We took no stand on the Bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel by militant Negroes and hate group leaders to areas where strife developed. The Bill, if passed, could substantially increase our investigative responsibilities, depending, of course, on the policy established by the Department.

H. R. 5037, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967:

This is the Administration's bill, originally called the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, although it has been changed considerably by Republican-sponsored amendments made when the House passed the bill on 8-8-67. One of these amendments by Congressman Robert McClory (R.-Ill.) which changed Title 3 of the Bill, would empower the regional institutes to engage in police training. This would duplicate and compete with the extensive police training program we conduct on our own and in cooperation with local and state agencies. This has been brought to the attention of our friends on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Many of them have voiced agreement and stated they will take the necessary action to correct this wrong. Our Hill

(CONTINUED - OVER)

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Page 314

sources have advised that Senator John McClellan (D.-Ark.) and Senator Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.) plan to combine their bills authorizing controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and to add this to H. R. 5037 in Committee. They feel wiretap legislation as a part of the Administration's crime bill will have an excellent chance for passage and possible acceptance by the President.

ORGANIZED CRIME:

As of September 7, 1967, there were a total of 382 individuals, involved in organized criminal activities, who have been arrested, indicted, or awaiting further prosecutive action in connection with violations of various Federal statutes.

By letter dated July 27, 1967, the Bureau called to the attention of the Attorney General a situation where 23 individuals arrested in New York for violations of the gambling laws in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. It was called to the attention of the Attorney General that prosecutive action taken at the earliest possible date with reference to these individuals would greatly assist in increasing accomplishments in the organized crime field during the present fiscal year. To date no response from the Attorney General has been received to this communication.

The Attorney General has indicated that he is desirous of achieving in the neighborhood of 400 convictions of individuals involved in organized crime during this fiscal year. With 382 such subjects already awaiting prosecution, the Attorney General's goal would appear to be readily available if vigorous prosecutive action is taken of these individuals at the earliest possible date by the Department.

"LIFE" MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

"Life" magazine has run articles for the last two weeks on La Cosa Nostra, which articles were written by Sandy Smith, former crime reporter for the "Chicago Tribune "* Smith has done an excellent job in these articles in focusing public attention on the Cosa Nostra leaders as well as their political affiliations and the need for electronic surveillances in order to cope with the menace of organized crime.

Smith is an outstanding investigative reporter who has a wealth of independent knowledge built up over the years on La Cosa Nostra. He also has tremendous contacts among the local and state police intelligence agencies throughout the country. In addition, it is obvious that he obtained considerable help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, former Departmental Attorney in the Organized Crime Section, in

*and "Chicago Sun-Times."

(CONTINUED - OVER)

connection with this article. He also has used the information disclosed from our microphones in court cases in such cases as the Raymond Patriarca matter, etc.

DEPARTMENT TASK FORCE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK:

In October, 1966, under the direction of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, a "task force" was organized as an investigative operation, supervised by Department Attorneys, and to which were assigned representatives from various Federal investigative agencies.

On August 21 and 23, 1967, the "task force" conducted investigative activity, including physical surveillances in the Niagara Falls, New York, area. The subject of its investigation was one Ernest Reinhart, a bookmaker from Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, who was said to be making trips daily to Niagara Falls, New York, to establish regular contacts and gambling pickups from other known gamblers. The Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department, which was also investigating the activities of Reinhart, had requested the assistance of the United States Customs Service to develop sufficient evidence to establish a violation of the local gambling statute. A representative of the Customs Service notified the "task force" representatives of the local police department's interest in this matter and immediately thereafter, according to the officials of the Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and other members of the 'task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" the entire investigation.

SAC Neil J. Welch of our Buffalo Office has since determined from representatives of the Niagara Falls Police Department and the Customs Service that the investigative activity of the "task force" was so inept that the case against Reinhart was "blown." (In conducting a surveillance the task force utilized a panel truck and their actions, while in the panel truck, were such that they caused the truck to rock back and forth revealing to the gamblers who were watching that people were inside the truck.) Surveillances conducted by the "task force," including attorneys assigned thereto, were readily discovered by Reinhart and his associates. Reinhart remarked to a customs agent at the border crossing that he would give the investigators a good run around.

Although Reinhart's gambling activities were being carried on between Canada and the United States, that is across state lines, in apparent violation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, the FBI Office at Buffalo was not notified. The FBI has a substantial investigative

(CONTINUED - OVER)

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responsibility in the investigation of violations of this statute. In this instance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and the local Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department also have investigative responsibilities.

Pertinent details concerning this matter were brought to the attention of the Attorney General by our letter dated September 5, 1967, with the request that necessary instructions be issued to the "task force" personnel that matters within FBI jurisdiction be immediately reported to our Buffalo Office.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - CONVICTIONS:

At the end of July, 1967, we had recorded 189 fewer convictions than were recorded during the first month of the prior fiscal year. This represents a decrease of 22%, which is primarily the result of two factors: (1) shortages of judges and prosecutors which result in overcrowded court conditions and (2) the policy enunciated by the Criminal Division of the Department to reduce prosecutions in Federal court relating to juvenile offenders.

In this connection, our potential for increasing conviction statistics was decimated as a result of a letter sent during July, 1966, by Assistant Attorney General Vinson instructing all U. S. Attorneys to give primary consideration to the diversion of subjects under 21 years of age to local authorities. These instructions are being followed by a majority of U. S. Attorneys and have hurt us principally in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations where experience has shown that approximately 65% of all violators are under 21 years of age. At the end of July, 1967, we recorded 109 less convictions in this category as compared to the first month in the previous fiscal year.

We have for sometime been following the practice of advising the Attorney General whenever shortages of Federal judges, U. S. Attorneys or their assistants exist. For example, we recently sent the following letters to the Attorney General to bring to his attention shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys in the indicated areas:

9-1-67, Southern District of Georgia;
8-16-67, Eastern District of Michigan;
8-7-67, District of Kansas;
8-3-67, District of New Jersey;
8-2-67, Southern and Northern Districts of Mississippi;
7-31-67, Western District of New York.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with the situation in the Western District of New York, we originally called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-30-67 and we have received no information indicating that an appointment has been made for the vacant judgeship. Considerable newspaper publicity has attended the failure to appoint a judge for this district.

With regard to the two vacant judgeships in the Eastern District of Michigan, it is noted that we first called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-16-67 and we have not received any current information indicating these judgeships have been filled.

Each SAC has been instructed to keep the Bureau currently advised of any shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys and we will continue to bring these matters to the attention of the Attorney General.

As an example of shortages which have been brought to the Attorney General's attention, in connection with the shortage of judges in the Southern District of Georgia, it is noted that as of September 1, 1967, there was a total of 87 Bureau cases awaiting prosecution involving 121 defendants. Of these 22 representing 32 subjects have been pending prosecution for more than six months.

It is also noted that in the District of New Jersey as of July 1, 1967, there were approximately 200 Bureau cases awaiting prosecutive action involving approximately 392 defendants. Our New York Office has also advised that it has 775 cases awaiting prosecution representing 874 subjects.

TEB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/14/67

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Trainor

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

RUSHING

The following data concerning the antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances has been prepared for the Director's information and possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference which will include the Attorney General and Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

ALLEGATIONS OF INVOLVEMENT OF ANTIPOVERTY EMPLOYEES

There have been a number of allegations regarding the involvement of antipoverty employees in racial disturbances and involving the misuse of antipoverty funds in connection therewith. Allegations with respect to the misuse of these funds are exceptionally difficult to substantiate because the funds provided to local antipoverty agencies by OEO or other Federal agencies are usually furnished on a grant basis with the grants becoming the property of the local group at which time the Federal character of the funds is lost.

However, there have been instances wherein certain officials and employees of local agencies receiving Federal anti-poverty grants have reportedly not conducted themselves in a manner conducive to law and order. Examples follow.

New York City

REC-9

The largest privately-operated antipoverty program receiving Federal funds is said to be Haryou - Act in the Harlem area of New York City. Several of its employees are known to have subversive backgrounds or to have engaged in improper activities. Harriet Noel and John Anderson, members of the Revolutionary

Enclosure

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Action Movement, a clandestine all-Negro revolutionary group that calls for the overthrow of the U. S. Government by violence and which is procommunist Chinese-oriented, were suspended as employees of Haryou - Act following their arrest last June along with a number of members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a Revolutionary Action Movement front group, on charges including conspiracy to advocate anarchy. Another member of this rifle club who was arrested, Arthur Harris, was also suspended as an employee of an antipoverty organization in Jamaica, New York City, which is funded by OEO.

Newark, New Jersey

In Newark, antipoverty funds were reputedly utilized by the United Community Corporation to rent two station wagons used to transport people who had been encouraged to appear at meetings at the city hall to protest action of a city planning board. Reportedly, one of the vehicles was equiped with a loud-speaker and was used to make inflammatory remarks regarding the incumbent city administration. Also, it is reported that inflammatory posters prepared by the United Community Corporation had been circulated.

Syracuse, New York

Employees of the Crusade for Opportunity, an antipoverty agency funded by OEO, are alleged to have been involved in the racial disturbances which occurred in Syracuse, New York, 8/16-18/67. An officer of the Syracuse Police Department advised that a Crusade for Opportunity automobile bearing U. S. Government license plates was used by two Negro males and two Negro females to cruise through Negro neighborhoods in Syracuse on 8/15/67. They utilized a loudspeaker to advertise a meeting on 8/16/67 regarding the alleged rape of an 11-year-old Negro girl by a white man.

A field worker of this organization, Leroy Glenn Wright, was arrested during the first night's disturbance on 8/16/67 and charged with inciting to riot and resisting arrest.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Washington, D. C.

Individuals affiliated with two organizations funded in part by OEO were involved in the disturbance which occurred in the House of Representatives on 8/7/67 in protest of the shelving of the so-called "Rat Bill." The leader, Jesse Gray, a former Communist Party organizer in Harlem and a militant black nationalist, is the head of the Harlem Back Street Youth, Incorporated, which was the recipient of OEO funds. Such funds have since been suspended. Gray and at least one other member of the above organization were arrested for their part in this disturbance. Also involved in this disturbance and arrested was Robert Bailey Ransom, an employee of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Associates, an OEO-funded organization.

Hate-type Schools

The New York City Police Department advised on 8/9/67 that the walls of a school handling a program entitled "Special Training in Reading" for children 8 to 10 years of age contained numerous hate slogans. Examples of the signs noted thereon were "Don't love them to death, shoot them to death; make revolution not war; burn, baby, burn; arm yourselves; Johnson is losing sleep; Newark, '67; Chicago South Side, '66; Watts, '65, and Harlem, '64." There was also a picture of President Johnson's face superimposed on an Army sergeant carrying a rifle captioned "Public Enemy Number One, Wanted for Murder." The committee handling this particular program was funded in part by OEO.

A somewhat similar situation occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, in connection with a "Liberation School" which has been in operation teaching 10- and 11-year-olds. Antipoverty funds from OEO had been earmarked for the school; however, the funds were withdrawn when national publicity resulted concerning this matter. Meantime, however, certain services including the rental of an automobile and school supplies had been furnished.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

MISUSE OF FBI INFORMATION BY OEO

In connection with the recent arrest by Kentucky authorities of Alan and Margaret McSurely, employees of the Southern Conference Education Fund, and Joseph T. Mulloy, an employee of an organization being funded by OEO, on a state sedition charge, someone in OEO apparently leaked to the press a report prepared by an OEO investigator which contained statements attributed to the FBI. An article concerning this matter appeared in the 9/1/67 issue of "The Evening Star."

The Director approved the lodging of a vigorous protest with OEO concerning the fact that information appearing in an FBI memorandum subsequently was published in "The Evening Star." In approving this action, he noted "Yes, and if they can't or won't give us the necessary assurances against leaks, we will cut off all investigative services to OEO."

Such a protest was lodged through liaison with Mr. Edgar May, Assistant Director, OEO, on 9/5/67 who advised that steps had been taken to insure that such did not recur in the future. A detailed memorandum is attached.

STATEMENTS AGAINST ESTABLISHED LAW AND ORDER

While no direct evidence has come to the Bureau's attention of outright seditious statements on the part of anti-poverty workers, allegations have been received of statements against established law and order and of statements tending to incite the people. Examples follow:

Marion S. Barry, Jr., former Washington Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, joined the United Planning Organization, Washington, D. C., as a $50-a-day consultant on 7/21/67. This organization is funded by OEO. On 6/30/67 Barry reportedly conducted a press conference on the steps of the 13th Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, at which time he denounced the Police Department and stated that Negroes would

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continue to threaten the police until policemen are trained properly in how to deal with Negroes. Captain Al Prezio of the Troy, New York, Police Department, advised on 8/25/67 that Freeman Robinson, an employee of an antipoverty organization funded by OEO, uses the office of the antipoverty organization as a headquarters to conduct militant civil rights work and to recruit teen-agers to incite riots and arouse a Negro community on any issue that would create racial unrest.

Willie Wright, a duly-elected board member of the United Community Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, is alleged to have made statements concerning Negro rioting such as "To hell with President Johnson when he says something about not tolerating riots. We've tolerated these conditions for more than 400 years." He is also quoted as having said: "It is my firm conviction that in order to overcome the white man's complete human and legal jurisdiction over my black brothers and sisters, we are going to defend ourselves against all kinds of aggressions that are being perpetrated against us by the white man. I most emphatically want to make sure the majority of my black brothers and sisters have a piece of firepower in their home possessions to protect themselves against the most brutal atrocities to be seen anywhere committed by the New Jersey National Guard, the Newark and State Police in the recent rebellion in the City of Newark." The OEO has requested Wright's suspension pending its investigation of statements attributed to Wright.

"The Washington Post" of 9/13/67 contained an article by Columnist Roscoe Drummond captioned "Mayors Say OEO Programs Helped Suppress City Riots" in which he refers to a nationwide survey conducted by OEO in 64 cities, half of which had riots this summer. In citing OEO figures he pointed out that of 30,000 Community Action employees only 16 were arrested during the course of the riots and none were convicted. Poverty programs had 244 buildings in the hearts of the riot areas with none being burned or destroyed.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

We have, of course, kept OEO promptly advised of all allegations received of misconduct on the part of antipoverty employees as well as allegations regarding the misuse of anti-poverty funds. In accordance with the Director's instructions such information is also furnished the White House and the Attorney General.

ACTION:

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 18, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Attached are thumbnail memoranda of matters which may possibly be brought up at the Staff Conference on January 19, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw
(3)

There should have been memoranda received in connection with the air crashes we are investigating. See that such are covered in the future.

EX-101

62-27126-462

REC-95

25 JAN 26 1960

1-ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INC.
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN PROPERTY
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Inc., a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. During the past week Hoffa furnished this option, which is dated April 15, 1955, to the McClellan Committee, claiming he had recently located it in his old records.

Teamsters Union records were subpoenaed for production before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. January 14, 1960. Some records were produced in response to the subpoena and others are said to be in the possession of the McClellan Committee. The Criminal Division will obtain such records from the McClellan Committee. Our Washington Field Office is making an accounting investigation of the records that were produced before the grand jury and will examine those the Criminal Division obtains from the McClellan Committee.

The Criminal Division has arranged to have another grand jury impanelled to take testimony in this case at Orlando, Florida, beginning February 15, 1960. The Criminal Division expects this grand jury will be in session at least sixty days.

62-97856-162

ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

THOMAS ALFRED EPPLEY, JR.
JACK COSGELLAW GRONER
JOSEPH MAYBIN GORE FRIEDRICHS
MAURICE EUGENE PURNELL
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

As a result of Bureau investigation, on January 11, 1960, captioned subjects, all students at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, admitted stealing a radio antenna from a vehicle belonging to the Internal Revenue Service on the night of September 16-17, 1959. This antenna was valued at approximately $37.50.

Subjects apparently are members of prominent families, with Purnell the son of a prominent Dallas, Texas, attorney and Friedrichs related to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee. Groner was a star football player who recently signed with the Dallas team of the new American Football League.

U. S. Attorney John Strickler at Roanoke, Virginia, insisted upon prosecution of all four for Theft of Government Property. Strickler in addition leaked the facts concerning this case to the local press indicating that arrests would be forthcoming.

In view of this matter being a potential source of embarrassment to both the Bureau and the Department, the facts were brought to the attention of the Criminal Division on January 12, 1960. The Criminal Division subsequently advised that they had discussed this matter by telephone with U. S. Attorney Strickler who reluctantly agreed to proceed against subjects by Grand Jury. The Department indicated they were upset with the manner in which Strickler released this information to the newspapers and that Mr. Hayden Crawford of the Department was to separately take up this matter with him.

The Proctor at Washington and Lee University has indicated that University officials are holding any action against subjects in abeyance and would await final action by the Grand Jury. All four subjects remain enrolled at Washington and Lee at this time.

62-7[illegible]6 — 1[illegible]2

ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

MACK CHARLES PARKER

The Mack Charles Parker case was presented to a Federal Grand Jury in Biloxi, Mississippi, from January 4, 1960, through January 12, 1960. On January 14, 1960, the Federal Grand Jury advised Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize that they had reported a no true bill in connection with all possible violations in this matter.

62-7109C-162

ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;
JOSEPH ABRAMS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12/31/59. It relates to the association between John George Ledes, a former legal advisor to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James E. Sargent, and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files here and in New York and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. We are now engaged in interviewing additional persons with possible pertinent knowledge of the association and in the detailed job of tracing Ledes' financial transactions through bank, realty and other records to pin down specifics of loans from Abrams to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. Abrams' loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of the Conflict of Interest Statutes.

It is noted we have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Tony Russo, ex-confidential assistant to former Attorney General Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

The case is being given top priority in handling both in the field and at the Seat of Government.

62-97106 — 162

ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

STATUS OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND LABOR RELATING TO NEW LABOR LAW

The latest information we have received from the Department relative to the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General relative to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as far as it affects the Bureau, is that it is contemplated we will receive investigative jurisdiction with respect to the six categories of criminal violations as follows:

(1) Embezzlement of union funds.

(2) Picketing for extortion purposes.

(3) Deprivation by force of rights of union members.

(4) Communists and convicted felons prohibited from union positions.

(5) Payment by employer of fines imposed on labor officers.

(6) The amendment to Labor-Management Relations Act Statute of 1947 (previously under our jurisdiction) relating primarily to payments by employers to union officials.

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ENCLOSURE

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1/18/60

FRANK GRIGGS, et al.
MELVIN W. SMITH - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

This is the case concerning which Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., Civil Rights Division, made a press release on 1/14/60 stating that the FBI has been requested to investigate this matter.

By memorandum 1/14/60, Mr. Ryan requested a preliminary investigation based upon a news article in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 1/12/60, and an editorial in the same paper, 1/13/60, regarding an incident in Montgomery County Peoples Court wherein one Gordon L. Contee became violent when convicted of rape. He was subdued by officers but Melvin Smith, Contee's 19-year-old half brother, rushed forward from the audience and struck Frank Griggs, an officer who was subduing Contee. It was alleged that Smith was beaten by the officers while being taken to jail after his assault on Griggs.

Colonel James S. McAuliffe, superintendent, Montgomery County Police, Melvin L. Reese, Montgomery County Manager, and Luke Bennett, sheriff, have all been notified that the Bureau has undertaken investigation of this matter.

Pertinent court records were not available over the week end but will be reviewed 1/18/60. The Montgomery County Police Department reports have not yet been made available, but State's Attorney Leonard T. Kardy is meeting with County Manager Reese and County Police Superintendent McAuliffe 1/18/60 to discuss making these records available.

Subjects' attorneys have advised them to make no statement except in attorneys' presence. Subjects Griggs, Bechtel and Devries have advised they are represented by Barnard T. Welsh and will confer with him to determine whether they should furnish statements.

The victim has been interviewed and admits striking subject Griggs in the eye while in court and then running from the courtroom. He was caught in the hall and while being taken up a narrow stairway by Devries and an unknown officer, they met subjects Griggs, Offutt and Bechtel. Griggs, who had a night stick, allegedly said, "That's the one who hit me in the nose." As the victim passed Griggs, he was hit on the head with a hard object but did not see who hit him. As he turned around, Griggs hit him on the head with the night stick. Offutt then hit him with his fist above the left eye and Bechtel kicked him on the leg. Devries hit him on the back with his fist. The victim was not handcuffed at the time but denies that he offered any resistance.

63-1126-162

ENCLOSURE

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Dr. William Frank treated the victim on 12/17/59 and found two superficial lacerations at the back of the head which were closed by two stitches each. No other injuries were noted and Smith complained of no other injuries. Officer Devries told Dr. Frank that the lacerations were caused by a night stick.

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January 15, 1960

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE" SABOTAGE

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage in connection with the three captioned vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59 numerous cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees, submitted numerous cut cables for Laboratory examination and used the polygraph in connection with pertinent interviews.

On 1-5-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with tools. As of 1-14-60, 2,144 of over 5,000 employees having access to this vessel had been interviewed.

On 12-28-59, 21 cuts were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce," which is also being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered probably inadvertent. In view of the other two cases involving cut cables, the Boston Office has opened an investigation on this matter also.

The type of damage involved or the lack of any attempt to hide or disguise the damage may be indicative of employees attempting to create more work or of disgruntled Navy personnel. The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous intensive investigation.

GWH:pwf
(5)

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Hall

62-7705-162

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January 15, 1960

BERNARD J. GOLDFINE

Although we are not involved in the Goldfine matter, this case is currently the subject of a great deal of discussion between the Tax Division and the Treasury Department.

The Goldfine tax fraud investigation, according to our Treasury sources, is scheduled to go before grand jury in Boston next month. Goldfine and his nine New England companies owe the Government approximately eight million dollars. This, of course, includes interest, 6%; delinquency penalties, 25%; and fraud penalty, 50%. You will recall that the approximate figure appeared in the newspapers and the Goldfine defense charged that this was an attempt on the part of the Government to try its case in the newspapers. No action was taken by Treasury to look into this alleged leak of information on the request of the Tax Division of Justice since the total figure of Goldfine's delinquency had been discussed with Goldfine and his tax attorneys. It was felt that they could have planted the story in the press. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has also established a tax case on Goldfine's son, Horace, which approximates $99,000 delinquency, and a similar case has been made on Mildred Paperman, Goldfine's confidential assistant.

Of course, as previously reported, IRS has established a failure to file criminal violation on Goldfine for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957. However, since this is a misdemeanor, Justice had waited until the tax fraud investigation was developed in order to go ahead with its prosecution. The one weakness in the tax fraud case is proving knowledge and culpability directly to Goldfine. IRS feels that he will argue that his tax affairs were handled by a competent tax firm and he had every right to feel that his tax affairs were being handled within the law.

In addition to the tax fraud investigation, the Inspection Service of IRS looked into the Goldfine matter to determine the extent of any irregularities or misconduct on the part of Revenue employees. The investigation has not developed any criminal violations on the part of IRS employees. The report does reflect gross administrative failures and irregularities in the handling of work in the Boston Region. Much of this was due to the fact that Goldfine assigned all of his tax matters in the New England area to Lawrence P. Harrington, a former IRS employee. Harrington

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ENCLOSURE

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knew the policy and procedure of IRS and avoided those procedures which might detect Goldfine's delinquencies. In addition, he used Goldfine's high-level connections in scaring off IRS investigators whenever an inquiry was made concerning Goldfine's tax affairs. You will recall, the IRS investigation has developed gifts and monies paid to Sherman Adams, Senators Payne, Cotton, Bridges, Governor Furculo, and former Governor Dever of Massachusetts, as well as Congressman McCormack, and many other New England local and state political figures.

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January 15, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Following the Supreme Court decision in the Greene case on June 29, 1959, prolonged efforts to prepare a Presidential Directive to establish a program under which private contractors may be granted access to classified data have culminated in a draft Order dated January 7, 1960. Budget is circulating this draft to all interested agencies. The more recent Bureau comments concerning this matter were forwarded by memorandum to AAG Yeagley, December 30, 1959; by memorandum to the Attorney General, with copies to Messrs. Walsh and Yeagley, January 6, 1960; by memorandum, January 11, 1960, to Mr. Yeagley; and by memorandum of January 14, 1960, to Assistant Attorney General Kramer, with copy to Mr. Yeagley. The last two of these communications both concerned the same draft which is now being circulated by Budget.

In brief, we have noted that under the proposed Order agencies may consider all of the pertinent information available regardless of source. Under Section 4 A 1 protection is afforded to regular confidential informants. Under Section 4 A 2 information from persons other than current informants may be considered if they cannot appear due to death, severe illness, or some such other good and sufficient cause. It is apparent that information from casual informants who refuse to testify cannot be used under this section.

Section 5 B, according to Mr. Yeagley, would allow use of data from wire taps, microphones, and other sensitive techniques. Mr. Yeagley has indicated, however, that such data would have to be produced in the form of actual quotations from the conversations rather than the paraphrased form in which we disseminate this information. We believe it will not be possible for us to furnish other than paraphrased information in most instances because of the absolute necessity of protecting our sources.

Even though data from casual informants and sensitive techniques may not be used as indicated above, Section 9 of the Order grants and affirms the department head concerned authority

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ENCLOSURE

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to exercise control over the Nation's military and defense secrets and nothing in the rest of the Order is deemed to limit or affect his responsibility and powers in this regard. Use of such authority and power will permit the department head to act in those instances in which derogatory data is available but cannot be utilized under the procedures established in the balance of the Order. We have observed to the Department that it has undoubtedly considered the public reaction should it turn out that it is necessary to use this summary power in a majority of cases.

We have several times reiterated that FBI will respect the confidence placed in it by both regular informants or other persons and will not disclose their identity without their specific permission. We have summarized by stating that from our standpoint, the Order as drafted, will permit us to furnish all available data to appropriate agencies as in the past and provides appropriate protection for our confidential informants. Data from any casual informants and from highly sensitive techniques will largely be usable only under Section 9. We have stated that the Bureau does not object to the proposed Order from an operational standpoint.

On January 14, John Doherty of the Department informed us of a very minor addition, proposed by Philip Areeda of the White House, which was discussed in memorandum of January 15. This addition would not affect the comments we have previously made concerning this Order.

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January 15, 1960

PROTECTING IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
CONFRONTATION ISSUE

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on two cases involving hearings and the right of confrontation on January 18, 1960. The cases involve Hannah vs. Larche and Hannah vs. Slawson. Solicitor General Rankin will argue the cases for the Government.

The cases involve the President's Civil Rights Commission which was established by the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1957 to investigate charges of citizens being discriminatorily deprived of the right to vote. The question raised for the Supreme Court is whether the Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes the Civil Rights Commission to conduct hearings wherein state registrars and private citizens accused of depriving others of the right to vote are denied notice of charges against them and confrontation.

Although the hearings held by the Civil Rights Commission are investigative rather than judicial or punitive such as the normal Government hearing, the argument and the Supreme Court decision in these cases could shed some light on the issue of confrontation as well as the investigative agency's right to protect the identity of confidential informants. This is particularly true in view of the current negotiations to produce an Executive Order in relation to the Industrial Security Program.

These are the two cases which the "Washington Post" commented upon editorially on December 14, 1959, supporting the Civil Rights Commission's hearing procedures in that it was necessary that the Commission protect their confidential informants from reprisals by segregationists. The "Washington Evening Star" on January 11, 1960, in reporting the Attorney General's first trip to argue a case before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Federal Civil Rights Act commented that the above cases would prove more difficult for the Government to argue and obtain a favorable decision.

62-9716 — 16-2
ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department for about a year has been negotiating to obtain for us seizure powers under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, which would enable us to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. This was to be accomplished through the issuance of an Executive Order conferring on the Attorney General powers to seize under this statute which in turn would be delegated to the FBI by the Attorney General.

On November 19, 1959, the Attorney General advised that the Treasury Department had agreed to the proposed Executive Order. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget for approval by letter dated December 16, 1959.

On January 15, 1960, pursuant to our inquiry concerning the current status of this matter, Assistant Attorney General Walter Yeagley advised that the proposed Executive Order is presently in the Bureau of the Budget which has sent it to certain agencies for comment. Yeagley advised that the Bureau of the Budget had heard from the Treasury Department but had not received replies from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Department of Defense and the State Department. He advised that he could not understand why the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization or the Department of Defense would have any comment on this and stated he was going to check with Mr. Levy at the Bureau of the Budget who is handling this matter in an effort to have it expedited.

62-77956 - 42

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 8, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Staff Conference on February 9, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw
(2)

REC- 42 62-97156-168

1 ENCLOSURE

64 FEB 19 1960

CRIME REC.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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February 5, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
BOMBING OF KEHILATH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JANUARY 28, 1960

On January 28, 1960, approximately 10:30 p.m., an explosion occurred in the front courtyard of the Kehilath Israel Synagogue, 800 East Meyer Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Property damage consisting of 51 plate-glass windows shattered, broken stained glass window and dented door amounting to approximately $5,000. Only occupants of synagogue were the janitor and his wife, neither of whom was injured. FBI Laboratory examination indicated characteristics of a dynamite explosion. Laboratory examiner flown to Kansas City to assist in examination of evidence.

Witnesses observed two automobiles leaving area at high rate of speed immediately after explosion. Identification made of occupants of automobile. Interviews being conducted. Other witnesses saw four youths running from vicinity of synagogue immediately after explosion. High school student has made statement that he and another student were responsible for the bombing; however, later denied that they were involved. Students are being interviewed. Approximately one month ago, several thousand blasting caps were stolen from company in Kansas City. Half of stolen caps recovered by Kansas City police in possession of teen-agers who are being considered as suspects in bombing.

Investigation determined a number of high school students in Kansas City area recently formed Nazi-type group. Members of group identified and interviewed. Two juvenile members are prime suspects.

FBI immediately offered the services of the Laboratory and the Identification Division to local authorities and is continuing to actively render every possible assistance to them.

A special squad of Special Agents has been formed and this case is being afforded intensive investigation by the Kansas City Division.

62-7726-163
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February 5, 1960

LOCAL 688
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
CHAUFFEURS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN OF AMERICA,
AFL - CIO

ELECTION LAWS

This matter involves the reported contributions by Local 688 to the political campaigns of Federal candidates. Most of the contributions involved were apparently made from the political action committee account of Local 688. Contributions from such accounts would not normally constitute violations of Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code; however, with respect to this case, the Department by memorandum of December 14, 1959, stated that it had been advised by the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis that the political action committee fund of Local 688 was actually a general fund of the union's which was raised from dues assessments and was not a fund derived from voluntary contributions. Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code, prohibits contributions by labor unions to the campaigns of Federal candidates.

On November 2, 1959, the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, began subpoenaing a number of witnesses to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in St. Louis which conducted an inquiry concerning the captioned matter. In conjunction with the Grand Jury's inquiry, the Bureau, at the specific requests of the U. S. Attorney and of the Civil Rights Division, conducted certain investigation for the assistance of the U. S. Attorney in presenting this matter to the Grand Jury. Our investigation included interviews with Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), Senator Thomas Hennings (D. - Mo.), Congressman James Roosevelt (D. - Calif.) and Congressman Henry S. Reuss (D. - Wisc.).

On January 27, 1960, U. S. Attorney Webster and Assistant U. S. Attorney Bigler, St. Louis, advised that on January 26, 1960, they had sent a proposed indictment, together with a summary of the evidence, to the Department for its approval. They advised that they would like, if possible, to present the indictment to the Grand Jury in St. Louis on February 3, 1960. The U. S. Attorney said that the proposed indictment does not include a charge against James R. Hoffa. He said the evidence connecting Hoffa with the check payable to the Congressman Henry S. Reuss campaign seemed insufficient to support a charge against Hoffa. These officials mentioned that the proposed indictment includes 21 counts, involving 10 political contributions.

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February 8, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;
JOSEPH ABRAMS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12-31-59. It relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. Ledes resigned from Reynolds and Company, New York brokers, on 1-28-60.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files throughout the country and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. These loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of Conflict of Interest Statutes.

SEC Commissioner Sargent, who originally denied knowledge as to any connection between Ledes and Abrams, has since improved his memory considerably and now feels he may have been taken advantage of by Ledes. Sargent finally furnished a signed statement as to his recollection of these matters on 2-5-60. Sargent told us that Ledes had been in touch with Tony Russo who had arranged for former Attorney General Brownell to talk to Attorney General Rogers in July, 1958, about Sargent's ambition at the time to become U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. We have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Russo, ex-confidential assistant to Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

Arrangements are now being made to interview subject Ledes in New York City. Arrangements are also being made to interview subject Abrams who is serving a 30-month sentence on Fraud Against the Government charges, as well as Abrams' uncle, Charles Gordon. These interviews, and subsequent record checks to verify information furnished by the subjects, will complete the investigation.

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February 5, 1960

MRS. SALLY THURMON HUCKS
MRS. VIOLET DAVIS
DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS AT WOODNER HOTEL
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hucks, chief telephone operator at the Woodner Hotel, was indicted December 2, 1959, along with her assistant, Davis, for having obstructed justice by destroying records of the Woodner Hotel (telephone toll tickets concerning calls to and from Teamster officials) which had been subpoenaed by the McClellan Committee. The grand jury here in the District, which was hearing this case, has been recessed for several days and it is not expected to resume hearings until later this month. Upon resumption of the hearings, it is expected that additional testimony will be taken from co-defendant Davis, who appeared briefly at her own request before the grand jury during the week beginning February 1, 1960.

The additional hearings are aimed at developing further information showing that subject Hucks committed perjury before the McClellan Committee in denying ownership of a fur stole we located in Falls Church, Virginia. This stole allegedly was received by Hucks from James Hoffa and/or the Teamsters Union.

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February 5, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT
OF 1959

At the Attorney General's Staff Meeting on February 2, 1960, the Director was advised that an agreement had been reached effective December 30, 1959, between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to the division of jurisdiction under the above-captioned law.

We issued detailed instructions on February 4, 1960, to all field offices, outlining our investigative responsibilities as well as instructions covering the investigations.

All cases to be investigated will first clear through the Criminal Division. As soon as we receive them here at the Seat of Government they are being immediately dispatched to the field. The cases are receiving top priority attention and two-week deadlines for completion of the investigations are being set.

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February 5, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INCORPORATED
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half-million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Incorporated, a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. A special grand jury will be impanelled at Orlando, Florida, on February 15, 1960, to consider this case.

Our Washington Field Office has completed examination of financial records of the Teamsters Union that were produced before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. and the results of such examination have been furnished to the Criminal Division. Pursuant to arrangements made by the Criminal Division, additional such records that had been in the possession of the McClellan Committee, were made available on February 4, 1960. These records are now being examined by our Washington Field Office and the deadline for completion of such examination is February 9, 1960. Other investigation requested by the Criminal Division in this case is being handled on a top priority basis.

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February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT 967
GULF OF MEXICO, NOVEMBER 16, 1959
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE

On November 16, 1959, a plane with 42 persons aboard, owned by Delta Air Lines but staffed with a National Airlines crew, plunged into the Gulf of Mexico while on a flight from Tampa, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Only ten of the victims were identified and the other bodies have not been recovered.

On January 17, 1960, we initiated a full-scale investigation in this matter. It had been alleged that Dr. Robert V. Spears, an ex-convict with a long criminal record who had been reported as a passenger on the plane, had induced his friend and former partner in crime, William Allen Taylor of Tampa, Florida, to board the plane in his place. Spears had over $100,000 worth of insurance with his wife as beneficiary and Taylor purchased $37,500 worth of flight insurance just prior to the trip with his son as beneficiary.

From the first, our investigation was directed at finding Spears or Taylor since this appeared to be a key point in our investigation. Spears was located by Bureau Agents in Phoenix, Arizona, on January 20, 1960, and charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV). Spears admitted Taylor took his place on the ill-fated plane and that following the crash he, Spears, tried to conceal his identity. He took Taylor's car, with his alleged permission, but admitted he had no authority to take it to Arizona and that he and his friend, Dr. William Turska, removed the identification number from it and tried to get a fraudulent title for the car. Spears, with Turska, contacted Mrs. Spears in Dallas, Texas, about January 7, 1960, and Mrs. Spears admitted that her husband persuaded her not to reveal the fact that he was alive so that the insurance policies could be paid to her as beneficiary.

On January 20, 1960, when Spears was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, he was charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle for taking Taylor's car from Florida to Arizona. He was taken to the U.S. Commissioner in Phoenix on that date and held on $35,000 bond. On February 1, 1960, Spears was brought before the U.S. District Judge in Phoenix and

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charged by information with the interstate transportaion of Taylor's automobile. Spears waived indictment and entered a plea of guilty. His bond was continued at $35,000, and February 15, 1960, was set as the date for sentencing.

Physical evidence from the crash is extremely sparse. Since the examination of the limited physical material found did not indicate an explosion or the reason for the crash, it was hoped that the plane could be located in the Gulf. If the plane could be found and examined, it might reveal some definite physical evidence of the cause of the crash, particularly if a bomb was involved. On January 28, 1960, salvage operations were begun by the Navy in the Gulf of Mexico after sonar contact had located an object which was thought to be the plane. On February 5, 1960, however, the Navy discontinued salvage operations without locating the downed aircraft.

Following an interview with an abortionist in Dallas, Texas, who formerly associated with Dr. Spears, the Miami Office advanced the theory that Spears might have been in Tampa on November 13 to 15, 1959, for the purpose of preparing an abortion formula through a process which involves the cooking of dynamite to obtain nitroglycerin, and that Spears might have prevailed on Taylor to transport the formula to Dallas by plane in Spears' place. The explosion, if there was one, might have resulted from an accidental explosion of the abortion formula. The Laboratory has considered this theory and has advised that it knows of no instance of the use of nitroglycerin in preparations utilized to produce abortions. In addition, during a reinterview with the Dallas abortionist, he advised that all of the ingredients used by Spears in his abortion formula were stable and not volatile or explosive.

All persons contacted in this investigation have denied any knowledge of the wilful destruction of the plane. Nevertheless our investigation is being pressed to determine full facts and to uncover any violations of Federal laws which might have occurred. The United States Attorney at Phoenix has been kept fully advised and has under consideration the question of whether a prosecutable Federal case for mail fraud exists against Dr. Spears, his wife and/or Dr. Turska.

As of February 8, 1960, twenty-five investigative reports in this case have been made available to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

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February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES DC-6B
BOLIVIA, NORTH CAROLINA
JANUARY 6, 1960
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES

On January 6, 1960, a National Airlines DC-6B plane crashed at Bolivia, North Carolina, killing all 34 occupants. The body of one passenger, Julian Andrew Frank, was found about 20 miles from the crash scene. Frank, a New York attorney, carried insurance of $997,500 and was reportedly engaged in fraudulent activities.

Investigation at the scene of the crash, including examination of available parts of the plane reassembled in a "mock up," has been conducted by Civil Aeronautics Board investigators. They have been unable to reach a definite conclusion as to the cause of the crash.

Frank's body, which was found near Kure Beach, North Carolina, bore only remnants of clothing. The body was mangled and the lower portion of the left arm and of both legs were missing. His luggage, which reportedly consisted of a zipper-type blue flight bag and a brown leather attache case, has not been located.

FBI Laboratory examination of Frank's right hand and part of his right arm, foreign material removed from his hand and arm and portions of clothing found on his body revealed no explosive residue. Pathologists who examined Frank's body have advised that his body had the appearance of having been subjected to a severe force of unusual nature and they believe his injuries resembled blast damage but they cannot definitely identify them as such. According to the pathologists, similar wounds have been observed on victims of land mine explosions.

FBI Laboratory examination of a life jacket found at Kure Beach on January 28, 1960, disclosed some nitrate present in a dirty smeared deposit in an area of the jacket in which were imbedded metal fragments from a zipper and pieces of blue material. Numerous small blue fragments from the life jacket and from unidentified clothing found at the crash scene were determined to be similar and appear to correspond to the material which composes blue flight bags sold by various airlines. These findings are consistent with what would be expected as a result of a detonation of a high-order type of explosive. These findings are not conclusive and additional material from the scene of the crash will be examined as received by the FBI Laboratory in an effort to reach a definite conclusion.

Extensive investigation of the activities of Frank has failed to develop any direct evidence to date that he was responsible for the crash. The investigation of his activities and of the activities of his associates is continuing. Thirty-two investigative reports have been disseminated to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

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February 5, 1960

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE" SABOTAGE

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage to three vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59, 279 cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It has been determined that 42 of these cuts could have been made accidentally. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees. As many of the damaged cables as could be made available by the Navy have been submitted for Laboratory examination and additional specimens are being submitted when they can be made available by the Navy. The polygraph has been used in connection with the interviews of suspect individuals and additional interviews using the polygraph are being arranged.

On 1-15-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with suspect tools. An average of 2,700 employees worked on this vessel daily and a total of approximately 5,000 employees had access to it. Over 3,100 individual employees have been interviewed and interviews are continuing.

On 12-28-59, 21 cut wires were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce", which is also under construction at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered inadvertent. Over 14,000 employees had access to the vessel. The employees assigned to the area of the damage have been identified and are being interviewed. Other employees known to have worked in the area are also being interviewed. The damaged wires have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

In connection with the damage on the "Long Beach" and "Luce" supervisory employees have expressed the opinion that this damage is of the nuisance and malicious mischief type rather than sabotage as the damage was not hidden and was readily apparent. The Boston Office has been instructed that despite these statements this damage has been

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reported to us by the Navy as sabotage and an intensive, exhaustive investigation must be conducted to identify the subjects.

Investigation concerning the "Long Beach" and "Luce" has been delayed by a strike at the shipyard where these vessels are under construction which began 1-23-60. Management representatives have been unable to enter the shipyard due to the picket line and thus personnel is not available to furnish the names and addresses of employees particularly those who worked aboard the "Long Beach" and are still employed. The Boston Office has been able to secure the names and addresses of terminated employees assigned to work on the "Long Beach" and is interviewing them.

The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous, intensive investigation. Reports are being disseminated to the Department and the Office of Naval Intelligence in all three cases and to the Atomic Energy Commission in the cases involving the two nuclear vessels.

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February 8, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

On February 2, 1960, the House passed H.R. 8121, introduced by Mr. Walter, which would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a program for screening employees of private contractors for access to classified information. The bill states that procedures prescribed by Defense shall be designed to protect from disclosure all information which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense, would affect the national security, safety, or public interest or would tend to compromise investigative sources or investigative methods. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and, if passed, would permit Defense to reinstitute the same program which was in effect at the time of the Supreme Court decision in the Greene Case. Defense could, however, institute a new program offering a maximum of confrontation while protecting sources or techniques in accordance with the terms of the bill.

On February 5, 1960, Assistant Attorney General Yeagley forwarded a new draft of the proposed Executive Order in this matter and stated it was the result of meetings with the Attorney General and the White House and that he hoped that it would be the final draft. This draft introduced four major changes.

The first of these would permit use of information from a so-called "casual" informant without confrontation if the informant could not appear due to death, severe illness, or some other cause determined by the head of the department to be good and sufficient. The underlined words have been added and would considerably broaden the circumstances under which information from such a source might be used.

A second change, however, would require that when an exception to confrontation was granted in the case of death or severe illness, as indicated above, the identity of the source be disclosed to the applicant. This requirement would apply only in the case of death or severe illness and would not apply to the new exception discussed in the previous paragraph. We have repeatedly told the Department that we must respect the

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confidence placed in us by persons who furnish us information and that we will not disclose their identities without their permission. In the case of death or severe illness, we will be unable to secure that permission and we do not understand why this requirement has been added.

A third change makes it possible for either the Attorney General or the Director to certify that an individual is a current confidential informant and that his disclosure would be detrimental to the national security. The previous draft required that this certification be made by the Attorney General and we consider this preferable. If the head of the investigative agency is permitted to furnish derogatory data and, at the same time, to decide whether the applicant is to have an opportunity to confront the source of that data, this procedure may be criticized both by the public and the courts. This matter was discussed with the Department by Mr. Belmont at a meeting in the Deputy Attorney General's Office on August 31, 1959, when it was agreed that both from a logical standpoint and the standpoint of the Supreme Court, certification concerning the need to protect an informant's identity should be made by the Attorney General in the case of the FBI or the appropriate department head in the case of other investigative agencies.

The fourth change clarifies the authority of the department head to deny or revoke access to classified data without regard to the balance of the Order. Although the previous draft granted this authority, the new language is an improvement as it removes all possible doubt as to its meaning.

Our observations concerning the four changes, as summarized above, were forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley by memorandum dated February 8, 1960.

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February 8, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department has been attempting to have issued an Executive Order which would give us power under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget by letter dated December 16, 1959.

Pursuant to our inquiries, the Department determined that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Bureau of the Budget to the Defense, Commerce and State Departments and to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It had been previously cleared with Treasury by the Department. This matter has been closely followed with the Department and on February 3, 1960, we ascertained that the Budget Bureau has received replies from all these agencies offering no objection to the issuance of the Order. Commerce, however, in its letter to the Budget Bureau on February 1, 1960, a copy of which was furnished us by the Department on February 3, 1960, asked for assurances from the Department and the FBI that we understood Commerce has jurisdiction under the Export Control Act of 1949 and would keep the Commerce Department advised of any information developed of interest to that agency.

A letter was sent to the Department on February 5, 1960, suggesting that the Department send Commerce a letter similar to the one it previously furnished Treasury assuring that these seizure powers would be used only in neutrality cases and that, of course, the FBI would furnish Commerce any pertinent information developed. It is assumed that upon the receipt of that letter by Commerce the matter will then be cleared for the President's signature.

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2/8/60

This page has been removed since it involves discussion of a peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operation.

February 8, 1960

HENRY WINSTON
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Henry Winston was one of the eleven functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted on October 14, 1949, on a charge of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government in violation of the Smith Act of 1940. Sentenced to five years in prison and fined $10,000, Winston failed to surrender on July 2, 1951 to begin serving his sentence. He surrendered on March 5, 1956, and received an additional three-year contempt sentence, both sentences to be served in the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Since that time, the Communist Party, USA, has been conducting a continuous campaign to effect Winston's release either through parole, executive clemency or amnesty. Recently, this campaign was accelerated because Winston was alleged to be suffering from a brain tumor. On January 22, 1960, Winston was transferred to the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, where the presence of the brain tumor was confirmed. On January 30, 1960, he was removed under guard to the Montefiore Hospital, New York City, where he underwent surgery on February 2, 1960. The tumor was removed but as yet there has been no statement as to malignancy. The last hospital bulletin indicates his condition is satisfactory and his eyesight is improving.

On January 26, 1960, a parole hearing for Winston was held before the U. S. Board of Parole in Washington, D. C., and several known Communists and Communist sympathizers appeared at this hearing in Winston's behalf. Since the attorney representing Winston claimed that his briefcase containing petitions and signatures had been stolen, the Parole Board agreed to postpone the hearing for one week to enable him to duplicate the petitions.

Among the individuals appearing at the Parole hearing was Reverend Elder G. Hawkins of New York City, a strong supporter of Communist front organizations. Bureau files show that since 1940, Rev. Hawkins has been affiliated with, or has lent support to, ten organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as well as three other Communist front organizations. Following Rev. Hawkins return to New York, information was received that he plans to contact Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, the President's minister, to urge Rev. Elson to talk with the President regarding the possibility of a full parole for Winston. It was indicated that although Rev. Elson may not want to yield, Rev. Hawkins will "put the pressure on." (Liaison has been instructed to advise Rev. Elson of this possible contact by Rev. Hawkins and to confidentially advise him of Hawkins' subversive background.)

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information tends to identify an informant of the FBI

Through a confidential source of the Washington Field Office which covers the activities of Marcus Goldman, it was learned that on January 28, [illegible] Goldman contacted Bennett to determine what could be done on [illegible]. Bennett offered Goldman no encouragement, pointing out that it was not within his capacity to [illegible] matters of this nature is within the province of the Board of Regents. Marcus Goldman has a long history of communist association and is considered by the Communist Party as a "financial angel." Goldman has indicated that at an unspecified point in the past he had been on friendly terms with Bennett and that they had met on a social basis. Goldman further stated that he had written to Bennett on [illegible] he did not specify a reason about [illegible] has him, Goldman, [illegible] and does not realize [illegible].

February 5, 1960

STUART SUTOR, ET AL.,
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY; THEFT OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; FEDERAL
FIREARMS ACT; NEUTRALITY MATTERS;
CONSPIRACY

On October 14, 1958, 317 weapons were stolen from the National Guard Armory at Canton, Ohio. Approximately one-half of these weapons were seized by Federal Officers at Morgantown, West Virginia, as they were being flown to Florida for eventual sale to forces of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Investigation by Bureau Agents revealed that this theft was plotted and engineered by henchmen of Sam Mannarino, well-known racketeer in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. Two of his principal lieutenants Joe Merola, former jewel thief and Norman Rothman a front man for American gambling interests in Cuba, were indicted along with the pilot of the plane, Stuart Sutor, and three other hoodlums from the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. They were charged with violations of Theft of Government Property, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, and Conspiracy.

On January 12, 1960, trial convened in U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before Visiting U. S. District Judge Rodger T. Foley of Judicial District, Las Vegas, Nevada. After a trial which involved the appearance of over 85 Government witnesses, all subjects were found guilty by the jury and on February 4, 1960, were sentenced by the court. Subjects Sutor, Merola, Rothman, Hanna, and Carlucci received 5-year prison terms. Joseph Giordano, one of the lesser figures received a 3-year term. In addition lengthy suspended sentences were imposed by the court on Sutor, Hanna, Carlucci, and Giordano.

The court immediately ordered all subjects remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, refusing bail and all motions by the defense for new trial. It is expected that the defense will immediately appeal this case.

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File #:

62-HQ-1160395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 3 & 14

SSC-Request-Access August 20, 1975

PART II #2

(UNEXCISED)

EXCISIONS MARKED in Red.

RETAIN

IF DELIVERY REQUESTED — Should be cleared with other appropriate DIVISIONS &

Also, consider necessary classification.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : J. P. MOHR

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
10:30 A.M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959

Pursuant to your instructions, there are attached from the Administrative Division, the Investigative Division, and the Domestic Intelligence Division those matters which it is felt the Director may wish to bring up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference on October 6.

Contact was had with all of the other divisions of the Bureau and they have indicated they have no problems which they feel should be presented at this time.

Enclosures (3)

NPC:hif
(8)

1 ENCLOSURE

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REC- 61 62-97856-159

DEC 8 1959

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ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

1. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959 - FBI CANNOT ABSORB ANY COSTS INCIDENT THERETO

The provisions of this new legislation, which was enacted by the 86th Congress, First Session, and approved by the President, become effective July 1, 1960.

Its purpose is to provide health insurance for Federal employees, annuitants, and their families. Employees will have the option of selecting from four health plans with a wide range of benefits. The legislation provides that the Government will contribute 50% of the premium cost of the plan selected, subject to stated minimum and maximum ranges.

We cannot accurately estimate the cost to the FBI of these new benefits until the Civil Service Commission has dealt with the insuring groups to determine the cost of the plans and until the employees have selected the desired coverage. Preliminary estimates, however, indicate an added cost of approximately $1,000,000 per year to the FBI as the employer's cost of these new benefits, based on the Bureau's experience derived from the operation of its present health coverage plan.

The appropriation request of this Bureau represents an absolute minimum figure. All avenues of possible savings were thoroughly explored in arriving at the minimum figure requested. As a result, it will be impossible for the FBI to absorb any part of the added cost resulting from the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

2. ADMINISTRATION'S 2% SAVINGS PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1960

Budget Director Stans, in a letter dated September 21, 1959, to the Attorney General, stated the President had asked him to request the continued cooperation of the Attorney General in reducing civilian employment in the Government. The letter pointed out that during the fiscal year 1959 executive agencies effected a 2% reduction in employment and that the President would like to effect a similar reduction in the fiscal year 1960, and requests the Attorney General to give personal direction to the program and to plan his operations so as to accomplish

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it. The reduction would be effected by not filling vacancies as they occur and by not establishing new positions. The letter further directs that agency plans for personnel reductions or facts as to why an agency head believes the requested 2% reduction is impracticable be presented to the Budget Bureau with the October financial plan.

In connection with the 2% savings program in effect during the fiscal year 1959, the Bureau advised the Attorney General that it would be impossible to make any such reduction as the Bureau's operations were already on a "strict austerity" basis.

The Department cut our fiscal year 1961 budget request by $400,000, reducing it from $117,500,000 to $117,100,000, thereby eliminating 45 employees for the field (30 Special Agents and 15 clerks).

The Bureau is in no position to effect a 2% reduction in personnel during fiscal year 1960. Our work loads in all categories continue to be heavy with no sign of any abatement. Legislation enacted in the closing days of Congress, specifically the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, will further bolster our work volumes for which funds have not been provided and to attempt to reduce our personnel by 2% would seriously impair this Bureau's ability to discharge its responsibilities in all fields of work.

3. SALARY RETENTION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-737

This act provides a two-year period of salary retention for employees demoted through no fault of their own if they have occupied a higher paying position for two years or longer. This act has caused a most inequitable situation by requiring employees who accepted temporary promotions to be paid more than permanent employees who are doing identical work. By memorandum dated July 17, 1959, we urged the Department to recommend legislation so as to change this situation at the earliest possible time. To date no legislation has been introduced which would effect the desired correction of this inequitable situation.

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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

1. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-257)

The new labor law, as above, became effective upon its signing by the President on September 14, 1959.

The language in the Act conferred authority upon the Secretary of Labor to conduct investigations of the majority of the provisions contained in the law. Authority was also granted to the Secretary of Labor to enter into agreements with other agencies to handle investigations.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice during September, 1959, has held conferences with officials of the Department of Labor for the purpose of arriving at an agreement to be signed by the Departments of Justice and Labor specifying those criminal provisions of the law, as well as the prohibition against a member of the Communist Party holding office in a labor union, which the FBI will investigate.

Preliminary conferences indicate investigative jurisdiction of the following violations will be conferred upon the Bureau:

Embezzlement of union funds; payment by an employer of a fine imposed upon a labor union officer; prohibition against communists and convicted felons holding union office; picketing for extortion purposes; deprivation by force or violence of rights of union members; and retention by FBI of an amendment in the Act broadening the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

The finalizing of the agreement between the Departments of Justice and Labor has not been effected. Until it is, we are not initiating investigations without a specific request from the Department of Justice.

We have, however, received 85 specific requests from the Criminal Division to determine whether certain convicted felons are holding office at this time in labor unions in violation of that section of the Act (Section 504).

We have also received 52 names of individuals who are reportedly labor union officials, from the Department, requesting a check of Bureau and Identification Division files. Eighteen such name checks have been completed. These were highly placed Teamster officials and trustees. We are not processing the remaining 34 names until the Department provides us with further identifying data as to the individuals.

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2. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION

Various proposals have been brought forth in the past by individuals such as Senator Kefauver, Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department, Milton Wessel of the Department, and Senator McClellan for the establishment of a central Federal clearinghouse of information on crime. More recently New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has proposed a clearinghouse of information concerning frauds on the consumer and investor public.

Our position in the past has consistently been that there is no need for such a clearinghouse and that the necessary and desirable dissemination of criminal-type information is already being accomplished within the framework of existing law enforcement structures.

Some of the serious objections to such a proposed clearinghouse are that it would be an unwarranted intrusion of the Federal Government into local affairs. There is the possibility that such a clearinghouse would provide an official medium for the dissemination of unverified data consisting of rumor and gossip and that corrupt and irresponsible individuals would be presented with the opportunity to use such information for purposes of blackmail or extortion. In addition to the foregoing, the establishment of such a clearinghouse would constitute a costly superstructure on already existing facilities and could result in the establishment of a "black list" characterizing certain individuals as violators on the basis of information not completely verified or authenticated.

The Bureau already disseminates on a daily basis innumerable items of information to local, county, state and Federal agencies. This information may not only relate to matters over which we have jurisdiction but extends to any items which may be of interest to other agencies. The channels for dissemination of information are already established and the use of these channels by all agencies would appear to obviate the need for any central clearinghouse of information.

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3. NEED FOR CRIMINAL-TYPE LEGISLATION

Since April 30, 1958, the Bureau has suggested certain items of legislation relative to establishing some effective curbs on the activities of racketeers. The most recent communication to the Department in this regard was a memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Walsh dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session." These legislative suggestions are as follows:

1. There appears to be a need for legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of certain gambling paraphernalia, such as number slips and punch boards in addition to the present prohibition of interstate transportation of slot machines.

2. It also appears the interstate transmission of gambling information should be restricted to prohibit the transmission of gambling information in interstate or foreign commerce by any communication facility. Such legislation should also encompass the transmission of information as to the results of horse racing events until after a specified time had elapsed. The inability to have current race results would discourage the operations of bookmaking establishments.

3. Inasmuch as under the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code income derived from illegal businesses and from gambling constitutes income which is taxable and assessed in the same manner as legitimate income, it appears that if the income from such illicit sources were taxed at vastly higher rates it might make such activities financially prohibitive. Inasmuch as certain individuals would attempt to avoid such taxes, it might be desirable to initiate legislation to provide substantial criminal penalties for the failure to pay such taxes.

4. It also appears legislation may be desirable to amend the White Slave Traffic Act in order that the prostitute herself could be prosecuted. There is considerable activity among those who are engaged in this livelihood and who go from state to state in order to ply their trade.

5. As an added weapon against organized crime, it appears it may be desirable to afford consideration to the enactment of a Federal habitual criminal act which would provide for mandatory sentences upon the commission of offenses within Federal jurisdiction.

In addition, the Bureau is in agreement with the Administration's theory of amending the Fugitive Felon Act to include damage by fire or explosives to religious or educational facilities. The House Judiciary Committee has failed to approve this proposal and has adopted a bill (H. R. 8601) which would prohibit damage to <u>any</u> building, structure, facility, vehicle or dwelling house.

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It is our view that such legislation should be restricted to cover educational and religious facilities only. This was called to the Department's attention by the afore-mentioned memorandum dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session."

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C1-1

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

On March 12, 1959, the Director attended a conference in the Attorney General's office in connection with current security programs and matters collateral thereto. The Director expressed the view that security programs had been held in abeyance in the Department of Justice with the result that other agencies of the Government were taking advantage of such delays and offering as excuses for nonaction the fact that the Department of Justice had not yet indicated what should be done or should not be done in view of some decisions of the courts and anticipated decisions of the courts. The Director urged that basic action should be taken on certain of these programs. While some of these matters have been acted upon, others are still pending and are set forth below for the Director's information.

(1) Industrial Security Program - At the time of the March conference it was decided to wait until the Greene and Taylor cases had gone through the Supreme Court. This has now occurred and the Supreme Court has indicated that there was not proper authority for an Industrial Security Program flowing from the President or the Congress. The Court also strongly indicated that even with such authority that there was a need for confrontation of witnesses at such hearings. To meet this, the Administration is discouraging legislation and approaching the matter through an Executive Order, two drafts of which have been examined by the Department and the Bureau. The proposed Order appears impractical in some respects and Yeagley of the Department has advised us that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General do not like the Order as drafted, particularly the "special counsel" concept and Deputy Attorney General Walsh is being instructed to "bounce the Order back to the White House." By letter dated September 30, 1959, to the Attorney General, copies to Walsh and Yeagley, the Bureau went on record that while we would attempt to live up to any Order, the Department should carefully consider the position of the Department and the Bureau under the proposed Order in that we would be forced to turn down numerous requests to produce informants and sources for testimony or interview in view of our overriding responsibility to protect their identities in the interests of national security. This might open the Department and the Bureau up to criticism that we were not living up to the spirit of the Executive Order.

From the standpoint of the conference with the Attorney General on October 6, we think the Bureau's position should be that the Industrial Security Program problem should be settled either through Executive Order or legislation;

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that whichever means is used must be practical and not merely drawn up in a visionary manner in an attempt to satisfy the Supreme Court but end up by placing the investigative agencies in an untenable position because they cannot comply with the spirit of the Order.

(2) Port Security Program - There has been no change in the Port Security Program with the exception that Treasury Department has drafted proposed legislation to enable the Coast Guard to subpoena and pay the travel expenses of witnesses to appear at Coast Guard hearings. Treasury has indicated this bill is in the Bureau of the Budget. At the March 12, 1959, conference the Director pointed out that positive action should be taken toward getting such legislation and the confrontation issue should not be used as an excuse to scrap the program because the FBI had supplied a substantial number of witnesses who could appear and testify. The Bureau's position should be the same; namely, that the wherewithal should be devised to carry forth the program instead of scrapping it. It should be borne in mind that in Port Security hearings as in many other security-type hearings the question of confrontation will continue to be an issue and the pattern set by the Executive Order in the Industrial Security Program will probably be applied to the other types of security hearings.

(3) Air Crewmen Screening Program - The Air Crewmen Screening Program is a program proposed by ICIS to screen crews of United States planes engaged in international flights and to screen all holders of Airmen's Certificates. The ICIS also proposed the Federal Communications Commission Radio Screening Program which would require the screening of all operators of radio transmitters. To our knowledge, nothing has been done on either of these programs since the March, 1959, conference with the Attorney General. While the FBI originally concurred that these programs would be helpful, we have not pushed them, believing this is a proper function of ICIS. It is believed the Bureau's position should be that a decision should be reached as to whether these programs should be implemented and they should not be allowed to hang fire on the basis that they might not be agreeable or acceptable to the Supreme Court. In other words, security programs should not be left in a status of hiatus because of pending judicial decisions.

(4) Personnel Security Program - The March, 1959 conference discussed the Personnel Security Program, particularly whether there should be legislation to provide for an over-all security program which would cover both sensitive

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and nonsensitive areas. This is still an undecided issue although several bills have been introduced into Congress to remove the distinction between sensitive and nonsensitive areas of Federal employment. Undoubtedly, the Greene decision in the Supreme Court carrying the strong inference that confrontation is necessary in security-type hearings has slowed up consideration of legislation in this field by the Department. This is essentially a Departmental problem and we feel the Bureau's position again should be that the Department should meet these issues rather than coast along in a state of indecision.

(5) In the field of legislation involving security, by letter dated September 2, 1959, the Bureau proposed to Deputy Attorney General Walsh the following items, which the Director might wish to point out to the Attorney General. While bills were introduced into Congress on some of these items, legislation has not been completed as to any of them.

(a) It is desirable that Title 18, Section 791, United States Code, be amended to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over acts of espionage against the United States wherever committed.

(b) Amendment of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to clarify and make more specific the definition of a "Foreign Principal" and to further clarify the exemption to registration afforded business representatives.

(c) Legislation is suggested which would permit the Secretary of State to consider security factors in the granting of passports; however, appropriate provisions should be made to protect FBI informants and sources in this connection. This matter is mentioned in the Bureau's memorandum to Walsh dated May 26, 1959, regarding H. R. 7006.

(d) Another suggestion is legislation to strengthen the Smith Act of 1940 by defining the word "organize" and the word "advocacy." A definition of "organize" was introduced as H. R. 2369 and as S. 1300. S. 1305 attempts to define "advocacy."

(e) Legislation is needed which would prohibit former Government employees from disclosing to unauthorized individuals certain information obtained by them in the course of their employment.

(f) Legislation is needed to amend the espionage laws so as to provide punishment for persons who gather and correlate data from legitimate sources for transmittal to foreign governments.

(6) In addition to the above, the Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General the tendency on the part of the Department of Justice, as well as Government departments in general, to shy away from pursuing logical courses of action in the security field rather than to implement necessary security programs, this tendency apparently based on attempts to anticipate decisions by the Supreme Court. The net effect of this is that the Supreme Court is not required to meet these issues and render decisions and thus, historically, to take responsibility for them. It is our feeling it is a far better course of action to attempt to implement those programs necessary for our national security and give ground grudgingly and only where forced to do so so that the record will show that the Department and the FBI sought to carry out their responsibilities in a proper manner.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 18, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Attached are thumbnail memoranda of matters which may possibly be brought up at the Staff Conference on January 19, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw
(3)

There should have been memoranda re recent air crashes we are investigating. See that such be handled in the future.

EX 101

62-97056-62

REC-95

25 JAN 26 1960

11-ENCLOSURE

62 JAN 26 1960

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January 18, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INC.
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION
OF STOLEN PROPERTY
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Inc., a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. During the past week Hoffa furnished this option, which is dated April 15, 1955, to the McClellan Committee, claiming he had recently located it in his old records.

Teamsters Union records were subpoenaed for production before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. January 14, 1960. Some records were produced in response to the subpoena and others are said to be in the possession of the McClellan Committee. The Criminal Division will obtain such records from the McClellan Committee. Our Washington Field Office is making an accounting investigation of the records that were produced before the grand jury and will examine those the Criminal Division obtains from the McClellan Committee.

The Criminal Division has arranged to have another grand jury impanelled to take testimony in this case at Orlando, Florida, beginning February 15, 1960. The Criminal Division expects this grand jury will be in session at least sixty days.

62-9056-112

ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

THOMAS ALFRED EPPLEY, JR.
JACK COSGELLAW GRONER
JOSEPH MAYBIN GORE FRIEDRICHS
MAURICE EUGENE PURNELL
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

As a result of Bureau investigation, on January 11, 1960, captioned subjects, all students at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, admitted stealing a radio antenna from a vehicle belonging to the Internal Revenue Service on the night of September 16-17, 1959. This antenna was valued at approximately $37.50.

Subjects apparently are members of prominent families, with Purnell the son of a prominent Dallas, Texas, attorney and Friedrichs related to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee. Groner was a star football player who recently signed with the Dallas team of the new American Football League.

U. S. Attorney John Strickler at Roanoke, Virginia, insisted upon prosecution of all four for Theft of Government Property. Strickler in addition leaked the facts concerning this case to the local press indicating that arrests would be forthcoming.

In view of this matter being a potential source of embarrassment to both the Bureau and the Department, the facts were brought to the attention of the Criminal Division on January 12, 1960. The Criminal Division subsequently advised that they had discussed this matter by telephone with U. S. Attorney Strickler who reluctantly agreed to proceed against subjects by Grand Jury. The Department indicated they were upset with the manner in which Strickler released this information to the newspapers and that Mr. Hayden Crawford of the Department was to separately take up this matter with him.

The Proctor at Washington and Lee University has indicated that University officials are holding any action against subjects in abeyance and would await final action by the Grand Jury. All four subjects remain enrolled at Washington and Lee at this time.

62-[illegible] — [illegible]
ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

MACK CHARLES PARKER

The Mack Charles Parker case was presented to a Federal Grand Jury in Biloxi, Mississippi, from January 4, 1960, through January 12, 1960. On January 14, 1960, the Federal Grand Jury advised Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize that they had reported a no true bill in connection with all possible violations in this matter.

62-91056-162

ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;
JOSEPH ABRAMS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12/31/59. It relates to the association between John George Ledes, a former legal advisor to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James E. Sargent, and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files here and in New York and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. We are now engaged in interviewing additional persons with possible pertinent knowledge of the association and in the detailed job of tracing Ledes' financial transactions through bank, realty and other records to pin down specifics of loans from Abrams to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. Abrams' loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of the Conflict of Interest Statutes.

It is noted we have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Tony Russo, ex-confidential assistant to former Attorney General Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

The case is being given top priority in handling both in the field and at the Seat of Government.

62-97136 — 162

ENCLOSURE

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January 18, 1960

STATUS OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND LABOR RELATING TO NEW LABOR LAW

The latest information we have received from the Department relative to the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General relative to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as far as it affects the Bureau, is that it is contemplated we will receive investigative jurisdiction with respect to the six categories of criminal violations as follows:

(1) Embezzlement of union funds.

(2) Picketing for extortion purposes.

(3) Deprivation by force of rights of union members.

(4) Communists and convicted felons prohibited from union positions.

(5) Payment by employer of fines imposed on labor officers.

(6) The amendment to Labor-Management Relations Act Statute of 1947 (previously under our jurisdiction) relating primarily to payments by employers to union officials.

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ENCL 1

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1/18/60

FRANK GRIGGS, et al.
MELVIN W. SMITH - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

This is the case concerning which Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., Civil Rights Division, made a press release on 1/14/60 stating that the FBI has been requested to investigate this matter.

By memorandum 1/14/60, Mr. Ryan requested a preliminary investigation based upon a news article in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 1/12/60, and an editorial in the same paper, 1/13/60, regarding an incident in Montgomery County Peoples Court wherein one Gordon L. Contee became violent when convicted of rape. He was subdued by officers but Melvin Smith, Contee's 19-year-old half brother, rushed forward from the audience and struck Frank Griggs, an officer who was subduing Contee. It was alleged that Smith was beaten by the officers while being taken to jail after his assault on Griggs.

Colonel James S. McAuliffe, superintendent, Montgomery County Police, Melvin L. Reese, Montgomery County Manager, and Luke Bennett, sheriff, have all been notified that the Bureau has undertaken investigation of this matter.

Pertinent court records were not available over the week end but will be reviewed 1/18/60. The Montgomery County Police Department reports have not yet been made available, but State's Attorney Leonard T. Kardy is meeting with County Manager Reese and County Police Superintendent McAuliffe 1/18/60 to discuss making these records available.

Subjects' attorneys have advised them to make no statement except in attorneys' presence. Subjects Griggs, Bechtel and Devries have advised they are represented by Barnard T. Welsh and will confer with him to determine whether they should furnish statements.

The victim has been interviewed and admits striking subject Griggs in the eye while in court and then running from the courtroom. He was caught in the hall and while being taken up a narrow stairway by Devries and an unknown officer, they met subjects Griggs, Offutt and Bechtel. Griggs, who had a night stick, allegedly said, "That's the one who hit me in the nose." As the victim passed Griggs, he was hit on the head with a hard object but did not see who hit him. As he turned around, Griggs hit him on the head with the night stick. Offutt then hit him with his fist above the left eye and Bechtel kicked him on the leg. Devries hit him on the back with his fist. The victim was not handcuffed at the time but denies that he offered any resistance.

62-9026-162

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Dr. William Frank treated the victim on 12/17/59 and found two superficial lacerations at the back of the head which were closed by two stitches each. No other injuries were noted and Smith complained of no other injuries. Officer Devries told Dr. Frank that the lacerations were caused by a night stick.

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January 15, 1960

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE" SABOTAGE

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage in connection with the three captioned vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59 numerous cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees, submitted numerous cut cables for Laboratory examination and used the polygraph in connection with pertinent interviews.

On 1-5-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with tools. As of 1-14-60, 2,144 of over 5,000 employees having access to this vessel had been interviewed.

On 12-28-59, 21 cuts were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce," which is also being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered probably inadvertent. In view of the other two cases involving cut cables, the Boston Office has opened an investigation on this matter also.

The type of damage involved or the lack of any attempt to hide or disguise the damage may be indicative of employees attempting to create more work or of disgruntled Navy personnel. The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous intensive investigation.

GWH:pwf
(5)

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Hall

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January 15, 1960

BERNARD J. GOLDFINE

Although we are not involved in the Goldfine matter, this case is currently the subject of a great deal of discussion between the Tax Division and the Treasury Department.

The Goldfine tax fraud investigation, according to our Treasury sources, is scheduled to go before grand jury in Boston next month. Goldfine and his nine New England companies owe the Government approximately eight million dollars. This, of course, includes interest, 6%; delinquency penalties, 25%; and fraud penalty, 50%. You will recall that the approximate figure appeared in the newspapers and the Goldfine defense charged that this was an attempt on the part of the Government to try its case in the newspapers. No action was taken by Treasury to look into this alleged leak of information on the request of the Tax Division of Justice since the total figure of Goldfine's delinquency had been discussed with Goldfine and his tax attorneys. It was felt that they could have planted the story in the press. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has also established a tax case on Goldfine's son, Horace, which approximates $99,000 delinquency, and a similar case has been made on Mildred Paperman, Goldfine's confidential assistant.

Of course, as previously reported, IRS has established a failure to file criminal violation on Goldfine for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957. However, since this is a misdemeanor, Justice had waited until the tax fraud investigation was developed in order to go ahead with its prosecution. The one weakness in the tax fraud case is proving knowledge and culpability directly to Goldfine. IRS feels that he will argue that his tax affairs were handled by a competent tax firm and he had every right to feel that his tax affairs were being handled within the law.

In addition to the tax fraud investigation, the Inspection Service of IRS looked into the Goldfine matter to determine the extent of any irregularities or misconduct on the part of Revenue employees. The investigation has not developed any criminal violations on the part of IRS employees. The report does reflect gross administrative failures and irregularities in the handling of work in the Boston Region. Much of this was due to the fact that Goldfine assigned all of his tax matters in the New England area to Lawrence P. Harrington, a former IRS employee. Harrington

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knew the policy and procedure of IRS and avoided those procedures which might detect Goldfine's delinquencies. In addition, he used Goldfine's high-level connections in scaring off IRS investigators whenever an inquiry was made concerning Goldfine's tax affairs. You will recall, the IRS investigation has developed gifts and monies paid to Sherman Adams, Senators Payne, Cotton, Bridges, Governor Furculo, and former Governor Dever of Massachusetts, as well as Congressman McCormack, and many other New England local and state political figures.

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January 15, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Following the Supreme Court decision in the Greene case on June 29, 1959, prolonged efforts to prepare a Presidential Directive to establish a program under which private contractors may be granted access to classified data have culminated in a draft Order dated January 7, 1960. Budget is circulating this draft to all interested agencies. The more recent Bureau comments concerning this matter were forwarded by memorandum to AAG Yeagley, December 30, 1959; by memorandum to the Attorney General, with copies to Messrs. Walsh and Yeagley, January 6, 1960; by memorandum, January 11, 1960, to Mr. Yeagley; and by memorandum of January 14, 1960, to Assistant Attorney General Kramer, with copy to Mr. Yeagley. The last two of these communications both concerned the same draft which is now being circulated by Budget.

In brief, we have noted that under the proposed Order agencies may consider all of the pertinent information available regardless of source. Under Section 4 A 1 protection is afforded to regular confidential informants. Under Section 4 A 2 information from persons other than current informants may be considered if they cannot appear due to death, severe illness, or some such other good and sufficient cause. It is apparent that information from casual informants who refuse to testify cannot be used under this section.

Section 5 B, according to Mr. Yeagley, would allow use of data from wire taps, microphones, and other sensitive techniques. Mr. Yeagley has indicated, however, that such data would have to be produced in the form of actual quotations from the conversations rather than the paraphrased form in which we disseminate this information. We believe it will not be possible for us to furnish other than paraphrased information in most instances because of the absolute necessity of protecting our sources.

Even though data from casual informants and sensitive techniques may not be used as indicated above, Section 9 of the Order grants and affirms the department head concerned authority

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to exercise control over the Nation's military and defense secrets and nothing in the rest of the Order is deemed to limit or affect his responsibility and powers in this regard. Use of such authority and power will permit the department head to act in those instances in which derogatory data is available but cannot be utilized under the procedures established in the balance of the Order. We have observed to the Department that it has undoubtedly considered the public reaction should it turn out that it is necessary to use this summary power in a majority of cases.

We have several times reiterated that FBI will respect the confidence placed in it by both regular informants or other persons and will not disclose their identity without their specific permission. We have summarized by stating that from our standpoint, the Order as drafted, will permit us to furnish all available data to appropriate agencies as in the past and provides appropriate protection for our confidential informants. Data from any casual informants and from highly sensitive techniques will largely be usable only under Section 9. We have stated that the Bureau does not object to the proposed Order from an operational standpoint.

On January 14, John Doherty of the Department informed us of a very minor addition, proposed by Philip Areeda of the White House, which was discussed in memorandum of January 15. This addition would not affect the comments we have previously made concerning this Order.

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January 15, 1960

PROTECTING IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS
CONFRONTATION ISSUE

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on two cases involving hearings and the right of confrontation on January 18, 1960. The cases involve Hannah vs. Larche and Hannah vs. Slawson. Solicitor General Rankin will argue the cases for the Government.

The cases involve the President's Civil Rights Commission which was established by the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1957 to investigate charges of citizens being discriminatorily deprived of the right to vote. The question raised for the Supreme Court is whether the Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes the Civil Rights Commission to conduct hearings wherein state registrars and private citizens accused of depriving others of the right to vote are denied notice of charges against them and confrontation.

Although the hearings held by the Civil Rights Commission are investigative rather than judicial or punitive such as the normal Government hearing, the argument and the Supreme Court decision in these cases could shed some light on the issue of confrontation as well as the investigative agency's right to protect the identity of confidential informants. This is particularly true in view of the current negotiations to produce an Executive Order in relation to the Industrial Security Program.

These are the two cases which the "Washington Post" commented upon editorially on December 14, 1959, supporting the Civil Rights Commission's hearing procedures in that it was necessary that the Commission protect their confidential informants from reprisals by segregationists. The "Washington Evening Star" on January 11, 1960, in reporting the Attorney General's first trip to argue a case before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Federal Civil Rights Act commented that the above cases would prove more difficult for the Government to argue and obtain a favorable decision.

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January 18, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department for about a year has been negotiating to obtain for us seizure powers under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, which would enable us to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. This was to be accomplished through the issuance of an Executive Order conferring on the Attorney General powers to seize under this statute which in turn would be delegated to the FBI by the Attorney General.

On November 19, 1959, the Attorney General advised that the Treasury Department had agreed to the proposed Executive Order. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget for approval by letter dated December 16, 1959.

On January 15, 1960, pursuant to our inquiry concerning the current status of this matter, Assistant Attorney General Walter Yeagley advised that the proposed Executive Order is presently in the Bureau of the Budget which has sent it to certain agencies for comment. Yeagley advised that the Bureau of the Budget had heard from the Treasury Department but had not received replies from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Department of Defense and the State Department. He advised that he could not understand why the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization or the Department of Defense would have any comment on this and stated he was going to check with Mr. Levy at the Bureau of the Budget who is handling this matter in an effort to have it expedited.

62-27056 · 42

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 8, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Staff Conference on February 9, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw
(2)

REC- 42 62-97154-168

3 FEB 15 1960

1 ENCLOSURE

64 FEB 19 1960

CRIME REC.

February 5, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
BOMBING OF KEHILATH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
JANUARY 28, 1960

On January 28, 1960, approximately 10:30 p.m., an explosion occurred in the front courtyard of the Kehilath Israel Synagogue, 800 East Meyer Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Property damage consisting of 51 plate-glass windows shattered, broken stained glass window and dented door amounting to approximately $5,000. Only occupants of synagogue were the janitor and his wife, neither of whom was injured. FBI Laboratory examination indicated characteristics of a dynamite explosion. Laboratory examiner flown to Kansas City to assist in examination of evidence.

Witnesses observed two automobiles leaving area at high rate of speed immediately after explosion. Identification made of occupants of automobile. Interviews being conducted. Other witnesses saw four youths running from vicinity of synagogue immediately after explosion. High school student has made statement that he and another student were responsible for the bombing; however, later denied that they were involved. Students are being interviewed. Approximately one month ago, several thousand blasting caps were stolen from company in Kansas City. Half of stolen caps recovered by Kansas City police in possession of teen-agers who are being considered as suspects in bombing.

Investigation determined a number of high school students in Kansas City area recently formed Nazi-type group. Members of group identified and interviewed. Two juvenile members are prime suspects.

FBI immediately offered the services of the Laboratory and the Identification Division to local authorities and is continuing to actively render every possible assistance to them.

A special squad of Special Agents has been formed and this case is being afforded intensive investigation by the Kansas City Division.

62-2776-163
ENCLOSURE

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February 5, 1960

LOCAL 638
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,
CHAUFFEURS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN OF AMERICA,
AFL - CIO

ELECTION LAWS

This matter involves the reported contributions by Local 638 to the political campaigns of Federal candidates. Most of the contributions involved were apparently made from the political action committee account of Local 638. Contributions from such accounts would not normally constitute violations of Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code; however, with respect to this case, the Department by memorandum of December 14, 1959, stated that it had been advised by the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis that the political action committee fund of Local 638 was actually a general fund of the union's which was raised from dues assessments and was not a fund derived from voluntary contributions. Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code, prohibits contributions by labor unions to the campaigns of Federal candidates.

On November 2, 1959, the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, began subpoenaing a number of witnesses to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in St. Louis which conducted an inquiry concerning the captioned matter. In conjunction with the Grand Jury's inquiry, the Bureau, at the specific requests of the U. S. Attorney and of the Civil Rights Division, conducted certain investigation for the assistance of the U. S. Attorney in presenting this matter to the Grand Jury. Our investigation included interviews with Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), Senator Thomas Hennings (D. - Mo.), Congressman James Roosevelt (D. - Calif.) and Congressman Henry S. Reuss (D. - Wisc.).

On January 27, 1960, U. S. Attorney Webster and Assistant U. S. Attorney Bigler, St. Louis, advised that on January 26, 1960, they had sent a proposed indictment, together with a summary of the evidence, to the Department for its approval. They advised that they would like, if possible, to present the indictment to the Grand Jury in St. Louis on February 3, 1960. The U. S. Attorney said that the proposed indictment does not include a charge against James R. Hoffa. He said the evidence connecting Hoffa with the check payable to the Congressman Henry S. Reuss campaign seemed insufficient to support a charge against Hoffa. These officials mentioned that the proposed indictment includes 21 counts, involving 10 political contributions.

62-97546-NR

February 8, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;
JOSEPH ABRAMS
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12-31-59. It relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. Ledes resigned from Reynolds and Company, New York brokers, on 1-28-60.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files throughout the country and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. These loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of Conflict of Interest Statutes.

SEC Commissioner Sargent, who originally denied knowledge as to any connection between Ledes and Abrams, has since improved his memory considerably and now feels he may have been taken advantage of by Ledes. Sargent finally furnished a signed statement as to his recollection of these matters on 2-5-60. Sargent told us that Ledes had been in touch with Tony Russo who had arranged for former Attorney General Brownell to talk to Attorney General Rogers in July, 1958, about Sargent's ambition at the time to become U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. We have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Russo, ex-confidential assistant to Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

Arrangements are now being made to interview subject Ledes in New York City. Arrangements are also being made to interview subject Abrams who is serving a 30-month sentence on Fraud Against the Government charges, as well as Abrams' uncle, Charles Gordon. These interviews, and subsequent record checks to verify information furnished by the subjects, will complete the investigation.

62-27856-168

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February 5, 1960

MRS. SALLY THURMON HUCKS
MRS. VIOLET DAVIS
DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS AT WOODNER HOTEL
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hucks, chief telephone operator at the Woodner Hotel, was indicted December 2, 1959, along with her assistant, Davis, for having obstructed justice by destroying records of the Woodner Hotel (telephone toll tickets concerning calls to and from Teamster officials) which had been subpoenaed by the McClellan Committee. The grand jury here in the District, which was hearing this case, has been recessed for several days and it is not expected to resume hearings until later this month. Upon resumption of the hearings, it is expected that additional testimony will be taken from co-defendant Davis, who appeared briefly at her own request before the grand jury during the week beginning February 1, 1960.

The additional hearings are aimed at developing further information showing that subject Hucks committed perjury before the McClellan Committee in denying ownership of a fur stole we located in Falls Church, Virginia. This stole allegedly was received by Hucks from James Hoffa and/or the Teamsters Union.

62-97658-168

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February 5, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT
OF 1959

At the Attorney General's Staff Meeting on February 2, 1960, the Director was advised that an agreement had been reached effective December 30, 1959, between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to the division of jurisdiction under the above-captioned law.

We issued detailed instructions on February 4, 1960, to all field offices, outlining our investigative responsibilities as well as instructions covering the investigations.

All cases to be investigated will first clear through the Criminal Division. As soon as we receive them here at the Seat of Government they are being immediately dispatched to the field. The cases are receiving top priority attention and two-week deadlines for completion of the investigations are being set.

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February 5, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INCORPORATED
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half-million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Incorporated, a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. A special grand jury will be impanelled at Orlando, Florida, on February 15, 1960, to consider this case.

Our Washington Field Office has completed examination of financial records of the Teamsters Union that were produced before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. and the results of such examination have been furnished to the Criminal Division. Pursuant to arrangements made by the Criminal Division, additional such records that had been in the possession of the McClellan Committee, were made available on February 4, 1960. These records are now being examined by our Washington Field Office and the deadline for completion of such examination is February 9, 1960. Other investigation requested by the Criminal Division in this case is being handled on a top priority basis.

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February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT 967
GULF OF MEXICO, NOVEMBER 16, 1959
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE

On November 16, 1959, a plane with 42 persons aboard, owned by Delta Air Lines but staffed with a National Airlines crew, plunged into the Gulf of Mexico while on a flight from Tampa, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Only ten of the victims were identified and the other bodies have not been recovered.

On January 17, 1960, we initiated a full-scale investigation in this matter. It had been alleged that Dr. Robert V. Spears, an ex-convict with a long criminal record who had been reported as a passenger on the plane, had induced his friend and former partner in crime, William Allen Taylor of Tampa, Florida, to board the plane in his place. Spears had over $100,000 worth of insurance with his wife as beneficiary and Taylor purchased $37,500 worth of flight insurance just prior to the trip with his son as beneficiary.

From the first, our investigation was directed at finding Spears or Taylor since this appeared to be a key point in our investigation. Spears was located by Bureau Agents in Phoenix, Arizona, on January 20, 1960, and charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV). Spears admitted Taylor took his place on the ill-fated plane and that following the crash he, Spears, tried to conceal his identity. He took Taylor's car, with his alleged permission, but admitted he had no authority to take it to Arizona and that he and his friend, Dr. William Turska, removed the identification number from it and tried to get a fraudulent title for the car. Spears, with Turska, contacted Mrs. Spears in Dallas, Texas, about January 7, 1960, and Mrs. Spears admitted that her husband persuaded her not to reveal the fact that he was alive so that the insurance policies could be paid to her as beneficiary.

On January 20, 1960, when Spears was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, he was charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle for taking Taylor's car from Florida to Arizona. He was taken to the U.S. Commissioner in Phoenix on that date and held on $35,000 bond. On February 1, 1960, Spears was brought before the U.S. District Judge in Phoenix and

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ENCLOSURE

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charged by information with the interstate transportaion of Taylor's automobile. Spears waived indictment and entered a plea of guilty. His bond was continued at $35,000, and February 15, 1960, was set as the date for sentencing.

Physical evidence from the crash is extremely sparse. Since the examination of the limited physical material found did not indicate an explosion or the reason for the crash, it was hoped that the plane could be located in the Gulf. If the plane could be found and examined, it might reveal some definite physical evidence of the cause of the crash, particularly if a bomb was involved. On January 28, 1960, salvage operations were begun by the Navy in the Gulf of Mexico after sonar contact had located an object which was thought to be the plane. On February 5, 1960, however, the Navy discontinued salvage operations without locating the downed aircraft.

Following an interview with an abortionist in Dallas, Texas, who formerly associated with Dr. Spears, the Miami Office advanced the theory that Spears might have been in Tampa on November 13 to 15, 1959, for the purpose of preparing an abortion formula through a process which involves the cooking of dynamite to obtain nitroglycerin, and that Spears might have prevailed on Taylor to transport the formula to Dallas by plane in Spears' place. The explosion, if there was one, might have resulted from an accidental explosion of the abortion formula. The Laboratory has considered this theory and has advised that it knows of no instance of the use of nitroglycerin in preparations utilized to produce abortions. In addition, during a reinterview with the Dallas abortionist, he advised that all of the ingredients used by Spears in his abortion formula were stable and not volatile or explosive.

All persons contacted in this investigation have denied any knowledge of the wilful destruction of the plane. Nevertheless our investigation is being pressed to determine full facts and to uncover any violations of Federal laws which might have occurred. The United States Attorney at Phoenix has been kept fully advised and has under consideration the question of whether a prosecutable Federal case for mail fraud exists against Dr. Spears, his wife and/or Dr. Turska.

As of February 8, 1960, twenty-five investigative reports in this case have been made available to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES DC-6B
BOLIVIA, NORTH CAROLINA
JANUARY 6, 1960
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES

On January 6, 1960, a National Airlines DC-6B plane crashed at Bolivia, North Carolina, killing all 34 occupants. The body of one passenger, Julian Andrew Frank, was found about 20 miles from the crash scene. Frank, a New York attorney, carried insurance of $997,500 and was reportedly engaged in fraudulent activities.

Investigation at the scene of the crash, including examination of available parts of the plane reassembled in a "mock up," has been conducted by Civil Aeronautics Board investigators. They have been unable to reach a definite conclusion as to the cause of the crash.

Frank's body, which was found near Kure Beach, North Carolina, bore only remnants of clothing. The body was mangled and the lower portion of the left arm and of both legs were missing. His luggage, which reportedly consisted of a zipper-type blue flight bag and a brown leather attache case, has not been located.

FBI Laboratory examination of Frank's right hand and part of his right arm, foreign material removed from his hand and arm and portions of clothing found on his body revealed no explosive residue. Pathologists who examined Frank's body have advised that his body had the appearance of having been subjected to a severe force of unusual nature and they believe his injuries resembled blast damage but they cannot definitely identify them as such. According to the pathologists, similar wounds have been observed on victims of land mine explosions.

FBI Laboratory examination of a life jacket found at Kure Beach on January 28, 1960, disclosed some nitrate present in a dirty smeared deposit in an area of the jacket in which were imbedded metal fragments from a zipper and pieces of blue material. Numerous small blue fragments from the life jacket and from unidentified clothing found at the crash scene were determined to be similar and appear to correspond to the material which composes blue flight bags sold by various airlines. These findings are consistent with what would be expected as a result of a detonation of a high-order type of explosive. These findings are not conclusive and additional material from the scene of the crash will be examined as received by the FBI Laboratory in an effort to reach a definite conclusion.

Extensive investigation of the activities of Frank has failed to develop any direct evidence to date that he was responsible for the crash. The investigation of his activities and of the activities of his associates is continuing. Thirty-two investigative reports have been disseminated to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

65-92455-160
ENCLOSURE

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February 5, 1960

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE" SABOTAGE

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage to three vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59, 279 cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It has been determined that 42 of these cuts could have been made accidentally. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees. As many of the damaged cables as could be made available by the Navy have been submitted for Laboratory examination and additional specimens are being submitted when they can be made available by the Navy. The polygraph has been used in connection with the interviews of suspect individuals and additional interviews using the polygraph are being arranged.

On 1-15-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with suspect tools. An average of 2,700 employees worked on this vessel daily and a total of approximately 5,000 employees had access to it. Over 3,100 individual employees have been interviewed and interviews are continuing.

On 12-28-59, 21 cut wires were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce", which is also under construction at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered inadvertent. Over 14,000 employees had access to the vessel. The employees assigned to the area of the damage have been identified and are being interviewed. Other employees known to have worked in the area are also being interviewed. The damaged wires have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

In connection with the damage on the "Long Beach" and "Luce" supervisory employees have expressed the opinion that this damage is of the nuisance and malicious mischief type rather than sabotage as the damage was not hidden and was readily apparent. The Boston Office has been instructed that despite these statements this damage has been

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reported to us by the Navy as sabotage and an intensive, exhaustive investigation must be conducted to identify the subjects.

Investigation concerning the "Long Beach" and "Luce" has been delayed by a strike at the shipyard where these vessels are under construction which began 1-23-60. Management representatives have been unable to enter the shipyard due to the picket line and thus personnel is not available to furnish the names and addresses of employees particularly those who worked aboard the "Long Beach" and are still employed. The Boston Office has been able to secure the names and addresses of terminated employees assigned to work on the "Long Beach" and is interviewing them.

The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous, intensive investigation. Reports are being disseminated to the Department and the Office of Naval Intelligence in all three cases and to the Atomic Energy Commission in the cases involving the two nuclear vessels.

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February 8, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

On February 2, 1960, the House passed H.R. 8121, introduced by Mr. Walter, which would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a program for screening employees of private contractors for access to classified information. The bill states that procedures prescribed by Defense shall be designed to protect from disclosure all information which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense, would affect the national security, safety, or public interest or would tend to compromise investigative sources or investigative methods. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and, if passed, would permit Defense to reinstitute the same program which was in effect at the time of the Supreme Court decision in the Greene Case. Defense could, however, institute a new program offering a maximum of confrontation while protecting sources or techniques in accordance with the terms of the bill.

On February 5, 1960, Assistant Attorney General Yeagley forwarded a new draft of the proposed Executive Order in this matter and stated it was the result of meetings with the Attorney General and the White House and that he hoped that it would be the final draft. This draft introduced four major changes.

The first of these would permit use of information from a so-called "casual" informant without confrontation if the informant could not appear due to death, severe illness, or some other cause determined by the head of the department to be good and sufficient. The underlined words have been added and would considerably broaden the circumstances under which information from such a source might be used.

A second change, however, would require that when an exception to confrontation was granted in the case of death or severe illness, as indicated above, the identity of the source be disclosed to the applicant. This requirement would apply only in the case of death or severe illness and would not apply to the new exception discussed in the previous paragraph. We have repeatedly told the Department that we must respect the

62-27556-168

confidence placed in us by persons who furnish us information and that we will not disclose their identities without their permission. In the case of death or severe illness, we will be unable to secure that permission and we do not understand why this requirement has been added.

A third change makes it possible for either the Attorney General or the Director to certify that an individual is a current confidential informant and that his disclosure would be detrimental to the national security. The previous draft required that this certification be made by the Attorney General and we consider this preferable. If the head of the investigative agency is permitted to furnish derogatory data and, at the same time, to decide whether the applicant is to have an opportunity to confront the source of that data, this procedure may be criticized both by the public and the courts. This matter was discussed with the Department by Mr. Belmont at a meeting in the Deputy Attorney General's Office on August 31, 1959, when it was agreed that both from a logical standpoint and the standpoint of the Supreme Court, certification concerning the need to protect an informant's identity should be made by the Attorney General in the case of the FBI or the appropriate department head in the case of other investigative agencies.

The fourth change clarifies the authority of the department head to deny or revoke access to classified data without regard to the balance of the Order. Although the previous draft granted this authority, the new language is an improvement as it removes all possible doubt as to its meaning.

Our observations concerning the four changes, as summarized above, were forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley by memorandum dated February 8, 1960.

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February 8, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department has been attempting to have issued an Executive Order which would give us power under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget by letter dated December 16, 1959.

Pursuant to our inquiries, the Department determined that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Bureau of the Budget to the Defense, Commerce and State Departments and to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It had been previously cleared with Treasury by the Department. This matter has been closely followed with the Department and on February 3, 1960, we ascertained that the Budget Bureau has received replies from all these agencies offering no objection to the issuance of the Order. Commerce, however, in its letter to the Budget Bureau on February 1, 1960, a copy of which was furnished us by the Department on February 3, 1960, asked for assurances from the Department and the FBI that we understood Commerce has jurisdiction under the Export Control Act of 1949 and would keep the Commerce Department advised of any information developed of interest to that agency.

A letter was sent to the Department on February 5, 1960, suggesting that the Department send Commerce a letter similar to the one it previously furnished Treasury assuring that these seizure powers would be used only in neutrality cases and that, of course, the FBI would furnish Commerce any pertinent information developed. It is assumed that upon the receipt of that letter by Commerce the matter will then be cleared for the President's signature.

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uary 8, 1960

REQUEST TO REVIEW SOCIAL SECURITY RECORDS IN ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY SOVIET "ILLEGAL" ESPIONAGE AGENTS

From our experience gained in cases involving Soviet "illegal" agents, we know that the Soviet intelligence services instruct their "illegals" to apply for Social Security cards as a step in establishing a so-called "legal" identity. Examination of Social Security applications filed by several Soviet "illegal" agents known to us revealed certain foreign characteristics, such as style of handwriting and punctuation, and other items which would be susceptible of identification.

In view of the above, we explored with Social Security officials a program involving the screening of Social Security applications at its Federal repository in Baltimore. After some negotiation, Commissioner Mitchell advised he could not comply with our request. He felt Social Security must protect its records and our proposed program opened up Social Security records on too broad a basis.

By letter 1-18-60 we advised the Attorney General of our problem and the potential of our proposed program to detect "illegals." We informed the Attorney General we felt we should take this matter up with Secretary Flemming of Health Education and Welfare (Mitchell's boss).

On 1-19-60 the Attorney General called the Director and stated he could see no reason for the Bureau not to take this matter up with Flemming. He felt there should not be any reluctance to have us look over Social Security files in matters involving possible espionage. He stated that common sense should be the guide, and if everything did not work out, he wanted the Director to let him know so he could see what he could do.

On 1-28-60, Assistant Director Belmont, accompanied by Inspector D. E. Moore, delivered to Secretary Flemming the Director's letter which stated the reasons for our desire to screen Social Security records. Mr. Belmont briefly explained to Flemming the serious problem facing this country in uncovering Soviet agents clandestinely introduced into the United States. Flemming was advised of our previous discussions with Mitchell and told that we respected Mitchell's desire to restrict to the greatest possible extent any access to Social Security files. However, we felt the seriousness of the problem compelled us to carry the matter further. Flemming was told that Director Hoover had discussed this matter with the Attorney General who was vigorously of the belief that this matter should be pursued further.

Flemming said he was highly appreciative that we brought this matter to his attention; that due to pressing budget matters, it might take several days to consult with his officials on it, but that he would look into it carefully and let us know his decision.

Excised since it involves peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations 62-97036-1/62

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February 8, 1960

HENRY WINSTON
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Henry Winston was one of the eleven functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted on October 14, 1949, on a charge of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government in violation of the Smith Act of 1940. Sentenced to five years in prison and fined $10,000, Winston failed to surrender on July 2, 1951 to begin serving his sentence. He surrendered on March 5, 1956, and received an additional three-year contempt sentence, both sentences to be served in the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Since that time, the Communist Party, USA, has been conducting a continuous campaign to effect Winston's release either through parole, executive clemency or amnesty. Recently, this campaign was accelerated because Winston was alleged to be suffering from a brain tumor. On January 22, 1960, Winston was transferred to the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, where the presence of the brain tumor was confirmed. On January 30, 1960, he was removed under guard to the Montefiore Hospital, New York City, where he underwent surgery on February 2, 1960. The tumor was removed but as yet there has been no statement as to malignancy. The last hospital bulletin indicates his condition is satisfactory and his eyesight is improving.

On January 26, 1960, a parole hearing for Winston was held before the U. S. Board of Parole in Washington, D. C., and several known Communists and Communist sympathizers appeared at this hearing in Winston's behalf. Since the attorney representing Winston claimed that his briefcase containing petitions and signatures had been stolen, the Parole Board agreed to postpone the hearing for one week to enable him to duplicate the petitions.

Among the individuals appearing at the Parole hearing was Reverend Elder G. Hawkins of New York City, a strong supporter of Communist front organizations. Bureau files show that since 1940, Rev. Hawkins has been affiliated with, or has lent support to, ten organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as well as three other Communist front organizations. Following Rev. Hawkins return to New York, information was received that he plans to contact Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, the President's minister, to urge Rev. Elson to talk with the President regarding the possibility of a full parole for Winston. It was indicated that although Rev. Elson may not want to yield, Rev. Hawkins will "put the pressure on." (Liaison has been instructed to advise Rev. Elson of this possible contact by Rev. Hawkins and to confidentially advise him of Hawkins' subversive background.)

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On January 30, 1960, information was received from a confidential source of the New York Office that John Abt, attorney for the Communist Party and for Winston, stated that Director of Prisons James V. Bennett had agreed to the performing of the surgery on Winston at the Montefiore Hospital since he, Bennett, did not want to run the risk of having Winston die in a Federal penitentiary. According to Abt, Bennett is also alleged to have advised Roger Baldwin, an official of the American Civil Liberties Union, that Abt should make immediate application for a hardship parole for Winston which he, Bennett, would support. — INFORMANT CANNOT IDENTIFY AN INFORMANT OF FBI

Through a confidential source of the Washington Field Office which covers the activities of Marcus Goldman, it was learned that on January 28, 1960, Goldman contacted Bennett to determine what could be done for Winston. Bennett offered Goldman no encouragement, pointing out that it was not within his capacity to have Winston paroled, as this matter is within the province of the Board of Parole. Marcus Goldman has a long history of communist associations and is considered by the Communist Party as a "financial angel." Goldman has indicated that at an unspecified period in the past he had been on friendly terms with Bennett and that they used to visit each other. Goldman further stated that the last time he wrote to Bennett he did not receive a reply and that Bennett now has him, Goldman, sized up and does not want to be a friend of his.

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February 5, 1960

STUART SUTOR, ET AL.,
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY; THEFT OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; FEDERAL
FIREARMS ACT; NEUTRALITY MATTERS;
CONSPIRACY

On October 14, 1958, 317 weapons were stolen from the National Guard Armory at Canton, Ohio. Approximately one-half of these weapons were seized by Federal Officers at Morgantown, West Virginia, as they were being flown to Florida for eventual sale to forces of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Investigation by Bureau Agents revealed that this theft was plotted and engineered by henchmen of Sam Mannarino, well-known racketeer in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. Two of his principal lieutenants Joe Merola, former jewel thief and Norman Rothman a front man for American gambling interests in Cuba, were indicted along with the pilot of the plane, Stuart Sutor, and three other hoodlums from the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. They were charged with violations of Theft of Government Property, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, and Conspiracy.

On January 12, 1960, trial convened in U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before Visiting U. S. District Judge Rodger T. Foley of Judicial District, Las Vegas, Nevada. After a trial which involved the appearance of over 85 Government witnesses, all subjects were found guilty by the jury and on February 4, 1960, were sentenced by the court. Subjects Sutor, Merola, Rothman, Hanna, and Carlucci received 5-year prison terms. Joseph Giordano, one of the lesser figures received a 3-year term. In addition lengthy suspended sentences were imposed by the court on Sutor, Hanna, Carlucci, and Giordano.

The court immediately ordered all subjects remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, refusing bail and all motions by the defense for new trial. It is expected that the defense will immediately appeal this case.

62-93256-16

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 406

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 27, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference May 31, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:mvr
(2)

Not marked page-

9 ENCLOSURE

REC- 72

62-97152-174

24 JUN 2 1960

Memo to Mr. Belmont

52 JUN 6 1960

May 27, 1960

1 - Parsons
2 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Cotter

RE: HOWARD LEWIS RUNDQUIST
WILLIAM J. SHERGALIS, ET AL.
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

The case involves U. S. plane piloted by two Americans, Rundquist and Shergalis, which was shot down March 21, 1960, while trying to smuggle four Cubans out of that country with resulting arrest of Rundquist and Shergalis. FBI source in Miami advised March 22, 1960, that incident was staged by Castro agents to provide Castro with basis for renewed attacks against U. S. for allowing illegal flights to Cuba. On March 23, 1960, this hoax was exposed when Shergalis gave statement to U. S. Embassy admitting role as Castro agent and implicating various Cubans in U. S. and Cuba. We conducted intensive investigation in this matter and developed substantial evidence showing that Rundquist-Shergalis flight was, in fact, instigated by Castro agents. Miami reports of April 1, April 6, April 15, and May 6, 1960, covering our investigation, have been furnished to Department and other interested agencies.

On May 3, 1960, Federal Grand Jury at Miami, which was convened on April 6, 1960, returned indictments against Shergalis and Hector Garcia Soto (Cuban Air Force employee at Miami who served as intermediary between Shergalis and Cuban intelligence officials) charging them with violations of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Indictments were also returned against Shergalis and Rundquist charging violations of Federal Aviation Act, administered by Federal Aviation Agency, for failure to file proper flight plan. Shergalis is still in custody of Cuban officials in that country, Cuban Government having rejected U. S. request that Shergalis and Rundquist be extradited to face charges in this country. At time indictments were returned, Garcia was in Cuba and, therefore, indictments were sealed and bench warrants were issued for arrest of Shergalis and Garcia.

Garcia returned to Miami on afternoon of May 4, 1960, and was arrested by our Miami Office at Miami International Airport. Press release was issued SAC, Miami, concerning arrest and subsequently on same date Department issued press release concerning indictments of Shergalis, Garcia and Rundquist. Arraignment of Garcia was originally scheduled for May 6, 1960, but was postponed until May 20, at request of defense attorney. Bond for Garcia was set at $10,000 and on afternoon of May 6, 1960, bond was posted with money, we confidentially learned, which had been put up by Cuban Consul General in Miami.

INFO tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operation.

62-97856-174

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 408

Prior to indictments, Departmental Attorney William Kenney confidentially advised Miami Office on May 2, 1960, that he had recommended that, in addition to indictments against Shergalis and Garcia, indictments also be sought against four other individuals involved in this matter; namely, Carlos Hernandez Lopez (Cuban national serving as assistant to Garcia as Cuban Air Force purchasing agent in Miami), Armando Jose Asencio (American citizen of Cuban extraction who admittedly met with Shergalis on Garcia's behalf on several occasions prior to March 21 flight), Roberto Millares (Cuban national who was present at several meetings between Shergalis and Cuban representatives), and Roberto Fernandez Rodriguez (Cuban Army intelligence representative who accompanied Shergalis to Cuba in February, 1960, and introduced him to Cuban intelligence officials).

No information has been received by Bureau indicating that State Department exerted any influence on Justice Department to limit prosecutive action to Shergalis and Garcia. It appears Department concluded that evidence was insufficient to support prosecution of Hernandez Lopez, Millares and Fernandez Rodriguez. It appears there would be some substantial evidence concerning Asencio's involvement, including his own admissions; however, Department may have decided not to seek indictment against Asencio on basis he will be utilized as Government witness at any future trial held in this case. Asencio has been cooperative and on one occasion agreed to technical coverage of a meeting he had with Garcia and Hernandez Lopez in his car.

On April 28, 1960, Carlos Hernandez Lopez was found in criminal contempt in U. S. District Court in Miami for failure to appear before Grand Jury on April 13, 1960, in response to subpoena in connection with Grand Jury hearings in this matter. On the same day he was fined $100. On May 3, 1960, Hernandez Lopez again failed to appear at a Grand Jury session and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Hernandez Lopez is reported to be in Cuba at this time. We have not interjected ourselves in efforts to locate him on contempt charges.

On May 20, 1960, Garcia was arraigned in U. S. District Court, Miami, and pled not guilty. A request by his attorney that Garcia be allowed to go to Cuba for the weekend and return to Miami on May 23, 1960, was denied.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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May 26, 1960

DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR
MOTOR VEHICLES - FALSE REPORTS
SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS

The following is a summary of the prosecutions under the false report section of the Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles Statute.

Attached hereto is a thumbnail sketch of each of the cases which are pending prosecution at this time.

Since the U. S. Attorneys' conference early in April, 1960, prosecution has been authorized in 16 of these cases. Arrests were made in 15 of these cases and in one case, the subject Vincent Joseph Micel, Boston, Massachusetts, was permitted to surrender following the return of a true bill of indictment. The Micel violation actually occurred on January 26, 1960, and he was arrested by local authorities. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, deferred his prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of local charges. When local prosecution was subsequently discontinued, the case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1960.

There are also four cases pending in which prosecution was authorized prior to April, 1960.

On May 19, 1960, Donald David Kitch, Portland, Oregon, District Manager for Western Oil Company, who, on May 12, 1960, made a false report while seeing his boss off on a United Air Lines flight in Portland, Oregon, entered a plea of guilty in U. S. District Court. Sentence was not imposed pending the completion of a presentence investigation and subject was released on his own recognizance. This conviction brings the total number of convictions to 17 since the effective date of this statute, July 14, 1956. These convictions, with the exception of the Kitch conviction, in which sentence is not yet imposed, have resulted in 6 years actual sentences, 10 years probationary sentences and $2,750 in fines.

In summary, it is noted that convictions have been obtained in 17 cases and prosecution is pending in 19 cases.

Enclosure

62-97856-174
ENCLOSURE

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED
AFTER U. S. ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE

JAMES KNOX VAN ARSDALE III, an advertising executive in Sarasota, Florida, who on April 6, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Eastern Airlines plane just after departing Louisville, Kentucky, that he had a bomb in his possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on bond returnable at Louisville, Kentucky, and the trial date has not been set.

FRED Y. CRONK, who on April 4, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard a Continental Airlines plane just prior to its departure from Denver, Colorado, that other passengers had a bomb in their possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on $500 bond and no trial date has been set. Cronk is President, Cronk, Alexander and Associates, Inc., Petroleum Engineering Firm, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

WATERMAN F. BROWN, area representative for Bendix Aviation, Michigan City, Indiana, on April 11, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Lake Central Airlines plane en route to South Bend, Indiana, that he had a bomb in his possession. He was arrested April 12, 1960, and released on $2,000 bond. On April 15, 1960, the U. S. Attorney advised that Waterman's case would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in August, 1960.

JULIUS ROUDOLPH RADWANSKI, a sales engineer with the Wingate Construction Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who on April 13, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Columbus, Ohio, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on bond and on April 29, 1960, his attorney requested and was granted a delay until May 31, 1960, to file a motion to the information.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GRANT, employed as a tube bender, Apex Neon Sign Company, San Francisco, who on April 12, 1960, advised an airlines employee that a bomb was aboard a United Air Lines plane departing from the San Francisco International Airport, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on $500 bond and trial date had been set for May 10, 1960. He appeared in U. S. District Court, San Francisco, California, May 10, 1960, and entered a "not guilty" plea. He waived jury trial and trial has been set for June 9, 1960.

62-97852-174

ENCLOSURE

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ROBERT CAREY CLARK, a resident of Raytown, Missouri, employed as an engineer at Teletype Corporation, who on April 14, 1960, advised an airlines clerk at the Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 15,1960. Hearing held May 11, 1960, before U. S. Commissioner, who entered a finding of probable cause and subject released on $500 bond on own recognizance. On May 17, 1960, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised no trial date has been set and he has written to the Department for instructions.

JOHN PATRICK LANGAN, JR., bartender at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who on January 16, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb in his possession, was arrested April 19, 1960. No trial date has been set. Langan's father, John Patrick Langan, Sr., is a prominent South Orange, New Jersey, businessman who was an unsuccessful candidate for election to Congress in 1958.

JOSEPH ELDON TOOMEY, a dentist at Lompoc, California, who on April 22, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Los Angeles, California, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 25, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against Toomey in U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1960, and he is to be arraigned on June 6, 1960.

PETER JOSEPH DI RENZO, a used-car dealer at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, who on May 2, 1960, as he was preparing to board a plane at Warwick, Rhode Island, advised an airlines employee that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 2, 1960. He was released on $500 bond.

BARBARA NICHOLSON, a 16-year-old Milwaukee, Wisconsin, high school junior, who on April 26, 1960, made an anonymous call to an Ozark Airlines employee, Moline, Illinois, in which she alleged a bomb was aboard a plane scheduled to depart that evening, was arrested May 2, 1960, and released on $3,000 bond. No trial date has been set.

PATRICK WILLIAM MC CUNE, a salesman, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Fresno, California, who on April 27, 1960, advised an airlines employee that his wife may have placed a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 5, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against McCune in U. S. District Court, Fresno, California, May 24, 1960. Arraignment date has not been set and may be delayed several weeks because of heavy court calendar.

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JOSEPH ROSENBERG, a 41-year-old concert violinist, on May 12, 1960, made a false bomb threat regarding a Pan American jet airliner at Idlewild Airport, New York City. He was arrested May 12, 1960, and arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner, Brooklyn, New York, where he waived preliminary hearing and was released on $1,000 bond.

IRWIN SAMSON GIELGUD, a member of the Writers Guild of America and script writer for documentary-type films, on May 16, 1960, made a statement "Be careful of that, its explosives" to a stewardess aboard an American Airlines plane, Los Angeles, California, when the stewardess started to move subject's suitcase. Prosecution authorized May 17, 1960, and subject taken into custody by Bureau Agents at Wichita Falls, Texas, same date, arraigned before U. S. Commissioner, and released on $500 bond returnable to Los Angeles.

VINCENT JOSEPH MICEL, Boston, Massachusetts, sales promotion manager of Kennedy Clothiers, Inc., a large chain with stores in New England, on January 26, 1960, made a false bomb threat aboard an American Airlines plane at Boston. The subject was arrested by Massachusetts State Police, January 26, 1960, but local prosecution was subsequently discontinued. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, who had deferred rendering a prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of the local prosecution, presented the case to a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, May 19, 1960, and a true bill was returned, May 23, 1960. This subject was not arrested by Bureau Agents following the return of the indictment since the Assistant U. S. Attorney notified subject's attorney of the indictment and permitted the subject to surrender voluntarily.

ARCHIBALD REGINALD DEWAR, operator of the Commercial Maintenance Service, Las Vegas, Nevada, and who advised he had been a congregational servant in the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect, on May 24, 1960, made a false statement to a stewardess on a Trans World Airlines flight, number 514, San Francisco, California, when she was removing a box from a package rack above him to the effect, "Be careful, it is a bomb." Dewar was arrested by Bureau Agents on May 24, 1960, and was to be arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner in San Francisco, California.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED
PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1960

JULIUS G. STAFF, employed by J. G. Shoes, New York, New York, who on June 23, 1958, advised the stewardess aboard a Trans World Airlines plane which had just departed from New York City that a bomb was aboard the plane, was indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Newark, New Jersey, April 17, 1959. Staff entered a plea of not guilty and due to a crowded court calendar, no trial date has been set. This matter has been followed closely with the U. S. Attorney and the Department and the potentially adverse effect of the delay on successful prosecution has been pointed out. At our specific request the Department instructed the U. S. Attorney in late March, 1960, to seek an early trial date in the matter. By letter April 27, 1960, the Newark Office has advised that the U. S. Attorney has been attempting contact with Staff's attorney, Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, in order to arrange a trial date.

RAYMOND JACOB OTTEN, an unemployed paint chemist, who commented to a passenger aboard a United Air Lines plane which had just departed from Chicago, Illinois, that "the mad bomber is aboard," entered a plea of not guilty March 1, 1960, and trial was scheduled for March 21, 1960. Otten who is an epileptic has suffered epileptic seizures since his plea was entered and has been granted two continuances. Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised May 17, 1960, that subject had filed a motion to dismiss and the Government's answer to this motion is due on May 23, 1960. A hearing on the motion is set for May 27, 1960, and the trial date for this case is now set for May 31, 1960.

LYNDEN KEITH MELLINGER, field engineer at Signode Steel Strapping Company, Chicago, Illinois, who advised an airlines clerk at Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, entered a plea of not guilty on April 4, 1960. Trial was scheduled for April 21, 1960, and on that date his attorney filed a motion to dismiss the information. On May 19, 1960, the motion to dismiss the information was denied in U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, and the case continued to June 16, 1960.

PETER WILSON ASKEW, who advised an airlines clerk at New York City that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb with him, was arrested March 19, 1960. Trial date has been set for June 6, 1960. Askew was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army as a first lieutenant on March 17, 1960.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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May 26, 1960

VOTER REGISTRATION CASES
UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

The Civil Rights Division has requested the delivery of demand letters to registration officials and subsequent inspections and copying of voter registration records in eight counties and parishes in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana. The desired records were made available in South Carolina and Georgia.

In Louisiana a suit has been filed in Federal Court against the Attorney General, Mr. Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., and the Director of the FBI alleging Titles 3 and 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 are unconstitutional and requests an injunction enjoining the Attorney General and the FBI from proceeding under the Act. United States District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Shreveport, Louisiana, signed an order on May 25, 1960, directing the Attorney General, Acting Assistant Attorney General Ryan and the Director to show cause at 9:30 a.m., June 20, 1960, why preliminary interlocutory injunction should not be granted. Judge Dawkins also signed a temporary restraining order to be effective until June 20, 1960.

In Alabama, in one instance, an injunction has been issued by Judge James A. Hare of the Fourth Judicial Circuit which covers Wilcox County, Alabama. This requires clarification of the Act before granting permission to inspect and copy voter registration records. The Attorney General, Mr. Ryan, plus the Special Agent in Charge of the Mobile Office and the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, are named in the injunction. No reply has been received to the demand letter in a second investigation although one has been promised on June 6, 1960.

62-77856-194
ENCLOSURE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT
RICHARD KENNETH KAUFMAN-VICTIM
EXTORTION, 5-26-60

Richard Kaufman, a student at Syracuse University, New York and son of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided during the trial of the Apalachin hoodlums, on 3-1-60, received an anonymous threatening phone call. The unknown caller made reference to victim's father and threatened "Just wait until we get hold of you." Kaufman received another call of a similar nature on 4-4-60 and on 4-5-60 received the first of 4 threatening letters, all postmarked Syracuse, New York. The last of these communications bore an April 12, 1960, date.

AUSA Kenneth Ray of the Northern District of New York, has indicated letters coupled with previous phone calls constituted a violation of the Federal Extortion Statute and his opinion was concurred in by the Department on April 8, 1960.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by our Albany Office in an effort to identify and locate the extortionist. To date, no positive information has been obtained, and no suspects have been developed. Of interest, however, is the fact that the rumors pervails among fellow students, faculty members, and advisors of the victim that he prepared the communications in question. While no direct evidence corroborating these rumors has been uncovered, writing paper and envelopes similar to that used in one of the communications found in the victim's room.

The Department has requested copies of all investigative reports. Judge Kaufman will be confidentially advised of the facts developed by our investigation, after which the reports will be disseminated to the Department.

HAS:mlr
(8)

62-92858-174
ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 416

May 27, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
ADOLPH COORS, III - VICTIM
KIDNAPING; EXTORTION

Intensive investigation is being continued in this case with two principal objectives—the location and apprehension of Joseph Corbett, Jr., the prime suspect in this case who is carried as one of our ten most wanted fugitives, and the development of evidence to positively identify Corbett as Coors' abductor.

In our program acquainting the public with our interest in Corbett, material has been prepared and transmitted to the field which will be furnished to all newspapers in the United States. In our specialized circularization of persons and businesses with whom Corbett would most likely have contact, we have sent letters and Wanted Flyers to all individuals engaged in the prescribing and dispensing of eyeglasses, including contact lenses, as Corbett's eyesight requires that he wear glasses at all times.

The special squad in the Denver Division is currently engaged in investigation in the mountain area to the west and northwest of Denver with the objective of obtaining some information as to the site of a planned hide-out where the abductor would have taken Coors and indications as to where Coors' body could have been left.

62-97852-174
ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 417

May 26, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES, ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. We completed an extensive investigation which determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams with several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes to finance properties which Ledes purchased.

The attorney for subject Abrams advised his client not to talk to us. The attorney for Ledes, James M. Mc Inerney, refused to make Ledes available for interview unless he, Mc Inerney, is present. We informed the Department and suggested that they consider calling Ledes before a Federal Grand Jury or interviewing him themselves in Mc Inerney's presence.

On May 13, 1960, Roger Connor, Executive Assistant to Assistant Attorney General Wilkey, advised that Joseph Abrams had been brought down from Danbury, Connecticut, Federal Correctional Institution to Washington, D. C., for appearance before a Federal Grand Jury here. The Grand Jury presentation by three Department attorneys started that date and is currently continuing. Leads growing out of the Grand Jury hearings are being received and are currently outstanding in Washington Field Office, New York, Atlanta and Miami. These matters are being given immediate and continuous attention.

62-97852-174

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 418

May 26, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND
DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959

Since February 2, 1960, when the Attorney General advised the agreement had been reached between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to this new labor law, 71 cases have been referred to us by the Criminal Division for investigation and 41 have been completed. Of the 3 cases received this week, two had been forwarded to the Criminal Division by the Department of Labor, which makes a total of 31 cases received from the Criminal Division upon referral from the Department of Labor.

These investigations involve (1) embezzlement of union funds, (2) convicted felons holding union office and (3) deprivation of rights of union members by force or violence. They are instituted only upon receipt of specific requests from the Criminal Division. The Department will render decisions as to prosecution. Top priority investigations have been ordered and close deadlines have been set.

In addition, there are 170 cases under investigation concerning the prohibition in the new law against communists holding union office. what is status of these cases?

By memorandum dated May 24, 1960, the Criminal Division forwarded us a copy of Labor Department's instructions to its field installations relative to procedures to be followed in handling complaints under the captioned law. These procedures are in agreement with revisions suggested by the Department of Justice and are designed to implement the Memorandum of Understanding which constitutes a general delegation of responsibility to Justice in the six specified areas covered by the Memorandum of Understanding.

memo. requested Yes

62-91856-174
ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 419

May 27, 1960

ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY SUBCOMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
ESTES KEFAUVER, CHAIRMAN

Recently Senator Kefauver's Committee requested the Bureau to conduct name checks on 304 individuals reportedly associated with the boxing industry. Several of these names were duplicated on a prior request for a name check by Senator Kefauver's Committee. It appeared that the Committee might be conducting a fishing expedition by submitting such an extensive list. Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Department to answer the Committee's request.

On May 25, 1960, William G. Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, telephonically advised that following a contact with the Kefauver Committee on that date the original request for name checks on 304 individuals had been reduced to a request for name checks on 30 individuals. Of these 30, Mr. Hundley pointed out that where any individual was the subject of pending prosecution, such as Frankie Carbo, it would be unnecessary for the Bureau to search its files concerning that individual. Mr. Hundley also advised the Committee representatives that it would not be possible in every instance to make name checks on an expeditious basis while the hearings were being conducted inasmuch as the time factor in making the name checks would depend upon the number of references involved. Mr. Hundley is sending a memorandum to the Bureau in the immediate future listing the names which the Committee has now requested be checked.

Upon receipt of Mr. Hundley's memorandum listing the names, the names will be checked and appropriate summaries prepared.

62-97852-174
ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 420

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 12, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK
1 P.M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1967

Miss Gandy has advised that in connection with Mr. Hoover's luncheon meeting with the Acting Attorney General tomorrow, it would be helpful if we could set forth for the Director's information any items which might come up for discussion.

The attached data prepared by the various Divisions throughout the Bureau may be helpful to Mr. Hoover in connection with the luncheon meeting.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

REW:par
(7)

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

62-222456-179

REC 27

5 FEB 2 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

10 ENCLOSURE

226

62 FEB 11 1967

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 421

Budget

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 422

FBI BUDGET REQUEST - FISCAL YEAR 1968

The Bureau's request for 1968 totals $186,574,000. It will provide for a personnel staff totaling 15,780 (6,638 agents and 9,142 clerks). The request makes provision for an increase of 569 full-year employees (106 agents and 463 clerks) when compared to 1967.

Of the additional employees, 165 (100 agents and 65 clerks) are for assignment to the field to assist in the handling of a heavy volume of civil rights work. (This is the second increment of a total increase of 300 agents and attendant clerical staff and equipment previously ordered by the President for civil rights work over a three-year period to be implemented at the rate of 100 agents a year.) The remaining 404 employees (6 agents and 398 clerks) are for assignment at our headquarters, the bulk to be utilized to handle the tremendous increase in name and fingerprint checks being received.

The request of $186,574,000 for 1968 is an increase of $4,249,000 when compared to the total requirements for the current fiscal year 1967 which includes $175,465,000 already appropriated and by a supplemental request totaling $6,860,000 brought about by costs growing out of new legislation increasing our payroll costs ($5,250,000) and by new legislation increasing the costs we must pay to transfer employees to meet the needs of the service ($1,610,000).

Most careful consideration was given to our request for additional personnel in 1968. We are absorbing much work and will endeavor to make further absorptions. When confronted with a one-million increase in fingerprint receipts, a 43% increase in name checks, a heavy amount of civil rights and other work, we have no alternative but to ask for additional manpower if we are to meet our responsibilities in these areas.

The Bureau's growing work is not limited to these particular areas by any means. The work of the FBI Laboratory mounted to a new all-time peak during the fiscal year 1966, numerous criminal classifications reached new highs, and our work in matters vital to the internal security of the country has continued to increase. We are going to do our best to handle the mounting work in these areas with our existing staff. In addition, new items of legislation continue to be passed adding to our work.

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Page 423

Indicative of our heavy volume of work is the fact that as of January 1, 1967, pending investigative matters throughout the field totaled 150,189, with 5% in a delinquent status. At that time, the average individual assignment in the field was nearly 26 matters as compared with 20 at that time in 1961.

OTHER WORK LOAD VOLUMES
FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966

Fiscal Year	Investigative Matters Received	Fingerprint Checks	Name Checks	Laboratory Examinations
1966	718,850	6,964,816	2,426,665	284,304
1965	696,477	5,884,986	1,699,361	276,383
Increases (1966)	22,373 3%	1,079,830 18%	727,304 43%	7,921 3%

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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Special Investigative Division

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION

During the past few months the Department has launched into a program of review of past, current, and contemplated prosecutions to determine if such cases have been materially affected by the use of electronic listening devices. This has required the establishment of special microphone indices at Bureau Headquarters and voluminous correspondence with various field divisions to determine if individuals listed in the Department's inquiries were covered by FBI microphones. With regard to listed individuals on whom we have had some form of microphone coverage, we are so advising the Department and pertinent logs, together in some cases with other supporting material, are being obtained from the field for review by Departmental attorneys.

The Department made public the fact that such a review was under way in the filing of a memorandum with the Supreme Court by the Solicitor General in the Joseph Schipani case, November 30, 1966.

Set forth as follows are the brief circumstances regarding individual prosecutive situations in which, to date, the Department has made disclosures to various courts regarding the FBI's use of electronic listening devices of pertinence to those prosecutions.

Joseph Frank Schipani

Schipani is a New York hoodlum and a member of La Cosa Nostra who was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined $12,500 for violation of the income tax laws for the years 1956 through 1960. In response to the Department's request, they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Schipani was covered by an electronic surveillance. This electronic surveillance was not directly on Schipani but was in an office frequented by top La Cosa Nostra racket figures. On November 30, 1966, the Solicitor General requested the Supreme Court to vacate the judgment regarding Schipani of the Court of Appeals and remand the case to the District Court for a new trial. On December 12, 1966, the Supreme Court complied with the request of the Solicitor General. This was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General, as were all of the following unless otherwise specified.

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Louis J. Taglianetti

The Department on December 27, 1966, filed a motion to remand in the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in the Louis J. Taglianetti appeal from the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. Taglianetti, a member of the Raymond Patriarca "family" of La Cosa Nostra, was indicted on February 26, 1963, for income tax evasion for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958. He was found guilty on September 16, 1966. Taglianetti appealed but no brief had yet been filed.

The Department's motion indicated Taglianetti's conversations had been monitored by microphone surveillance at the place of business of a close associate (Raymond Patriarca) where Taglianetti and others met and that this establishment was being utilized for purposes connected with organized crime. On various occasions between March, 1962, when this microphone was installed with trespass under general authority of the Attorney General, until 1965, Taglianetti's conversations related to his income tax indictment. None of the information was used in evidence or was the source of leads to any evidence in the case.

The Department's motion noted that Taglianetti's case was within the ambit of the Supreme Court's decision in the Black case, decided November 7, 1966. The distinguishing feature between the two is the intrusion upon attorney-client conversations in the Black case, for which the Supreme Court vacated the conviction and granted a new trial. The Department's reasons for the motion to remand in Taglianetti was for the limited purpose of enabling the District Court to examine the facts and to determine whether Taglianetti's conviction should stand or a new trial be ordered.

The defense has now filed a motion for new trial claiming that, "The Government, having tasted the forbidden fruit of its illegal bugging and having withheld all knowledge thereof from the defendant, his counsel and the trial judge, cannot now preserve the conviction thus obtained because such forbidden fruit failed to produce a sweet taste." Hearings on these motions have not yet been scheduled.

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FRANK DE NIRO, JR.
MICHAEL DE NIRO
LOUIS DE NIRO

The De Niro brothers were convicted 8/23/65 of conspiring to defraud the U. S. in evading estate taxes. They have appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance from 2/19/64 to 6/16/64 in the office of the National Cigarette Service, Youngstown, Ohio, a vending machine company, operated by the De Niros. In response to the Department's request 10/14/66 we disclosed the circumstances of this surveillance to them by letter 10/18/66, and made available for review the surveillance logs. No information from this source was disseminated outside the Bureau.

The Department subsequently disclosed to the Court of Appeals by memorandum the existance of our microphone surveillance. Considerable reluctance was displayed by the Department to including in this memorandum our general authority for installation of electronic surveillances. They did not clearly record the dates concerning the manner in which the Department requested and was advised of our coverage. Our protests were clearly outlined in correspondence to the Department before this memorandum was filed. Ultimately our authority was recorded as a footnote. This microphone was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General.

Frank Peter Balistrieri

Balistrieri, the "boss" of Milwaukee's La Cosa Nostra "family," and as such the leader of organized crime in that area, was brought to trial in United States District Court, Springfield, Illinois, during October, 1966, on the basis of an indictment charging evasion of Federal income taxes. An early issue in this action was our microphone coverage of Balistrieri and certain of his associates. Microphone coverage had been established on Balistrieri's office, in an apartment maintained by his paramour, and in the office of hoodlum attorney Dominic Frinzi, all in Milwaukee, for various periods between 1961 and 1965. These installations were all made in line with general departmental authorization as outlined in the Department's memorandum filed with the Supreme Court in the Black case.

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The defense has made a motion to suppress, based on this electronic coverage. After hearing testimony regarding these installations, including testimony of Bureau personnel, and reviewing logs of the coverage in question, the judge instructed that the trial should be commenced, with the defense having the right to renew its mortion after the trial, in the event evidence presented warrants such a proceedings.

Trial was undertaken on 10/17/66. On 11/29/66 Defense Attorney Walsh suffered a heart attack and further trial proceedings have been deferred until March 1, 1967. None of the information produced by this microphone was utilized in obtaining the indictment of Balistrieri.

Ronald David Carabbia

Carabbia was convicted 6/21/65 for violation of wagering tax laws and has appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance at the Modern News Center and Novelties Company, Youngstown, from 1/22/62 until 3/22/62. Carabbia and his brothers operated a gambling game at this location. Activities covered by this surveillance included gambling with numerous participants. The voices of the individuals covered were never identified. It could not be determined if the appellant was or was not present during the operation of this source.

In response to the Department's inquiry, we disclosed to them by letter dated 11/1/66 the circumstances of this surveillance and made available for review all surveillance logs. By letter dated 1/9/67, the Department indicated its intention to disclose this microphone surveillance by memorandum to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. In three letters we have advised the Department of the brief operation of this source and that the individuals covered were never identified. The Department's proposed memorandum to the court notes, "There is a substantial question whether any conversations in which appellant participated were even monitored." In spite of this, the Department apparently feels it must disclose this surveillance. The Department failed to include our general authorization for installation of electronic surveillances over our protests. We feel that at the very least the general authorization of the Department should be in all briefs going to courts so there can be no accusation that the Bureau was operating in an uncontrolled and unrestrained manner.

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Jack T. Rainwater

Jack T. Rainwater has conducted a large-scale numbers operation in the Miami, Florida area. He and six associates were convicted of state gambling violations in Florida courts based upon evidence furnished by the Internal Revenue Service and testimony of Internal Revenue Service agents.

In response to the Department's request they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Rainwater and one of his associates who also was convicted in state court, were monitored by an electronic surveillance. Neither of these individuals were the direct subject of an electronic surveillance.

On January 11, 1967, the Solicitor General disclosed to the Supreme Court that an electronic device had been utilized by Federal agents in the Rainwater matter.

Our installation in this matter was made under general authority of the Attorney General. Information from this source was disseminated to Internal Revenue Service who in turn disseminated to local authorities.

Charles Joseph Battaglia, Jr.

Battaglia is a Tucson, Arizona, La Cosa Nostra member who was closely affiliated with Joseph Bonanno a former La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member. A microphone for criminal intelligence purposes had been maintained on him under general Departmental authority. He was arrested by Bureau Agents for violation of the Hobbs Act in March, 1965, as a result of making threats in an effort to force a Tucson firm to utilize his vending machines. Following the granting of several continuances the trial judge in Federal District Court ordered Battaglia to appear for trial on the morning of January 11, 1967. The Department advised that they intended to inform the judge that Battaglia had been covered by microphone surveillances, but that the coverage had no bearing on the evidence to be produced in substantiation of the criminal charges against Battaglia. The Department further advised

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they were going to recommend that the judge proceed with the trial and at the conclusion thereof, if the judge feels it necessary, a hearing will be held to determine the validity of the Department's claim regarding the microphone evidence.

A hearing on this motion is scheduled for Monday, January 16, 1967, in Tucson, Arizona.

Edward L. Levinson, et. al., Civil Suit

On December 10, 1965, Edward Levinson, at that time one of the owners of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, filed a $6,000,000 damage suit (later reduced to $4,200,000) against four Bureau Agents, charging invasion of privacy and asking injunctive relief against further invasion by use of electronic listening devices. Levinson filed a similar suit against the Central Telephone Company of Las Vegas and certain of its employees.

The case has recently been taken over personally by Assistant Attorney General Barefoot Sanders who is presently reviewing all of the material in connection with preparing a response to plaintiff's motions. No date has been set for trial in matter. The Bureau has been pressing the Department to take depositions in this case from such major hoodlums as Meyer Lansky and Gerardo Catena who have hidden interests in the Fremont Hotel.

Fred B. Black, Jr.

Fred B. Black, Jr., named as being hired by front men in Las Vegas to represent their interests in Washington, D. C., where Black was alleged to have influence, was convicted on May 5, 1965, of evading income taxes for the period of 1956 through 1959. After a number of appeals he petitioned the Supreme Court for issuance of a writ of certiorari which was denied on May 4, 1966.

On May 24, 1966, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall filed a memorandum with the Supreme Court reporting a listening device had been placed in Black's hotel suite in 1963, but

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none of the evidence used in Black's trial was obtained as a result of the listening device. The Supreme Court on June 13, 1966, ordered a response by the Department to questions raised by the Court with regard to the initial memorandum filed by the Department which was answered on July 13, 1966, by supplemental memorandum.

This memorandum indicated the listening device, installed with trespass under general Departmental authorization had monitored conversations of Black and his attorney.

The United States Supreme Court on November 7, 1966, vacated the income tax conviction and granted a new trial, which will not be set until after the Robert Baker trial.

.....

To date, the Bureau has received over 1,000 names of individuals of prosecutive interest for a determination if such subjects have been covered by FBI microphones. A number of problems have resulted.

One problem which has been encountered, and which can be expected to be even more serious in the future, is the lack of identifying data accompanying the names of individuals on whom the Department has made inquiry in these matters. For example, one list recently received included 475 names, in some cases with a minimum of identifying data and in others with no identifying data at all. In order that an accurate determination can be made whether an individual in question has, in fact, been covered by one of our microphones, it will be necessary that the Department provide adequate identifying data when submitting these names for review.

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An attendant problem has arisen in certain inquiries in which the Department has made unreasonable requests for such reviews on extremely short notice. One of these involved a request for the results of the review later the same day it was received. Thoroughness and accuracy, of absolute necessity in this type review, make extremely rapid checks such as this in most cases impossible, and at best, a very dangerous procedure.

With regard to those situations in which the Department has made disclosures to the various courts, continuing reluctance has been evidenced on their part to inform the court of the fact that the installation in question has been utilized by the FBI under either specific authority from the Attorney General, or under the general Departmental authority which was granted. The Department has been repeatedly reminded of their reluctance in these individual situations.

The volume involved in this project has caused a decided strain on the Bureau in processing these numerous inquiries to date, and these problems become magnified when the enormity of the entire project is assessed, in view of indications by the Department that the full review may encompass as many as 30,000 names.

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SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FUGITIVE SECTION

Cassius Marcellus Clay

Cassius Clay, world's heavyweight boxing champion and Black Muslim, earlier this year filed a claim as a conscientious objector and more recently has applied to his draft board at Louisville, Kentucky, for a ministerial deferment as a minister of the Black Muslim religion. After a very extensive investigation by the Bureau, Clay's draft board denied his claim as a conscientious objector and placed him in a 1-A classification. Since the board's vote was unanimous, he has no further appeal as a conscientious objector. His ministerial deferment request will now have to be considered by his local board which our sources indicate will meet in the next few days. If the local board denies this request, Clay has the right to appeal.

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SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
FEDERAL JUDGESHIP INVESTIGATIONS

ALFRED BURKA: On 1/11/67 we initiated an investigation of Alfred Burka, a District of Columbia attorney who is being considered for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Previous applicant investigation in 1953, which was favorable concerning Burka, showed his father was indicted in 1944 for violation of the Internal Revenue Code but the case was not prosecuted. Current investigation of Burka is pending.

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER: Gardner, a District of Columbia attorney, is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Investigation completed 1/12/67 was favorable except in 1965 and 1966 income tax liens totaling $6,828.54 were filed against him by the District of Columbia and the Federal Government for delinquent income taxes. These accounts have now been paid.

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN: Korman is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. He has been Assistant Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia since 1937. Investigation of Korman, which has been completed was favorable.

FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE: He is a candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. We completed investigation of him 1/9/67 and it was favorable.

HAROLD FRANK REIS: Reis is Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. He is a candidate for a judgeship on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. He is a Kennedy supporter and has been the cause of discord between the Department and the Bureau concerning electronic surveillance matters.

Attached are background memoranda concerning the above individuals.

Enclosures (5)

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Mr. Gale 1/11/67

W. V. Cleveland

ALFRED BURKA
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of Alfred Burka, who is under consideration for appointment as Judge of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Burka, aged 38, was born in Washington, D. C., and received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1951. He served in the United States Army from 1951 to 1953 when he was honorably released as a First Lieutenant. He served as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia 1953 to 1955 and since 1955 has been engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia and Bethesda, Maryland. He also served as Assistant States Attorney for Montgomery County, Maryland, from 1952 to 1955. This was part-time employment.

We conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of Burka in 1953 when he was under consideration for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney. That investigation was favorable concerning Burka. Our inquiries disclosed, however, that his father, Israel S. Burka, and others were indicted by a Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., in December, 1954, for violation of the Internal Revenue Code because they failed to maintain proper records in respect to the sale and distribution of distilled spirits. It was also indicated that the defendants had listed addresses of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that such addresses were fictitious. It was also shown they had listed names of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that these people could not be identified. An offer of $4,000 was submitted by the defendants in compromise of civil and criminal liabilities. The compromise offer was accepted and the case was nol-prossed. Israel S. Burka also had a record of 38 traffic violations between

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

JFC:jmm
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1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Connell

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1933 and 1947 for which he forfeited sums ranging in amounts from $4 to $12. (77-88541)

Bureau files also show that in September, 1957, Alfred Burka, while Assistant United States Attorney, called upon the Director to pay his respects. He stated he had always held the Bureau in high esteem and he had very kind words to say about his contacts with our local office. In October, 1957, while serving as Assistant United States Attorney, he requested that the Director autograph a copy of the book "The FBI Story," for him and also give him an autographed photograph. His request was granted. (94-4-39-12248)

ACTION:

The field has been instructed to bring the previous investigation of Burka up to date. Appropriate memorandum will be submitted upon completion of our current inquiries.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 1/3/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
ASSOCIATE JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of William Courtleigh Gardner, who is under consideration for appointment as Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Background data furnished by the Department indicates Gardner, aged 49, was born in Springfield, Ohio. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946. He received his A.B. degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1948 and his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1951. From 1951 to the present he reportedly has practiced law in Washington, D. C. Gardner listed membership in various bar associations and civic organizations including present membership in the District of Columbia Special Police Trial Board.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Gardner.

ACTION:

The investigation of Gardner has been initiated. Appropriate memorandum will be submitted upon its completion.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Connell

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Mr. Gale 12/14/66

W. V. Cleveland

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Investigation of Milton Daniel Korman, who is under consideration for appointment to the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed.

BACKGROUND:

Korman, aged 62, received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1925. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, (D. C.), from 1928 to 1931, operated a taxicab company in Virginia 1931 to 1934 and thereafter practiced law in Washington, D. C., until 1937. From 1937 to date he has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel in D. C., and during the past year was Acting Corporation Counsel until the appointment of Charles T. Duncan, October, 1966.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

A Departmental Applicant investigation conducted concerning Korman in 1962, when he was being considered for a judicial position in D. C., was generally favorable; however, several individuals stated Korman was inclined to be dominating, loud, and blustering.

RESULTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION:

The previous investigation has been brought up to date. Numerous individuals including judges of the D. C. Court of General Sessions and United States District Court, the United States Attorney, D. C. Commissioners Walter Tobriner and John B. Duncan; Charles Duncan, present Corporation Counsel; and local bar officials recommended Korman. He was described as a very competent attorney who is exceptionally well versed in the laws of the District of Columbia and fully qualified for a judicial position.

Korman was also recommended by several Congressmen, who are members of the House District of Columbia Committee, including Thomas G

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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(1) - Mr. Connell

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Abernethy (Dem.), Mississippi, and Joel T. Broyhill (Rep.), Virginia.

Numerous professional associates and acquaintances who recommended Korman pointed out that in the 1960's Korman, as an Assistant Corporation Counsel, was placed in a position of having to defend segregation in the D. C. public schools because the laws at that time provided for a segregated school system. They stated because of this some individuals unjustifiably criticized Korman feeling he was too vigorous in defending segregation in the schools. These associates pointed out that Korman, as a member of the Corporation Counsel's Office, was obligated to defend the position of the District of Columbia at the time and was only doing his job. They further stated that Korman is not prejudiced in racial matters and if appointed judge would handle such matters fairly and without bias.

Korman was recommended by Negro attorneys as well as H. Carl Moultire, President, D. C. chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Sterling Tucker, Executive Director of the Washington Urban League. Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, Washington, D. C., who has limited knowledge of Korman, stated he would neither recommend or oppose Korman's appointment.

Korman was also recommended by representatives of the various religious faiths in Washington, D. C., with the exception of Rabbi Korman Gerstenfeld. Korman was a member of Rabbi Gerstenfeld's congregation until approximately 1962. Rabbi Gerstenfeld stated Korman, when a member of his congregation, was arrogant, uncongenial and created dissension among the members of the congregation. He said he does not feel Korman possesses judicial temperament and would not recommend him for a judicial position. Rabbi Gerstenfeld, however, stated he has had very limited contact with Korman for the past 14 years.

ACTION:

Reports containing the results of the investigation of Korman are being furnished to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 1/5/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The investigation of Fred Louis McIntyre, candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed with the exception of one agency record check.

We have brought up to date prior applicant type investigations of McIntyre conducted in 1950 and 1953. These investigations were favorable. McIntyre, aged 47, received his A.B. degree in 1948 and his LL.B. degree in 1950 from George Washington University. McIntyre was employed by the National Security Resources Board from 1950 to 1951; by the Defense Production Administration from 1951 to 1953; as an Assistant U. S. Attorney in the District of Columbia from 1953 to 1961 when he resigned to accept appointment as counsel for the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate, which position he presently holds. He has been a member of the District of Columbia Bar in good standing since November 3, 1950. He served in the United States Air Force from 1941 to 1946.

Senators and Representatives on the Senate and House District of Columbia Committees respectively, U. S. Court of Appeals and Federal District Court Judges, D. C. Court of General Sessions Judges, District Commissioners, bar association officials, local attorneys who have opposed applicant in court, civil rights and religious leaders, neighbors and social acquaintances highly recommended applicant for a judicial position. They stated he has a judicial temperament and would be impartial and unbiased in his decisions. His legal associates stated they have been impressed with applicant's emotional stability and his competence as a lawyer. They noted that he has had extensive experience before the various courts in the District of Columbia. His legal ethics were not questioned and his character, reputation, associates, and loyalty were stated to be above reproach.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
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1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

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Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Fred Louis McIntyre

ACTION:

The reports of the current investigation are being sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The remaining agency check is being expedited and the results of this check will be sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General promptly upon receipt.

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Mr. Gale 1/5/67

W. V. Cleveland

HAROLD FRANK REIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorandum of 1/3/67 advising that the Deputy Attorney General's Office had requested a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check on Reis and it was understood Reis is being considered for a judicial appointment to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. An up to date name check has been completed on Reis and disclosed the following pertinent information.

BACKGROUND: Reis was born on 7/22/10 in New York City. His parents were born in Russia and became naturalized citizens. He received a B.S. degree from City College of New York in 1937 and a LL.B. degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1940. He was first employed by the Department on 8/29/41 as an attorney in the Criminal Division. He resigned 9/21/42 and was again appointed an attorney in the Office of Alien Property 5/3/43. He subsequently served in in the Office of Legal Counsel and was appointed first assistant in that office on 8/31/60. On 2/1/61 he was designated Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel. He has served in his present position as Executive Assistant to the Attorney General since March, 1965.

RESULTS OF PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS: Reis was first investigated by the Bureau in 1942 at the request of the Department and that investigation was brought up to date in 1963. In 1960 we conducted an Atomic Energy Act applicant investigation of him in connection with his access to restricted Atomic Energy data. The Department is in possession of the reports of the above investigations.

Our investigation in 1942 disclosed that while Reis was at the City College of New York in 1933 he was listed as a member of the Politics Club which was reported as being headed by two boys associated with communist activities at the college. Reis's membership in this club was not verified and it was reported that the heads of the organization were known to put down the names of persons who were not members and not to put down the names of persons who were members.

Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

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Memorandum to Mr. Cale
Re: Harold Frank Reis

In 1942 Reis was classified by his draft board as 3-A because of the dependency of his mother. His draft file contained an affidavit by a physician, who was a relative, to the effect that due to a congenital heart disease Reis should not engage in any strenuous physical effort. Several persons interviewed in 1942 said Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Reis told another individual he was perfectly healthy. Reis never served in the Armed Forces and on 8/22/42, after a physical examination at an induction center, Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of chronic, valvular heart disease, rheumatic, and was classified 4-F.

Two of the individuals listed by Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers Guild which has been cited as a communist front.

Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938 and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. Although the communists put forth efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State they succeeded in capturing only the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the party.

OTHER REFERENCES TO REIS IN BUREAU FILES: On a press release of the Department announcing Reis's appointment as First Assistant in the Office of Legal Counsel the Director noted that Reis was the individual who selected Department representatives to accompany him (Reis) to a State Department conference in Puerto Rico ignoring the FBI. Reis was designated by the Attorney General in February, 1965, to serve as his alternate on the Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and as his alternate on the Presidents Council on Equal Opportunity. The Director noted concerning this designation of Reis to "watch this carefully as Reis is inclined to throw his weight around. H." On a background memorandum regarding Reis dated 6/21/66 the Director noted that Reis was "another foul ball. H."

A highly confidential source advised on 6/22/65 that Harry Wachtel, Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights which furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases, told Reverend Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that he was to meet with Harold Reis who was described as "our best friend up there." This information was not approved for dissemination to the Department and has not previously been disseminated.

In a memorandum 10/10/66 to the Acting Attorney General, which was read by him but not retained by the Department, his attention was brought to the procedures being followed in connection with requests made by the Bureau for approval by him of technical surveillancescommonly known as wire taps. In this memorandum it was

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pointed out that Mr. Reis had wanted to know the basis on which wire tap continuation requests were sent to the Department every six months. It was pointed out that the procedure was based on the suggestion of former Attorney General Katzenbach and that former Attorney General Katzenbach had approved all of the continuation requests with the exception of one that was used in coverage of Martin Luther King which had been approved by former Attorney General Kennedy. Katzenbach declined to authorize the continuation of the wire tap on King. It was pointed out that previously highly sensitive matters of this kind were supposedly known in the Department only by the Attorney General; however, additional information concerning these matters was being requested by personnel in the Acting Attorney General's office.

Mr. DeLoach was contacted by Reis on 10/8/66 and in their discussion Reis stated that he thought it had been a good idea to admit to the Supreme Court the usage of a microphone in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach told him this was one of the most stupid blunders the Department had ever pulled and that there had been no necessity to admit the usage of a microphone. Reis said it had been a good idea to admit usage in this particular case since there was less tainted evidence in this case than in any other and that if the Supreme Court had been presented with a case which involved considerable "bedroom gossip" the Supreme Court would have had no alternative but to issue a sweeping declaration preventing usage of all electronic devices in the future. Reis stated he had assisted Attorney General Katzenbach with the preparation of the draft given to the Supreme Court in the Black Case.

Mr. DeLoach advised 10/11/66 Reis reportedly stated on one occasion that he owed considerable loyalty to Bobby Kennedy inasmuch as Kennedy had brought him into the Attorney General's Office and had given him a higher position and private office. Reis obviously is quite loyal to Bobby Kennedy. Mr. DeLoach stated it should also be noted that in a conversation with Acting Attorney General Clark on the night of October 10, 1966, Clark told him (Mr. DeLoach) that Reis in answer to a specific question had told Clark that "It was alright to wait a week or 10 days to approve requests for wire taps as sent over by the FBI" and Clark was straightened out on this matter. Clark stated he realizes he was wrong in depending on Reis for these facts.

On October 11, 1966, Mr. DeLoach stated he brought up the matter of Harold Reis and Jim Flug in the Attorney General's Office with Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Mr. Clark was advised

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Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: Harold Frank Reis

that the Director and personnel in the FBI felt that Reis and Flug were the deliberate perpetrators of discord between the FBI and the Department. Mr. Clark was advised that obviously Reis had deliberately caused a great deal of unpleasantness in our dealings in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach further told Mr. Clark that we not only had an intense dislike and distrust of Reis but that Justice Fortas of the Supreme Court had advised of his feelings concerning Reis and that Justice Fortas had even advised the President concerning this matter. Mr. Clark stated that he was glad to get these facts and that he would take this matter under consideration.

ACTION: Attached is a memorandum to the Acting Attorney General referring to the Department's request for a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning Reis and briefly summarizing the derogatory information developed by the three investigations conducted concerning Reis.

It is suggested that the attached memorandum to the Acting Attorney General be delivered to him by Mr. DeLoach and at that time the Acting Attorney General again be advised of our past unsatisfactory relations with Reis and he be furnished the information received from the highly confidential source indicating that persons connected with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference considered Reis "our best friend up there." Attached is a copy of Atlanta's memorandum 6/23/65 reporting the details of this information.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

2 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

The Acting Attorney General

January 5, 1967

Director, FBI

HAROLD FRANK REIS
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, dated December 30, 1966, requesting a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning the captioned individual.

Our files show that Mr. Reis was the subject of applicant-type investigations requested by the Department in 1942 and 1953. In 1953, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, we brought up to date the prior investigations concerning Mr. Reis in connection with his clearance for access to restricted atomic energy data. The reports of these investigations have previously been furnished to the Department.

The investigations of Mr. Reis disclosed that in 1935 he was listed in the records of the City College of New York as a member of the Politics Club. This club was reported to have been headed by two individuals associated with communist activities at the City College of New York. Mr. Reis's membership in this club was not confirmed and it was reported that the leaders of the organization were known to erroneously index membership cards as members and to refrain from indexing actual members.

Mr. Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938, and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. With regard to the American Labor Party, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has stated:

> "For years, the communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing

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(8)

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The Acting Attorney General

the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

When reviewed in May, 1942, Mr. Reis's selective service file disclosed he had been classified 3A because of the dependency of his mother. His file contained an affidavit from a relative who was a physician to the effect that Reis should not engage in strenuous physical activity because of a congenital heart disease. Several persons interviewed in 1942 stated Mr. Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Mr. Reis told another individual that he was perfectly healthy. In August, 1942, at an induction station, Mr. Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of "chronic valvular heart disease, rheumatic," and was classified 4F.

Two of the individuals listed by Mr. Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers' Guild which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front.

The Internal Revenue Service has advised that its records show that income tax returns were timely filed by Mr. Reis for the years 1940, 1941, and 1942. There was no record of unpaid taxes, liens, or intelligence investigations concerning these returns.

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ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES

As of January 12, 1967, the Bureau has 17 domestic intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of domestic subversive organizations and individuals. Furthermore, we have 59 foreign intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of diplomatic and official establishments of foreign countries. Also, we have coverage of 40 teletype facilities of diplomatic establishments. We do not have any microphone surveillances in operation.

All of the above electronic surveillances which we have in operation were approved in writing by the Acting Attorney General on December 29, 1966, for a period through March 31, 1967.

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TURKISH MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

In July, 1965, then Attorney General Katzenbach approved microphone surveillance coverage of Turkish United Nations Delegation. This installation, which involved trespass, was made in connection with our efforts on behalf of National Security Agency in program designed to penetrate communications equipment of Turkey. This installation was activated March 9, 1966, and Attorney General Katzenbach was notified of this March 14, 1966.

On December 30, 1966, pursuant to instructions of Director, we discontinued this surveillance and advised National Security Agency of our discontinuance. We requested National Security Agency to arrange for an orderly takeover of the installation. National Security Agency plans to discuss this matter with the White House in the immediate future and we are following closely through liaison.

Ther page was removed since it involve desussion of a peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operation

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DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. We set up a staff of ten Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions we established a permanent Legal Attache office there, staffed with three Agents.

The six-month-old government under Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability. Nevertheless, there continue to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to accomplish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. In fact, a student strike in Santo Domingo, which began January 9, 1967, has attracted strong communist support and has served as a rallying point for the extreme leftists. Within two days, seventy percent of the students in secondary schools had joined the strike.

This is but one of numerous problems which beset Balaguer, although to date he has been able to meet each one head on.

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JUAN MARI BRAS

Juan Mari Bras, a San Juan attorney and Security Index subject, is the founder and current Secretary General of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico, which is the principal militant group seeking independence for Puerto Rico. He is involved in a Cuban intelligence network operating in Puerto Rico. Proof?

A telephone surveillance on Mari Bras was initially authorized by Attorney General Kennedy on October 4, 1963. By letter dated May 31, 1966, Attorney General Katzenbach was advised that Mari Bras was the attorney for a Selective Service violator. He authorized the continuance of the coverage on Mari Bras on June 7, 1966, and at that time requested that he be immediately informed of any interceptions of conversations involving the individuals who are parties or attorneys in the case. Acting Attorney General Clark approved the continuance of this surveillance on December 29, 1966. By letter dated January 9, 1967, Clark questioned the continued necessity for this surveillance since it had been necessary to dismiss or decline prosecution of some ten or twelve Selective Service violators. The Acting Attorney General was advised by letter dated January 10, 1967, that the telephone surveillance had been discontinued even though it had continued to provide valuable intelligence information.

The Government of Puerto Rico last month enacted a law calling for a plebiscite to be held on July 23, 1967, to determine if the people desire statehood, independence, or to continue the present commonwealth form of government. Facing certain defeat at the polls, the groups advocating independence have indicated that they will go to any length to prevent the holding of the plebiscite. Mari Bras has stated that the plebiscite could lead to civil war.

This page has been removed since it involves pending litigation.

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HERBERT WILLIAM BOECKENHAUPT

In early 1966 our Tophat informant, who is a defector-in-place in the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, identified Boeckenhaupt as an important Soviet intelligence agent. The identity of this source must be protected under all circumstances.

Boeckenhaupt, a Staff Sergeant, United States Air Force, entered military service in 1960. He is a cryptographic systems maintenance and repairman and possessed "Top Secret" clearance. On April 20, 1966, he was detected by FBI Agents in a clandestine meeting in suburban Virginia with Aleksey R. Malinin, Soviet Embassy employee and reportedly a Colonel of Soviet Military Intelligence.

On October 24, 1966, Boeckenhaupt was arrested by Air Force representatives at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, for violating the Uniform Code of Military Justice in that he failed to report his contacts with representative of a foreign government (Malinin).

On October 31, 1966, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, Los Angeles, charging Boeckenhaupt with conspiracy to commit espionage. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, on December 16, 1966, for conspiracy to commit espionage and for conspiracy to act as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Department of State. On January 9, 1967, his court-appointed attorney submitted data to the Clerk of the United States District Court, Alexandria, Virginia, requesting that Boeckenhaupt's trial be kept in the Central District of California, and that Boeckenhaupt not be removed to the Eastern District of Virginia to stand trial in this matter.

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is currently writing a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here" to be published in the spring. This book allegedly will deal with the resurgence of the "white backlash," "black power," and propose a course of action the Federal Government should take concerning the civil rights movement. King has been counseled by Stanley Levison, his principal advisor and long-time communist, to run for President of the United States in 1968. He has this suggestion under consideration and reportedly has made no decision. We maintain a wire tap on Stanley Levison to determine the degree of communist influence in the racial field.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a highly militant civil rights organization, continues to make inflammatory statements advocating violence as a means of obtaining Negro objectives as well as urging Negroes not fight in Vietnam. At present, Carmichael is facing charges of "inciting to riot" in Atlanta, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama. He was convicted of these charges in Selma, Alabama; however, the conviction is currently under appeal by him. Carmichael recently underwent a physical re-examination to determine his suitability for military service. The results of this examination have not been made known.

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ROBERT G. BAKER
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The most recent development relative to the trial of Baker is the disclosure in the afternoon edition of "The Evening Star," 1/12/67, that the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department installed a "bug" in the Baker case. It is reported that this installation relates to the Department's admission during the trial that it had planted a microphone and transmitter on Wayne Bromley, a prime Government witness, in order to record the results of a meeting held on 3/26/65, at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Los Angeles, California, which was attended by Baker, Clifford Jones and Bromley. The article points out that the FBI had refused a request of the Department to cover this meeting. It also points out that according to Edward Bennett Williams, Baker's attorney, that in compliance with an order of Judge Gasch to turn over tapes and transcripts, only notes made by two monitors were received indicating the tape was not usable or available.

This meeting at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is the meeting which was arranged during telephone calls on 3/25/65, between Bromley and Baker and Bromley and Jones which were monitored and tape recorded by the Bureau at the request of the Department, with the Department's assurance that such action was legal and with the written consent of Bromley. A complete transcript of these recordings was made available to the Department.

Although the Department did on 3/25/65, request that we monitor the meeting in Los Angeles, we refused to do so. Upon revelation during pretrial hearings that this meeting was monitored, Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark was questioned as to who performed this monitoring. He stated that he had ascertained that upon the FBI's refusal to comply with the departmental request, the Department had then turned to either the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Bureau of Narcotics. He was certain that it was the Bureau of Narcotics.

The only other coverage of any conversations by Baker was accidental in nature and resulted from installations which had been placed on Fred B. Black in Washington, D. C.; the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada; Edward Siegelbaum, Miami,

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Florida, (all in connection with organized crime matters) and the Dominican Embassy (in connection with security matters). Details concerning these installations were set forth in a summary memorandum regarding the Bureau's involvement in the prosecution of Baker dated 1/10/67.

Logs relative to the electronic surveillances on Black, the Fremont Hotel and Siegelbaum were furnished to the Department and excerpts were furnished to the trial judge who ordered that they be made available to the defense. These logs were the subject of pretrial hearings during November, 1966, following which the judge ruled that there was no causal relationship between the information in the logs and the charges in the indictment.

Logs concerning Baker's conversations intercepted on the Dominican Embassy installation were similarly furnished to the Department and to the trial judge who placed a protective order thereon and has instructed that any discussions relative to them must be held only in his chambers. Information as to the existence of these logs has been leaked to the press, presumably by Edward Bennett Williams to cause some action favorable to his client. His reporting to the trial judge that the FBI was responsible for this leak is absolutely ridiculous and is completely unfounded.

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JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

James Riddle Hoffa and three others were convicted in Chattanooga Federal Court, 3/4/64, of obstruction of justice related to their efforts to tamper with certain members of the jury in a previous trial of Hoffa. These convictions were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on 12/12/66.

In response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., we furnished a letter to the Acting Attorney General on 12/29/66, of instances in which the conversations of Hoffa and two other defendants were overheard through the use of electronic devices. Hoffa, his office, and his home were not the direct targets of any electronic devices in the development of this case, and the Acting Attorney General was so advised in our memorandum of 12/29/66. The instances in which he appeared to have been present at conversations monitored occurred in Detroit, Michigan, and Las Vegas, Nevada.

In 1961 and 1962 our Detroit office overheard three conversations of Hoffa. These conversations were broadcast to and from radio-telephones in automobiles operated by Teamsters Union personnel in the Detroit area. This was accomplished through the use of a tunable commercial-type FM radio receiver which was in operation in our Detroit office. No trespass was involved in this connection.

In addition, between 2/1 and 8/12/63, Hoffa appears to have participated in four telephone conversations with two Las Vegas hoodlum figures who were being covered by electronic eavesdropping devices (trespass involved). Hoffa's part of these conversations was not overheard.

Zeno Thomas Osborn, Jr., (Nashville lawyer and former attorney for Hoffa) was convicted 5/29/64, in Nashville Federal Court of obstruction of justice arising from his attempts to influence a potential juror in a forthcoming trial of Hoffa. In this investigation, a miniature recorder was concealed on a cooperative Government witness during a meeting with Osborn. This installation was made at the request of the Department and with the prior approval of the two Federal judges in Nashville. No trespass was involved, and the use of this installation was brought out fully during Osborn's trial. His conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court 12/12/66. The Department is fully aware of

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this installation and details of same were included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General 12/29/66.

At the specific request of former Attorney General Kennedy, a microphone surveillance (trespass required) was conducted on the Washington, D. C., hotel room of James E. Haggerty (former attorney for James Riddle Hoffa) during period 8/7/61, through 8/11/61. This coverage was for the specific purpose of identifying an alleged "contact" of Hoffa's in the Justice Department, whom Kennedy thought Haggerty would meet in Washington. Information concerning this coverage was included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General dated 12/29/66. In addition, in response to a letter from Vinson dated 12/29/66, we furnished the Acting Attorney General copies of logs prepared in connection with this coverage by memorandum dated 1/6/67.

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JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS

On January 9, 1967, a letter was forwarded to the Acting Attorney General advising him that in view of the increasing sensitiveness to intrusion by the Federal Government into the rights of defendants in criminal trials and in order to assure that future requests for jury panel investigations would be made only in truly exceptional cases, investigations of this nature should not be undertaken by the Bureau except upon the specific written request of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General and that our field offices were being so instructed.

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CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Two major civil rights cases are awaiting prosecutive action in Mississippi. One of these cases involves the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in June, 1964, in which case eighteen subjects were previously indicted on civil rights charges by a Federal Grand Jury. The other case involves the shooting and burning of the residence of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, past president of the NAACP, near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in January, 1966, resulting in the death of Dahmer. A Federal Grand Jury indicted fifteen members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi relative to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statute.

In view of a court decision subsequent to the above indictments, it was determined by the Government that all of the indictments in these two cases are faulty because certain minority groups including Negroes had been excluded from the grand jury. The Department has been pushing for early representations to a properly composed grand jury and had contemplated that both of these cases would be given to a Federal Grand Jury being empaneled 1/16/67.

On 1/3/67 U. S. District Judge Harold Cox advised SAC Roy Moore that he had instructed the U. S. Attorney to use the January grand jury for the purpose of checking into possible misuse of funds in the Headstart project sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Mississippi. The Judge referred to press accounts stating that the Government was providing additional money for this project although it has been alleged that several hundred thousand dollars of the initial appropriation was unaccounted for. Judge Cox said that he felt "first things come first" and therefore decided to use the grand jury to ferret out any possible fraud in connection with the failure to account for these funds. He stated he would advise SAC Moore when he convenes another grand jury to hear the civil rights cases. Judge Cox added that this will be done sometime in the near future but that no specific date has been set. It has been speculated in the press that if Judge Cox fails to promptly call a grand jury to hear the civil rights cases the Government will seek mandamus from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the purpose of forcing Judge Cox to call a grand jury to hear these cases.

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PROPOSED LEGISLATION REGARDING CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

By letter to the Attorney General 3/1/65, we called attention to the rise in crimes against banking institutions and recommended the Department propose legislation which would require bank supervisory agencies to establish minimum security requirements for all banks under Federal Charter. A follow-up letter was sent on 3/29/65, and again on 3/1/66. The Department advised on 4/12/66, that a legislative proposal was being developed. A proposed bill was submitted for our review on 6/6/66, which we returned on 6/9/66, recommending no changes. In reply to our inquiry on 7/25/66, the Department, on 8/3/66, advised the Bill was under study by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

We inquired again on 10/6/66, and on 10/26/66, were advised that since the 89th Congress was so near an end, the legislation would be included on program for 90th Congress. By letter 11/28/66, we were advised that the Bill had been returned to the Criminal Division with certain observations and suggestions. On 1/9/67, we again called attention to the increase in violations. Current figures show that during calendar year 1966, violations increased to 1871, a new all-time high, surpassing the 1749 violations in calendar year 1965.

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WALTER BERYL CHIPMAN, ET AL.
CRIME ON HIGH SEAS

Alvin Junior Cupp, who had received a five-year Federal term on 3/16/65, in Marquette, Michigan, furnished information to Chicago Agents pinpointing officials and "goons" of the Seamens International Union (SIU) responsible for the 1963 bombing of the Canadian freighter, "Howard L. Shaw" in Chicago, Illinois.

Upon Cupp's parole from prison 12/23/66, he was immediately contacted by union officials allegedly for the purpose of paying him off a promised $8,000 for maintaining his silence relative to the "Howard L. Shaw" bombing while in prison. The U. S. Attorney's office in Chicago requested that an electronic device be attached to Cupp's person to record conversations with union officials, anticipating evidence would be obtained whereby prosecution of these officials would be forthcoming. SAC, Chicago advised the U. S. Attorney on 1/4/67, that the Bureau could not accede to his request since the Solicitor General had publicly announced that all eavesdropping is illegal.

At approximately 9 P. M., 1/5/67, the Acting Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach relative to this case, indicating he felt this was a legal device and he could see no reason why it should not be used. Mr. DeLoach informed the Acting Attorney General if he felt this way he should put these views in writing, since the FBI could not afford to be criticized on one hand and then on the other hand be directed by the Department to enter into such procedures. The Acting Attorney General, upon a moment's reflection, stated that in view of the "psychological situation" he probably would not put this request in writing and perhaps would inform the Organized Crime Section of the Department not to request the FBI to utilize this device. We have since received no such request from the Acting Attorney General.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
DeLoach ✓
Mohr ✓
Wick ✓
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 16, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1967

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Mr. Tolson has instructed that a background memorandum be prepared in connection with the Director's scheduled luncheon meeting with the Attorney General on Friday, March 17, 1967.

All Divisions have been contacted and there is attached brief succinct data regarding items which might logically come up for discussion. An appropriate table of contents precedes the report.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

Enclosure

Handled.

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure

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MAR 23 1967

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ENCLOSURE "ENCL BEHIND FILE"

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I. Items of Current Interest

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TESTIMONY
HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE
MARCH 15, 1967

The "Washington Post" reported on March 16, 1967, that Attorney General Clark opened hearings before a House Judiciary subcommittee on March 15th relative to the Administration's request for 50 million dollars next year and 300 million dollars the following year to assist state and local governments in modernizing their law enforcement and corrective systems. Clark said that a successful war on crime depends not on making it easier for police to seek confessions but on improving their training and methods.

The Attorney General also said he had seen no evidence that court decisions limiting admission of confessions had hampered efficient law enforcement. Clark is reported to have opposed action reversing court orders that suspects be told of their rights and be offered counsel before being questioned.

Attorney General Clark said that since 1948 the FBI has followed generally the same interrogation procedures which the courts have now ordered the states to follow. The FBI has maintained a very high average of convictions, showing "what excellence in training and standards can do," Clark said.

Clark also said he hoped Congress would not go "too far on too little" until more evidence is in on the effect of the Supreme Court's decisions.

COMMENT

The Attorney General failed to consider the fact that FBI investigations are not normally hot pursuit, on-the-street situations. When the FBI interrogates a suspect or subject, usually considerable investigation has already been conducted and corroborative facts have been developed which greatly assist the course of the interrogation. On the contrary, police are frequently faced with fast-moving, developing situations on the street where there is no opportunity for the orderly accumulation of facts to supplement interrogation.

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Congress is currently investigating the effect of the Miranda decision on law enforcement and public safety. Senator Birch Bayh (Democrat - Indiana) has been holding hearings around the country regarding Miranda; however, testimony he has received has been conflicting. Generally law enforcement officials testify that they have been handcuffed and defense lawyers and civil libertarians take the opposite view. As of this time, neither side has demonstrable statistical proof to substantiate its contentions. The absence of clear proof is due, at least partially, to the fact that Miranda is a new decision, being handed down on June 13, 1966. As of now there are few reported court decisions showing how trial courts will interpret the requirements laid down in Miranda.

PRESS RELEASE OF MARCH 15, 1967
ISSUED BY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN'S "WEDNESDAY CLUB"
ENTITLED "ARE WE ORGANIZED TO FIGHT CRIME?"

On March 15, 1967, a group of 21 generally liberal Republican Congressmen, members of the "Wednesday Club," issued a press release challenging the adequacy of the Federal Government's organization to fight crime effectively and called for expansion of the House Judiciary Committee's hearings considering crime legislation to examine this aspect of the war on crime. The gist of their argument is that a reorganization of Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies is needed to effectively carry on the war against crime. The press release suggests that there is "confusion, competition and duplication" among Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies which is hindering the war against crime and that this can be eliminated only through a complete reorganization of these agencies.

The entire argument of the "Wednesday Club" is based on a false premise. Traditionally and historically, law enforcement in this country has been the responsibility of local governments and states. The Federal law enforcement agencies make only approximately 50,000 arrests per year for Federal violations, while local and state police make over six million arrests for criminal acts, not including traffic offenses. Federal investigative agencies have very little jurisdictional control over the more than three million serious crimes committed in the United States in 1966. Reorganization of the Federal law enforcement agencies is not the answer to the crime problem. The real problem is at the local level where there are 40,000 investigative agencies, ranging from city constables to state police, and the problem of multiplicity of jurisdiction is within the state. From the standpoint of the FBI, there is daily liaison and exchange of information with all Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; our important cooperative services are made available to all law enforcement agencies, both on the state and Federal level; and the FBI's National Crime Information Center is an example of the cooperation which exists among law enforcement agencies on all levels.

The press release of the "Wednesday Club" states that the FBI maintains an informal semi-autonomy from Administration

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regulations, although organizationally responsible to the Department of Justice, and cites as an example recent debates over wiretapping procedures. This statement is without any basis in fact. The Director's testimony before various legislative committees, as well as documentation produced by him in the recent "wiretapping" controversy, clearly shows that the FBI's use of wiretaps was done with the specific knowledge and approval of the Attorneys General and under strictly controlled conditions. There is no exercise of autonomy whatsoever by the FBI in this field.

The press release also charges that the FBI's involvement in the foreign intelligence field, such as the Dominican crisis in 1965, could detract from its domestic law enforcement and crime detection functions. This allegation also is factually unsupportable. FBI Agents were sent to the Dominican Republic in 1965 at the specific order of the President; only three Special Agents are presently there, functioning solely in a liaison capacity; statistical accomplishments by the FBI during this period have been at their highest levels.

The action of the "Wednesday Club" was an obvious attempt to secure a headline, which they incorrectly feel they have found in the question of Federal organization.

MARCH 12, 1967
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General Ramsey Clark was the guest of CBS program "Face the Nation" which was telecast in Washington over WTOP-TV, at 12:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, Sunday, March 12, 1967. This program was moderated by CBS newscaster Martin Agronsky assisted by correspondents George Herman of CBS and James Clayton of the "Washington Post."

The principal topics discussed during this interview of the Attorney General were: 1. The New Orleans investigation into the assassination of former President Kennedy; 2. Wiretapping; 3. The Supreme Court "Miranda" decision; 4. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell; and 5. The death penalty.

Several references were made to the Director and the FBI during this interview and all were favorable.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION

The Attorney General expressed his confidence in the Warren Commission conclusion, based on FBI investigation, that assassin Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing former President Kennedy. He commented that most--if not all--of the individuals mentioned in the New Orleans investigation were known to the FBI, which developed no evidence that they were involved in the assassination. Clark declined to comment on the mysterious individual known as "Bertrand" since New Orleans authorities were then holding court proceedings to determine his identity.

WIRETAPPING

Clark commented that there were 38 wiretaps presently authorized by his department, and that all of these were in national security-type cases. He emphasized that procedures for his authority in the use of all such devices have been improved, and he was satisfied that none would [redacted] be used without his approval.

"MIRANDA" DECISION

The Attorney General remarked that it was still too early to determine what effect this decision would have on law enforcement performance. He noted, however, that it has had no appreciable effect on FBI investigations which have for many years informed suspects of their constitutional rights prior to interrogation.

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MARCH 12, 1967
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

POWELL

No decision has been reached by the Department concerning possible Federal violations committed by Powell, according to Clark. However, he expressed the hope that their determination might await any further action against Powell by Congress.

DEATH PENALTY

The Attorney General stated he would recommend the death penalty be abolished for certain Federal violations.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
1966 PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE

On Wednesday, p.m., March 15, 1967, the FBI's preliminary crime reports for 1966 were released to the press.

This report highlighted the fact that crimes of violence were up 11%. There was a 9% increase in murder, a 10% increase in aggravated assault, a 10% increase in forcible rape, and a 14% increase in robbery. As a group, crimes against property increased 11% during 1966.

The sharpest crime increase was noted in the group of cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants. Crime in these cities rose 14%. Large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants had an average increase of 10%, while crime in rural areas was up 7% and crime in the suburbs rose 13%.

In the release dated March 15th the Director reiterated the need for adequate firearms legislation, noting that there was a 23% increase in 1966 in serious assaults where guns were used. The Director also highlighted the fact that six out of every ten murders were committed with the use of a firearm. 71% of these murders were committed with handguns, 17% with shotguns and 12% with rifles or other type firearm.

This crime report release also indicated that in 1966 police arrests of adults for all criminal acts (excluding traffic offenses) dropped 1%; however, arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 9%.

Our preliminary annual release also noted that nationally, police solutions of crime index offenses averaged 25% and noted that police solved 89% of murders, 72% of aggravated assaults, 65% of forcible rapes, 35% of robberies and 21% of property offenses.

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CRIME LEGISLATION

The Congress is presently holding hearings with respect to the President's request for crime legislation entitled "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967." This Act has its basis in many of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The report of the Commission entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" was released February 18, 1967. The proposed legislation would provide for a substantial financial aid program to local and state law enforcement agencies for the purpose of purchase of equipment, training, education and research. It would also establish in the Department of Justice an agency to administer the program headed by a Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance. Depending on how this new legislation would be administered within the Department of Justice, it will have an impact and could conflict with the FBI's long-standing cooperative services for local law enforcement.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

By letter dated March 10, 1967, the Attorney General requested FBI participation in a national conference of local and state law enforcement administrators to be held in the State Department Auditorium on March 28-29, 1967. This conference was called by the President and has as its purpose a discussion on how to implement the proposed crime legislation. Since this conference and any new crime legislation would affect directly the long-standing FBI cooperative services to local law enforcement, Assistant to the Director DeLoach, Assistant Director Casper and Inspector Jerome J. Daunt have been designated to attend. The Attorney General is being advised by letter dated March 17, 1967.

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NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC)

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a computerized index of law enforcement information on crime and criminals, successfully began its pilot test operation on January 27, 1967. At the present time the following police agencies are directly on-line to the FBI computer:

Boston Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department
New York City Police Department
Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department
Chicago Police Department
St. Louis Police Department
New Orleans Police Department
Maryland State Police
Virginia State Police
Georgia State Patrol
Texas Department of Public Safety, and
Denver FBI Field Office

These agencies are entering records on wanted persons, stolen motor vehicles, and identifiable stolen property. They are receiving replies to inquiries in a matter of seconds. For example, a police officer on the street in New Orleans through the use of his car radio is able to get information from the FBI computer here in Washington within 1 1/2 minutes. The California Department of Justice and the New York State Police are scheduled to join the NCIC system on March 20, 1967. The system has had a steady growth in building up the information that is stored in the computer, increasing the number of hours that the computer is "on the air" and in adding new participating police agencies.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
BY NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES C. GARRISON

In December, 1966, we received information that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison was conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Garrison reportedly was attempting to develop evidence showing that David William Ferrie, a homosexual who was a former airlines pilot, and Lee Harvey Oswald conspired with anti-Castro Cubans to assassinate President Kennedy.

We were informed by several sources that Garrison was basing much of his investigation upon information furnished to him by Jack S. Martin and David Lewis. Martin is a private investigator in New Orleans and Lewis is a baggage handler at a New Orleans bus station. Both Martin and Lewis appear to be mental cases. During our investigation of the assassination, we thoroughly investigated allegations that Ferrie and Oswald were acquainted but we found no evidence to show this was true.

Garrison has made one arrest in his case - Clay L. Shaw, a homosexual who was former Director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. Shaw's name did not come up during our investigation of the assassination. Garrison claims Shaw is identical with one Clay Bertrand, an alleged contact of New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews. We never located Bertrand and Andrews' acquaintance with Bertrand highly doubted. We developed no information indicating Oswald knew Clay Shaw.

On March 14, 1967, during a preliminary hearing in New Orleans for Shaw, Garrison produced a mystery witness Perry Raymond Russo who alleged that he was present at a meeting when Leon Oswald, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw planned the assassination of President Kennedy. Russo identified Leon Oswald as identical to Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo admitted receiving psychiatric treatment since 1959 and his testimony at the preliminary hearing was highly contradictory to information he previously furnished to news media. Russo appears to be lying and during our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating Oswald ever knew Russo.

James C. Garrison is an egomaniac, is politically ambitious and it appears his whole investigation was triggered by his desire for publicity. The Director has instructed that we have no contact with Garrison or any member of his staff and that we stay meticulously out of Garrison's investigation. It appears Garrison is looking for an attempt to dump his investigation on this Bureau and the Director has instructed that we should avoid such possibility "like a plague."

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II. Intelligence Matters

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The field of education has long been a major target of the Communist Party. The communists' emphasis on students in the recent past was best expressed by the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, when he stated "Communism is big, really big, on college campuses now. You've got to play the ball game where the players are and the really good players are in college." Today there is considerable unrest and agitation on college campuses throughout the Nation. Subversive agitators constitute the major source behind this unrest and, from a long-range viewpoint, these campus subversives may well become seriously damaging to our national security. In light of this, the FBI will continue to carry out its defined responsibilities, whether they be on the college campus or elsewhere, while at the same time respect the spirit of academic freedom on which our college system is based.

The two major student and campus groups in the United States today are the communist-inspired W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, with an approximate membership of 425 members, and the Students for a Democratic Society, with approximately 5,000 members. The Students for a Democratic Society has been described by Gus Hall as a new left group which the Party has "going for us."

Today there is a concerted effort on the part of student groups to "knock" the FBI and other Government agencies off the college campuses and to prevent such agencies from carrying out their assigned duties. For example, in early March, 1967, a handful of Students for a Democratic Society members at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, alleged that the FBI in conducting investigations on that campus was infringing on academic freedom by securing information from responsible campus officials and students. While we have interviewed officials and students at the University in matters within our jurisdiction the charges that the FBI was infringing on academic freedom are baseless.

• Another example involves allegations made by a group of "liberal" faculty members at State University College, Brockport, New York. This group alleged that the FBI was having faculty members "spy" on other faculty members, again raising the cry of infringement of academic freedom. These charges also were baseless and without foundation.

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TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT TO URUGUAY

At the request of the White House, a representative of this Bureau* recently traveled to Uruguay and participated in briefings, surveys, and discussions relating to security to be provided for the President when he attends the Summit Conference of heads of American States to be held in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, during the period 4/12-14/67. The same Bureau representative is returning to Uruguay to assist a White House group in the implementation of security measures prior to the President's arrival. A general assessment of the situation in Uruguay at the present time indicates that adequate security can be provided to the President if he restricts his travel to Punta Del Este. If he travels to Montevideo proper, security problems could arise because of a very militant Communist Party which already is manifesting its protests to the President's visit. The Communist Party in Uruguay practically controls the labor movement and potentially is in a position to paralyze facilities such as light, gas, water, and street transportation. Furthermore, there is a good potential for committing sabotage and inciting riots. Under the present plan, the President will not go into Montevideo proper. Security problems at Punta Del Este are greatly minimized because the geographic location and the resort-type atmosphere do not present any serious obstacles for instituting good security. The police and security services in Montevideo are not efficient by our standards, and it will take continuing prodding to make certain that the necessary security measures are carried out. The political stability of the Uruguayan Government is not good. There is a new Government which is shaky and is suffering economic problems. There have been a series of strikes during the last several weeks. We have been told that there will be between 1500 and 2500 newspapermen who will attend the conference. There may be some commotion among them because of inadequate housing and communication facilities. Newspaper reporters may also find it disappointing to find any news of real significance at Punta Del Este if there are no disturbing incidents.

* Special Agent Rapier

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WIRE TAPS AND OTHER COVERAGE UTILIZED IN THE

INTERNAL SECURITY FIELD

Wire taps are utilized only in the internal security field and when absolutely essential to carrying out our investigative responsibilities. Their number varies and as of this date we have 42 wire taps in operation. In addition, at the specific request of the National Security Agency, we have electronic coverage on teletypes of 40 foreign diplomatic establishments.

The importance of utilizing wire taps in the internal security field cannot be overemphasized in view of the dangers that exist in the internal security of the United States. The intelligence data obtained from such coverage makes it possible to keep appropriate officials of our Government currently aware of the activities, plans, strategy, and tactics of subversive organizations and individuals. Also, information gathered from these sources is of immediate interest to the United States intelligence agencies and officials of the Government in the formulation of plans in the foreign policy field.

We are not utilizing any microphone surveillances, mail covers, or trash covers in connection with our investigations. We are utilizing security informants and confidential sources to provide us necessary coverage. Currently, we have 326 security informants who are members of the Communist Party and some of these are operating at the highest level. In view of the valuable coverage these informants provide us, we place a great deal of emphasis on their utilization. It may be interesting to note that during 1965, 15 of our security informants became members of the Communist Party and this was increased to 30 informants becoming members of the Party in 1966. In this connection, we noted that during those two years while 45 informants became members of the Party, 39 discontinued their association with the Party primarily due to personal reasons, thus leaving us a total gain of six informants in the Party.

INFORMATION tends to identify FBI informants

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COUNTERESPIONAGE WORK AGAINST THE SOVIETS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and its intelligence organs constitute the major counter-espionage problem confronting the FBI. The United States is the major target against which the Soviet espionage apparatus is directed. All information received from sources in a position to know confirms this. At this time 529 Soviet officials with 643 dependents are in the United States. Of these officials, 225 are known and suspected Soviet intelligence officers. There has been a steady annual increase in Soviet intelligence officers to this country.

We have achieved substantial success in penetrating the Soviet espionage apparatus. We are currently operating two Soviet intelligence officers as defectors-in-place (FEDORA and SHAMROCK). They are furnishing detailed information on Soviet intelligence operations and on Soviet policies pertaining to this country.

Another Soviet intelligence officer (TOPHAT) who was successfully operated by us, and who subsequently went home, was posted to a country in the Far East (Burma). Contact has been re-established with him and he continues to furnish information on Soviet moves and operations.

Three Soviet officials who were successfully operated by us during their duty tour in the United States are presently out of touch in the Soviet Union (NICKNACK, MITER, and KITTY HAWK). They constitute excellent potential for future exploitation if their government subsequently sends them on an assignment to another country.

information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations

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CHINESE COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Communist China today has no diplomatic establishment in the United States and its major intelligence efforts directed against this country emanate from two major sources, the United Nations and the New China News Agency office in Ottawa, Canada.

We have identified two ethnic Chinese employees of the United Nations Secretariat in New York as Chinese communist intelligence agents. The first, Paul You, is a Senior Interpreter engaged in collecting sensitive United Nations documents which are transmitted to Communist China through an accommodation address in Switzerland. FAN Chia-ching, also employed as Interpreter at United Nations, has been in close contact with the Chinese Communist Consulate in Geneva, Switzerland, and during recent months with a member of the U.S. military who has a "Top Secret" clearance and is knowledgeable in the field of ballistic missiles. FAN has been positively identified as a Chinese communist intelligence agent.

Through our liaison with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, we have learned that the Chinese communists are building a base in Canada for intelligence operations directed against this country. The New China News Agency (which is used as an arm of Chinese intelligence) in mid 1966 sent an agent to New York City and Washington, D. C., with the specific assignment of establishing a cover for a resident illegal agent.

A Bureau informant who has been directed against the Chinese communists since 1964 returned to the United States March 13, 1967, following a mission to mainland China in behalf of the FBI. This informant had a series of conferences with Chinese communist intelligence officials, has been recruited to operate in the United States in behalf of the Chinese communists, and was furnished a clandestine communications address in Canton, China. We, of course, will use this informant to uncover other Chinese communist illegal activities in this country.

In anticipation of Red China's admission to the United Nations, we have greatly stepped up our efforts in the past two years to build a solid base of quality informants to operate against the Chinese communists.

information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations.

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The Communist Party, USA, is operating in an atmosphere of optimism as a result of the March 3, 1967, decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., which stated that the Party could not be forced to register under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The feeling throughout the Party is that it has won its fight for existence and now must move to capitalize on this victory by becoming an effective force on the American scene.

Within this week the Party adopted various programs in an effort to move out of its isolation from the American people. It is working toward the establishment of a daily newspaper which is expected to be in operation in time to have an effect on the national elections in 1968. Originally, the Party planned to merge peace, labor, and civil rights groups into a new political party which would nominate a candidate for President of the United States in 1968. Now, the Communist Party is seriously considering running its own candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States in 1968.

May 1, 1967, is to mark the institution of a massive recruiting drive by the Party to take advantage of the favorable Court decision and each Party district is being instructed to start making plans for this recruiting drive now. In addition, Party leaders have called for more infiltration by Party members into the trade union movement in an attempt to regain the power the Party had in this movement in the 1940's.

The Party believes that youth must be the central concentration for its work in the future. In order to have the most impact on the young generation and to gain recruits quickly, the Party must make an effective appeal to youth. Therefore, it is instituting a massive campaign against United States policy in Vietnam, instituting resistance to the military draft, and encouraging all types of demonstrations by youth. The Party also will start a movement to have Congress pass a bill guaranteeing full employment for all youth.

The Party considers recruiting of youth its most important project in 1967. Current plans call for doubling the number of youth in the Party during the Summer of 1967, and the nationwide establishment of Party schools to fully indoctrinate these youth recruits in the principles of Marxism.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Since United States aircraft attacked selected targets in North Vietnam following torpedo-boat assaults against destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin in early August, 1964, there have been in the United States almost daily demonstrations to protest United States intervention in Vietnam. Many of these demonstrations have reached major proportions.

The Communist Party and other subversive groups such as the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a communist-inspired Marxist-oriented youth group; the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated as subversive by the Attorney General, and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance; the Workers World Party, a communist splinter group and its youth affiliate, Youth Against War and Fascism; and the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Chinese Marxist group, have actively supported and participated in demonstrations along with the Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which has been described by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, as a group which the Party has "going for us." Pacifist groups such as Women Strike for Peace, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Committee for Nonviolent Action, and the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy have also taken a leading role in sponsoring such demonstrations. Summaries showing the highlights of these demonstrations are furnished to the White House and other Government officials two or three times a week.

The Spring Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, both of which include members of the Communist Party and other subversive groups in their membership, are sponsoring demonstrations throughout the United States April 8-15, 1967. The focal point of the week-long activity will be massive demonstrations at New York City and San Francisco, California, on April 15. The Reverend James Bevel is the National Director of the Spring Mobilization Committee. Bevel is an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights group which is headed by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The Student Mobilization Committee is the brainchild of Bettina Aptheker, a student at the University of California at Berkeley and a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee. An attempt is being made to have 500 individuals burn their draft cards at New York City during the demonstration on April 15, 1967, as a mass protest against the war and the draft.

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DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. At the height of the Dominican Revolution, we had a staff of 14 Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions, we established a permanent Legal Attache office there staffed with three Agents.

Since his inauguration July 1, 1966, Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability, however, there continues to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, the loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs and only recently published a document which appears intended to set the stage for a vast movement of resistance against Balaguer. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to establish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. They possibly would be willing to let Bosch's political party provide the overt leadership.

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III. Criminal Matters

BOMBING OF YUGOSLAV
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA
JANUARY 29, 1967

Our investigation has developed a great deal of substantial information implicating the following individuals in a conspiracy to bomb Yugoslav diplomatic establishments in the United States and Canada on 1/29/67:

Reverend Radomir Chkautovic	Lebanon, Pennsylvania
Reverend Stojilko Kajevic	Youngstown, Ohio
Zivko Kajevic	Youngstown, Ohio
Djordje Djelic	Cleveland, Ohio
Milan Nikolic	Cleveland, Ohio
Desimir Marjanovic	Cleveland, Ohio
Miomir Radovanovic	Chicago, Illinois
Dragisa Kasikovic	Chicago, Illinois
Borislav Kornic	Los Angeles, California
Kosta Stanojevic	Toronto
Branco Stanojevic	Toronto
Branislav Petrov	Toronto
Becir Rakocevic	Toronto

We have evidence of meetings by the conspirators at Chicago, Illinois, 6/26-28/66; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, 8/27-28/66; Libertyville, Illinois, 9/30 - 10/2/66; and Perrysburg, Ohio, 1/24-25/67.

Borislav Kornic has admitted to two different individuals that Kornic, Milan Nikolic, and Desimir Marjanovic bombed the San Francisco Consulate with explosives Marjanovic transported to Los Angeles from Cleveland, Ohio. One of the persons to whom Kornic made these admissions has testified at the grand jury; the other is not willing to testify at this time.

Other evidence includes proof that Stojilko Kajevic's automobile was used prior to the bombings in an attempt to buy dynamite and a pattern of long distance telephone calls between the suspects at pertinent times.

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Presentation to a Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., commenced 3/10/67 but the grand jury is available to hear this case only on Fridays. Additional witnesses are appearing 3/17/67 and it is anticipated further testimony will be given the grand jury 3/24/67 and possibly 3/31/67.

Brandon Alvey, the trial attorney handling this case, has described the Bureau's investigation as outstanding and said he has never before seen so much good information gathered in such a short time. Alvey states that if there was a statute making it a violation to bomb diplomatic establishments in the United States, the evidence now available would support a conspiracy conviction. There is no such statute; however, the statute the Department considers most applicable (Section 956, Title 18) makes it a violation to conspire in the United States to damage property owned by a foreign government in a foreign country.

To successfully prosecute under Section 956, it must be proven that the conspiracy originated in the United States. No violation would exist if the conspiracy originated in Canada even if subsequent discussions and other overt acts occurred in the United States. It is unlikely that this point can be established unless a confession is obtained from one of the conspirators. Alvey is making every effort to develop the necessary evidence on this point in examining witnesses before the grand jury and has laid the groundwork for possibly forcing testimony from one or more prime suspects by offering immunity coupled with a threat of contempt proceedings if testimony is withheld.

Trial attorney Alvey has indicated the grand jury is enthusiastic but he does not expect to obtain a true bill unless additional evidence is developed to prove the conspiracy to bomb the Canadian establishments originated in the United States. We are vigorously pursuing all logical possibilities to develop such information by continuing investigation.

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JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hoffa and three others are presently serving prison terms as a result of their conviction in Chattanooga Federal Court 3/4/64, on charges of obstruction of justice. The only legal issues presently pending are two motions in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, on which arguments were heard 2/7/67, and a motion for new trial filed in U. S. District Court, Chattanooga, 2/28/67 alleging the Government's use of wire tapping and electronic eavesdropping against Hoffa, his attorneys, and others. These charges, so far as the Bureau and its personnel are concerned, are completely false and the Government filed its response to this motion on 3/10/67. The Chattanooga court is expected to rule on this motion in the near future. Although Hoffa is now in prison, his attorneys have continued unsuccessfully to shop around the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to have one of the Justices release Hoffa on bail pending disposition of the pending motions.

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ROBERT EARL BARNES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Robert Earl Barnes is the notorious burglar with an extensive arrest record who was the main witness at the trial in District Court of 5 policemen charged with bribery and conspiracy. Trial, which ended March 11, 1967, resulted in the conviction of 3 District of Columbia police officers and the acquittal of the other 2.

Barnes has admitted to our Agents the theft on June 12, 1964, of a 34.10 carat diamond ring (appraised at $120,000) from Mrs. John R. McLean, a guest at the Lucayan Beach Hotel, Grand Bahamas Island. The diamond ring was transported by Barnes and an associate to New York City where it was sold. Some of the evidence has been presented to a Special Federal Grand Jury, however, prosecution of Barnes for the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property violation was held in abeyance pending completion of the trial of the police officers.

On March 13, 1967, Assistant U. S. Attorney Harold T. Sullivan, who is handling this matter, advised that it was the specific instruction of U. S. Attorney David Bress that prosecution of Barnes in connection with the McLean diamond should be pursued and pertinent witnesses are to be called before the Grand Jury.

This is being followed most closely.

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MEETING WITH
ATTY GEN'L
MAR 17, 1967

BOMBING DEATH OF
WHARLEST JACKSON
AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
ON FEBRUARY 27, 1967
CIVIL RIGHTS
BOMBING MATTERS

A full investigation is being conducted at the Department's request concerning the death of Wharlest Jackson at Natchez, Mississippi, as a result of a bomb exploding in his pickup truck as he left work at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company in Natchez shortly after 8 p. m. on February 27, 1967.

Jackson had been employed by the Armstrong Company since June, 1955. On February 20, 1967, he began training for a new job as a cement mixer, a type of position previously held only by white men. His particular job was a new position and was based on seniority. Jackson had held the position of treasurer in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Natchez branch and is survived by his wife and five children. George Metcalf, a Negro fellow employee, also active in the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People, who previously customarily rode to work with Jackson, was seriously injured in a similar type explosion in 1965.

On the scene examination by Laboratory experts indicates that a high-order explosive was detonated under the cab portion of Jackson's truck directly beneath the driver. Fragments of wire recovered at the scene appear to be wire from an electric blasting cap, indicating that such a cap may have been connected to and activated by the electric wiring system of the truck. Portionsof the wires to the brake light, tail light, and left rear turn indicator light, which were originally located on the inside of the left frame, are missing as a result of the explosion. No additional physical evidence has been disclosed to date.

Extensive investigation conducted under the on-the-scene supervision of Inspector Joseph A. Sullivan indicates that a group known as the Silver Dollar group is responsible for the bombing. The Silver Dollar group is reportedly a secret group of Mississippi and Louisiana Klansmen founded in June, 1965. One informant is presently a member of the group but to date has been unable to establish the identity of

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persons responsible for the bombing. Intensive efforts are being made to develop additional sources to furnish further penetration of the group and to trace the electric blasting cap probably used to detonate the explosive.

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CLIFFORD A. JONES
PERJURY

Clifford A. Jones, former Lieutenant Governor of Nevada who is closely allied with Nevada gambling interests, was indicted January 5, 1966, on three counts of perjury as a result of his having testified falsely before the Bobby Baker grand jury. This testimony concerned payments Jones arranged through one of his companies of $10,000 to Baker through Wayne Bromley, a close associate of Baker. U. S. District Court Judge Gasch presently has taken under advisement pretrial motions of Jones for continuance of trial and change of venue.

On March 25, 1965, in response to request of Criminal Division, Bureau monitored telephone calls from Bromley to Jones and Baker. Bromley and his attorney had asked that this be done. Department held such monitoring would be legal. On March 26, 1965, Department requested we monitor meeting to be attended by Jones, Bromley, and Baker at a hotel in Los Angeles. Purpose of meeting was to get Bromley, a Government witness, to tailor his testimony to agree with testimony Jones had given. Bureau declined to monitor this meeting because of lack of security of the premises involved which presented a risk of disclosure of the coverage. Department then got Bureau of Narcotics to assist in monitoring of the meeting.

Recently we have responded to Department's request regarding Bureau electronic coverage of Jones. Such coverage involved twenty conversations over four Las Vegas and one Miami electronic device. All conversations were inconsequential and have no bearing on perjury charges against Jones. This coverage will be subject matter of future pretrial proceedings.

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SAM HOLLOWAY BOWERS, JR., ET AL;
BURNING OF PROPERTY AND SHOOTING,
FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
JANUARY 10, 1966;
VERNON FERDINAND DAHMER, SR., ET AL - VICTIMS
VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

At approximately 2 a.m. on January 10, 1966, the residence and business of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr., a 58-year-old Negro and past President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Forrest County, Mississippi, was shot into and completely gutted by fire. Dahmer died the afternoon of the same date in a Hattiesburg, Mississippi, hospital.

Extensive around-the-clock investigation conducted by the FBI resulted in the indictment of 15 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan on June 22, 1966. The indictment charged these Klansmen with violation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statutes. Those indicted included Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr. imperial wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

A motion was filed on behalf of 13 of the defendants to dismiss this indictment based upon an objection to the array of the jurors. Based upon this action the facts were re-presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, which resulted in the indictment of 12 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi on February 27, 1967. Lawrence Byrd, Sr., who was one of the original 15 indicted, was named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant by the Federal Grand Jury on February 27, 1967.

This matter is presently pending prosecutive action.

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MURDERS OF THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

Civil Rights workers Michael Henry Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, both white, together with James Earl Chaney, Negro, were murdered near Philadelphia, Mississippi, on June 21-22, 1964.

On October 2, 1964, a Federal Grand Jury indicted 18 persons for Civil Rights violations pertaining to these murders. These indictments were dismissed October 7, 1966, on legal grounds on the basis that certain groups, including Negroes, were excluded from the grand jury panel. This case was re-presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, and on February 27, 1967, indictments were returned against 19 persons. They are presently free on bond. No trial date has been set.

Of the 19 persons indicted, 17 are identical to those previously indicted in this case. Jimmy Lee Townsend, who was 17 years old at the time of the murders, was the one who was previously indicted but not indicted at this time. In addition to those previously indicted, this grand jury indicted Ethel Glen "Hop" Barnett, former sheriff and present candidate for sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi, and Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., Imperial Wizard, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

The following law enforcement officers were among those indicted: Lawrence Andrew Rainey, Sheriff of Neshoba County; Cecil Ray Price, Deputy Sheriff, Neshoba County, and Richard Andrew Willis, Patrolman, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Police Department.

SHORTAGES OF U. S. DISTRICT JUDGES

AND

SHORTAGES IN THE U. S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

We have, on a number of occasions, instructed the field to advise us of any shortage of U. S. Attorneys or Federal Judges, which is affecting our prosecutions.

In this connection, since September 1, 1966, we have written to the Department, pointing out a shortage of a Federal Judge or a U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of Ohio, the Middle District of Florida, the Eastern and Southern Districts of Illinois, the Eastern District of Louisiana, the District of Puerto Rico, the District of New Jersey, the Eastern District and Western District of Wisconsin, the Middle District of Tennessee, the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, the Eastern District of Michigan, and the Northern and Eastern Districts of Texas.

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REQUEST OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL VINSON, MARCH 14, 1967, RE LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA, CRIME CONDITIONS

Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Criminal Division, requested preparation of an extensive summary crime condition report concerning Lake County, Indiana. He asked for information on gambling, racketeering, counterfeiting, narcotics, shoplifting and other such matters. By letter to the Attorney General on March 16, 1967, we pointed out we no longer make such reports and our commitments preclude the preparation of such a study. This is apparently a "fishing expedition" type request for Vinson's and Petersen's Task Force. We advised them they have reports in gambling and racketeering-type cases in Lake County, Indiana, where recent prosecutive action has been taken against hoodlums.

The Department has embarked on a Crime Task Force Program which solicits the active participation of the various Federal investigative agencies. We informed the Department that there are inherent drawbacks to such a program and are not actively participating in it. We have, however, advised the Department that if matters within our jurisdiction arise during the Task Force Program, we will handle such upon referral of these matters to us. We have also agreed to conduct an indices and credit check of grand jury panel in the Buffalo area, which is to be convened for the Task Force in operation in that area.

Department attorney Peloquin advised a Canadian police official that the FBI was participating in a "buy back" of United States Postal Money Orders and we directed a letter to the Attorney General on March 8, 1967, pointing out that Peloquin had misinformed the Canadian authorities on our participation.

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WIRETAPPING

The Attorney General testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on March 15, 1967, that microphone and wiretapping were unnecessary in connection with control of crime in the United States. Various bills to outlaw wiretapping and eavesdropping or to legalize such practices are pending in the Congress. We directed a letter to the Department dated March 6, 1967, concerning legislation proposed by Senator Eastland which would authorize wiretapping and use of microphones with court approval in organized crime investigations. We informed the Attorney General that such legislation would be very beneficial to our efforts in the field of organized crime and would appear to provide a statutory basis for practices now being followed in connection with use of such devices in national security matters. Microphones were of inestimable value in determining La Cosa Nostra weaknesses and day-to-day organizational moves, and enabled us to develop excellent informants, disseminate information to local authorities and to make counter moves to dry up La Cosa Nostra sources of income.

In connection with Departmental disclosures of our prior microphone coverage in cases presently before the trial and appeals courts, there has been to date no complete reversal of any of such cases which were actually brought to trial. In several cases, notably, Kolod-Alderisio in Denver, Colorado; Robert G. Baker in Washington, D. C.; Frank Peter Balistrieri in Springfield, Illinois; Charles Battaglia in Tucson, Arizona; and Gilbert Lee Beckley in Miami, Florida, disclosures were made and hearings held, and in each instance the court has ruled against the defendants and in favor of our position that these cases were not tainted. In the Black case and in the Schipani case in New York, the Supreme Court has remanded for retrial and these are still under consideration.

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GAMBLING CASES

In our gambling cases, we have already recorded a total of 78 convictions thus far this fiscal year, which represents 30 more convictions than at a similar time last year. In addition, we have in excess of 350 individuals arrested and/or indicted and awaiting trial for violations of these statutes. As a result of our dissemination policies of gambling information to local authorities, we have directed telling blows against La Cosa Nostra members active in this field by virtue of numerous arrests made by local authorities.

During this fiscal year we have disseminated 159,823 items of criminal information to local authorities, which is an increase of 50,000 items over this same period last year.

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SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
CONFLICT OF INTEREST
ELECTION LAWS

In early 1966 we conducted detailed investigations concerning six items of possible irregularities (Conflict of Interest) on the part of Senator Dodd. These investigations were conducted at the specific request of the Department following its review of voluminous documents made available by columnist Jack Anderson (Drew Pearson's leg man). These matters have been under consideration by the Department since May of 1966 when our investigations were completed.

Today (3/16/67) we received a letter from Assistant Attorney General Vinson requesting investigation concerning possible election laws violations based on testimony given before the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct which is now holding hearings concerning Senator Dodd. Vinson's letter is being analyzed and appropriate recommendations will be submitted.

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

The 79th Session of the FBI National Academy begins Monday, March 20, 1967. There will be 100 law enforcement officers in attendance with representatives from 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 7 foreign officers from 5 foreign countries (Australia, Canada, Colombia, Malaysia and Thailand). (The Attorney General presented diplomas to the graduating class of the 75th Session of the National Academy on May 26, 1965, when he was Deputy Attorney General.)

On January 25, 1967, the Director sent a memorandum to then Acting Attorney General Clark requesting that National Academy representatives be included under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 as soon as possible for financial assistance in helping to defray living expenses while attending the FBI National Academy. We referred Mr. Clark to previous correspondence on this same matter and a reply dated August 24, 1966, that indicated that such support would be appropriate under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. The Director pointed out that while we anticipate having a continuing demand and desire to attend this Academy, we do not feel this factor should have a bearing on the allocation of funds under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. It was assumed in the Attorney General's reply in August, 1966, that in view of the current limited capacity of the Academy plus the ample demand and desire of local agencies to send candidates it would be unnecessary at this time to be concerned about subsistence aid.

It was estimated that approximately $80,000 for subsistence and travel would be needed for the March class and that it would vary somewhat for each class and that if the Acting Attorney General approved this concept, the Director stated a request for a grant would be submitted on proper documents to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

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We have never received a reply to this memorandum even though we pointed out that several grants under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act have been awarded for the conduct of police seminars and have included funds for financial assistance of the attendees. The Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General that we are not asking for this money for the FBI but that the funds would be helpful to the agency sending the man to the National Academy. Although we have not conducted a nation-wide survey, we are aware that many departments do not submit applications to the National Academy because they do not have the funds to pay the living expenses of their officers while they would be in Washington.

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POLICE TRAINING

Assistance in training matters continues to be one of the most sought after cooperative functions of the FBI. During calendar year 1966, the FBI assisted municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in 5478 training endeavors, attended by 163,302 people. Over 1200 Special Agents of the FBI are trained as police instructors, and during 1966, they contributed 45,383 hours of instruction time, free of charge, at police training schools. Assistance is rendered in all types of schools, however, special emphasis is being placed on police administration and management, search and seizure, probable cause for arrest, due process in criminal interrogation, laboratory matters, crime scene search, collection and preservation of evidence, human relations in police management, and police-community relations.

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NEW FBI ACADEMY

In May, 1965, the Director submitted a proposal to the Attorney General for the building of a new FBI Academy on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. This suggestion was immediately endorsed by the President and the Attorney General. The Director's proposal outlined that with the new facility, instead of training 200 local law enforcement officers annually at the FBI National Academy we could train 1,200 and up to 1,000 local law enforcement officers in specialized courses. The Congress has appropriated funds for the construction of this new facility.

The planning and engineering work on the site is in progress and it is anticipated that the contract for the construction of the Academy will be let sometime during the summer of 1967. It is believed that the new Academy will be ready for occupancy during fiscal year 1969.

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EXECUTIVE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM

Executive Order 11315 established an Executive Assignment System for filling positions in Grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. The FBI was specifically excluded. The Director by statute has the authority to fill the 110 Super-grade positions allotted to the FBI. An inventory of skills of employees throughout the Government in Grades GS-15 through 18 is being established by the Civil Service Commission to fill vacancies in other agencies and it proposes to include in this inventory all such employees, including those in the FBI. This would make our executives available for consideration by other agencies although we are still exempt from having to consider employees of other agencies in filling our vacancies. The Department, therefore, was requested by letter dated December 21, 1966, to approve a letter to the Civil Service Commission requesting exclusion of FBI executives from the proposed inventory as retention by the FBI of its executives is considered essential. We have been following with the Department but the matter has not yet been acted upon by the Attorney General.

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"THE FBI" -- TELEVISION SHOW
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY
8 P.M., SUNDAY EVENINGS

"The FBI" has been a highly successful television show which stars Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., as Inspector Erskine. The show has been renewed for its third year (1967-68).

The National Television Index ratings for the fourth quarter of 1966 show that "The FBI" had an audience of 13,230,000 homes for each program and that this was up one million from the 1965 season. The ratings also indicate that 29,350,000 view the program. More than 22 million of these viewers are above the age 18.

The series has been produced by Quinn Martin Productions in cooperation with Warner Brothers Studios at Burbank, California. The show is sponsored by the Ford Motor Company.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 7/6/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1967

In accordance with the request of the Crime Records Division, attached are original and seven copies of memoranda prepared by the Special Investigative Division containing information concerning items which might come up for discussion between the Director and the Attorney General at their luncheon meeting on Friday, July 7, 1967.

Summarily these memoranda deal with the following matters:

Warren Minor Christopher, new Deputy Attorney General; recent appointment of Simon Francis McHugh, Jr., a person of doubtful qualifications, as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; four year extension of Selective Service Act; investigation to locate killers of two border patrol officers in southern California; information concerning shooting by Bureau Agents of James Lee Kirby, a parole violator fugitive when apprehending him on 7/5/67; accomplishments in the drive against organized crime; the Department's disclosure policy in electronic surveillance matters and new guidelines from the Attorney General concerning the use of electronic surveillances in criminal matters; and gambling cases.

ACTION:

This memorandum and the attached memoranda should be routed to the Crime Records Division which is handling the overall co-ordination of this matter.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

JRC:jmm
(8)

REC 18 62-97756-182

1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Eddy
1 - Mr. McAndrews
1 - Mr. Connell

12 JUL 10 1967

7 JUL 1967

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9-7-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1967

SYNOPSIS:

Director has accepted Attorney General's luncheon invitation for Friday, September 8. Pertinent items of possible interest for discussion at luncheon include:

(1) The Attorney General (AG) called Mr. DeLoach on 9-5-67 concerning FBI's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. AG said he had contacted Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at White House and also planned to meet with Dick Helms of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of National Security Agency (NSA). AG said Clifford and Rostow were surprised FBI had so little coverage--and they hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA. AG said he was opposed to this idea; that it would take time to bring Clifford and Rostow around, but FBI would come out ahead and he (the AG) would have more liberal hand in approving FBI requests.

Regarding above, Mr. DeLoach noted it would be premature to talk with Rostow or Clifford now; but after a decision has been reached, they could be confidentially briefed on such FBI operations. Information confidentially obtained reflects that Helms of CIA had a meeting scheduled with AG on 9-6-67--the subject of which probably was electronic surveillances.

EX 101 REC-65 62-97852-173

FBI has 31 telephone surveillances in FBI cases; 19 telephone surveillances at request of State Department, and 39 teletype surveillances at request of NSA. Four telephone surveillances and one NSA request for an FBI assistance in obtaining foreign codes are pending AG's approval.

(2) On 7-19-67, the House passed H.R. 421, which provides Federal penalties for interstate travel with intent to incite a riot. Many persons question its practical and legal usefulness due to difficulty in proving intent. Our sources on the Hill indicate there is a hope the bill may be bottled up in committee--but that it will pass the Senate if it reaches the floor. We took no stand on the bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel to areas where strife developed. The bill could increase our investigative responsibilities substantially.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. DeLoach
LJH/DWB:ksf

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Holmes

CONTINUED - OVER

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(3) On 8-8-67, the House passed H.R. 5037, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967 (originally the Administration's "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act")--but with considerable changes. One amendment to the original Act would empower regional institutes to engage in police training--thus duplicating and competing with FBI police training. This matter has been brought to attention of FBI friends on Senate Judiciary Committee. Our Hill sources advise that Senators McClellan and Hruska plan to combine their bills regarding controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and add this to H.R. 5037.

(4) AG has indicated desire to achieve about 400 convictions in organized crime field during this fiscal year. As of 9-7-67, a total of 382 individuals in this field were awaiting Federal prosecution. By letter of 7-27-67, we called the AG's attention to a situation wherein 23 persons arrested in New York for gambling law violations in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. To date, no reply has been received from AG.

(5) Latest two issues of "Life" magazine contain articles by Sandy Smith, former Chicago newsman, focusing attention on La Cosa Nostra leaders, as well as their political affiliations, and the need for electronic surveillances to cope with organized crime. Smith has extensive background and contacts qualifying him to write on organized crime. It is obvious he obtained help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, formerly in the Organized Crime Section of Department.

(6) The "task force" organized under direction of Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of Department conducted an operation against bookmaker Ernest Reinhart in Niagara Falls, New York, area and learned from the Customs Service that the Niagara Falls Police Department was also interested in Reinhart's activities. According to officials of Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and others on the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" entire investigation. "Task force" was so inept that it "blew" the case against Reinhart, and "task force" surveillances were discovered by Reinhart and associates. Although Reinhart's gambling activities were across state lines from New York to Canada, our Buffalo Office was not notified. Pertinent details were brought to AG's attention by letter of 9-5-67, and we requested that "task force" be instructed to immediately advise FBI of matters within our jurisdiction.

CONTINUED - OVER

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(7) For first month (July) of new fiscal year, FBI convictions decreased 189, or 22 percent. Decrease primarily due to: (a) shortage of judges and prosecutors, resulting in overcrowded court conditions, and (b) policy enunciated by Department's Criminal Division to reduce Federal prosecutions of juvenile offenders. In July, 1966, Assistant AG Vinson sent letter instructing U. S. Attorneys regarding diversion of subjects under age 21 to local authorities--which has principally been felt in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations, where experience indicates about 65 percent of violators are under 21 and where FBI convictions decreased 109 in July, 1967, compared with July, 1966. For sometime, we have been advising AG whenever shortages of Federal judges or shortages in U. S. Attorneys Offices exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information in connection with the Director's luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967.

Handled.
H

TSD

ADDENDUM BY C. D. DeLOACH (CDD;hmm 9/7/67): The Coordinator of U. S. Attorneys, John W. Kern, III, stopped DeLoach in the Attorney General's Office on the morning of 9/7/67 and posed two questions: (1) Should U. S. Attorneys attend meetings of Federal Executive Boards (groups composed of all Federal agencies in various metropolitan areas) when meeting on monthly basis (2) If U. S. Attorneys joined and attended such meetings, should these U. S. Attorneys comply with recent requests by John Macy, Chairman,

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(DETAILS BEGIN ON PAGE 2)

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M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

Civil Service Commission, and sponsor a one-day seminar on law enforcement managed by Federal Executive Board groups.

Kern was told that it was, of course, desirable to have U. S. Attorneys participate in civic affairs but that U. S. Attorneys should not attempt to sponsor one-day seminars on the subject of law enforcement inasmuch as this would only promote confusion and chaos. Kern was also told that the FBI is already sponsoring such seminars and conferences and that in some instances representatives of the U. S. Attorneys' offices were invited to participate in these conferences. The subject of discussion this year is Legal Problems involving Law Enforcement Officers and the National Crime Information Center.

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M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

DETAILS:

The Director has accepted an invitation for a luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967. There is contained in this memorandum succinct data concerning pertinent items which might be of interest for discussion on this occasion. The General Investigative, Special Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions have contributed salient information for this memorandum.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES:

On 9-5-67, the Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach regarding the Bureau's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. He said he had finally made contact with Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at the White House on 8-31-67 and that he planned to meet with Dick Helms of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of the National Security Agency (NSA) regarding this matter. The Attorney General said Clifford and Rostow knew little about electronic surveillances and were very surprised that the FBI had so little such coverage. He said that Clifford and Rostow, without saying so, hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be a good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA.

The Attorney General said he was opposed to this idea. He said it would take a little time to bring Clifford and Rostow around but that he believed the Department and the FBI would come out ahead in the discussions and that he, the Attorney General, will then have a more liberal hand in approving requests from the FBI. In this connection, Mr. DeLoach noted that it would be premature to talk with Clifford or Rostow at this point but after a decision has been reached, these two individuals could be briefed on a confidential basis regarding such FBI operations. It was also noted that it did not appear the Attorney General could adequately represent the FBI in his discussions with Clifford and Rostow.

We have confidentially obtained the information that Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, had a meeting scheduled with the Attorney General at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, September 6, 1967, and that the subject of the meeting was probably electronic surveillances.

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M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

At the present time the Bureau has the following electronic surveillances in operation: (1) In Bureau cases, 31 telephone surveillances; (2) At the request of State Department, 19 telephone surveillances; (3) At the request of NSA, 39 teletype surveillances.

As of this date, there are four telephone surveillances pending approval by the Attorney General with subjects and dates of request to the Attorney General as follows: Ralph Alan Dale, since 3-27-67; Charles Morris, since 7-25-67; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, since 8-2-67; Frederick Douglas Andrews, since 8-14-67. In addition, we have a request for FBI assistance on behalf of the NSA for an anagram operation (obtaining foreign codes) pending with the Attorney General since 6-16-67.
INFORMATION tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations

H. R. 421, INTERSTATE TRAVEL TO INCITE RIOTS:

This bill was passed by the House on 7-19-67. It provides for Federal prosecution of persons who travel interstate with the intent to incite a riot. Its practical and legal usefulness has been questioned by a number of people, including many Senators, due to the extreme difficulty in obtaining evidence to prove intent. Our Hill sources have advised there was a hope the Bill could be bottled up in committee unless it could be changed to make it more practical. These sources concede the Bill will pass the Senate without difficulty if it reaches the floor because many Senators would consider it politically unwise to vote against it. We took no stand on the Bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel by militant Negroes and hate group leaders to areas where strife developed. The Bill, if passed, could substantially increase our investigative responsibilities, depending, of course, on the policy established by the Department.

H. R. 5037, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967:

This is the Administration's bill, originally called the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, although it has been changed considerably by Republican-sponsored amendments made when the House passed the bill on 8-8-67. One of these amendments by Congressman Robert McClory (R.-Ill.) which changed Title 3 of the Bill, would empower the regional institutes to engage in police training. This would duplicate and compete with the extensive police training program we conduct on our own and in cooperation with local and state agencies. This has been brought to the attention of our friends on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Many of them have voiced agreement and stated they will take the necessary action to correct this wrong. Our Hill

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sources have advised that Senator John McClellan (D.-Ark.) and Senator Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.) plan to combine their bills authorizing controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and to add this to H.R. 5037 in Committee. They feel wiretap legislation as a part of the Administration's crime bill will have an excellent chance for passage and possible acceptance by the President.

ORGANIZED CRIME:

As of September 7, 1967, there were a total of 382 individuals, involved in organized criminal activities, who have been arrested, indicted, or awaiting further prosecutive action in connection with violations of various Federal statutes.

By letter dated July 27, 1967, the Bureau called to the attention of the Attorney General a situation where 23 individuals arrested in New York for violations of the gambling laws in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. It was called to the attention of the Attorney General that prosecutive action taken at the earliest possible date with reference to these individuals would greatly assist in increasing accomplishments in the organized crime field during the present fiscal year. To date no response from the Attorney General has been received to this communication.

The Attorney General has indicated that he is desirous of achieving in the neighborhood of 400 convictions of individuals involved in organized crime during this fiscal year. With 382 such subjects already awaiting prosecution, the Attorney General's goal would appear to be readily available if vigorous prosecutive action is taken of these individuals at the earliest possible date by the Department.

"LIFE" MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

"Life" magazine has run articles for the last two weeks on La Cosa Nostra, which articles were written by Sandy Smith, former crime reporter for the "Chicago Tribune "* Smith has done an excellent job in these articles in focusing public attention on the Cosa Nostra leaders as well as their political affiliations and the need for electronic surveillances in order to cope with the menace of organized crime.

Smith is an outstanding investigative reporter who has a wealth of independent knowledge built up over the years on La Cosa Nostra. He also has tremendous contacts among the local and state police intelligence agencies throughout the country. In addition, it is obvious that he obtained considerable help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, former Departmental Attorney in the Organized Crime Section, in

*and "Chicago Sun-Times."

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connection with this article. He also has used the information disclosed from our microphones in court cases in such cases as the Raymond Patriarca matter, etc.

DEPARTMENT TASK FORCE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK:

In October, 1966, under the direction of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, a "task force" was organized as an investigative operation, supervised by Department Attorneys, and to which were assigned representatives from various Federal investigative agencies.

On August 21 and 23, 1967, the "task force" conducted investigative activity, including physical surveillances in the Niagara Falls, New York, area. The subject of its investigation was one Ernest Reinhart, a bookmaker from Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, who was said to be making trips daily to Niagara Falls, New York, to establish regular contacts and gambling pickups from other known gamblers. The Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department, which was also investigating the activities of Reinhart, had requested the assistance of the United States Customs Service to develop sufficient evidence to establish a violation of the local gambling statute. A representative of the Customs Service notified the "task force" representatives of the local police department's interest in this matter and immediately thereafter, according to the officials of the Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and other members of the 'task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" the entire investigation.

SAC Neil J. Welch of our Buffalo Office has since determined from representatives of the Niagara Falls Police Department and the Customs Service that the investigative activity of the "task force" was so inept that the case against Reinhart was "blown." (In conducting a surveillance the task force utilized a panel truck and their actions, while in the panel truck, were such that they caused the truck to rock back and forth revealing to the gamblers who were watching, that people were inside the truck.) Surveillances conducted by the "task force," including attorneys assigned thereto, were readily discovered by Reinhart and his associates. Reinhart remarked to a customs agent at the border crossing that he would give the investigators a good run around.

Although Reinhart's gambling activities were being carried on between Canada and the United States, that is across state lines, in apparent violation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, the FBI Office at Buffalo was not notified. The FBI has a substantial investigative

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responsibility in the investigation of violations of this statute. In this instance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and the local Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department also have investigative responsibilities.

Pertinent details concerning this matter were brought to the attention of the Attorney General by our letter dated September 5, 1967, with the request that necessary instructions be issued to the "task force" personnel that matters within FBI jurisdiction be immediately reported to our Buffalo Office.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - CONVICTIONS:

At the end of July, 1967, we had recorded 189 fewer convictions than were recorded during the first month of the prior fiscal year. This represents a decrease of 22%, which is primarily the result of two factors: (1) shortages of judges and prosecutors which result in overcrowded court conditions and (2) the policy enunciated by the Criminal Division of the Department to reduce prosecutions in Federal court relating to juvenile offenders.

In this connection, our potential for increasing conviction statistics was decimated as a result of a letter sent during July, 1966, by Assistant Attorney General Vinson instructing all U. S. Attorneys to give primary consideration to the diversion of subjects under 21 years of age to local authorities. These instructions are being followed by a majority of U. S. Attorneys and have hurt us principally in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations where experience has shown that approximately 65% of all violators are under 21 years of age. At the end of July, 1967, we recorded 109 less convictions in this category as compared to the first month in the previous fiscal year.

We have for sometime been following the practice of advising the Attorney General whenever shortages of Federal judges, U. S. Attorneys or their assistants exist. For example, we recently sent the following letters to the Attorney General to bring to his attention shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys in the indicated areas:

9-1-67, Southern District of Georgia;
8-16-67, Eastern District of Michigan;
8-7-67, District of Kansas;
8-3-67, District of New Jersey;
8-2-67, Southern and Northern Districts of Mississippi;
7-31-67, Western District of New York.

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M. A. Jones to Bishop
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with the situation in the Western District of New York, we originally called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-30-67 and we have received no information indicating that an appointment has been made for the vacant judgeship. Considerable newspaper publicity has attended the failure to appoint a judge for this district.

With regard to the two vacant judgeships in the Eastern District of Michigan, it is noted that we first called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-16-67 and we have not received any current information indicating these judgeships have been filled.

Each SAC has been instructed to keep the Bureau currently advised of any shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys and we will continue to bring these matters to the attention of the Attorney General.

As an example of shortages which have been brought to the Attorney General's attention, in connection with the shortage of judges in the Southern District of Georgia, it is noted that as of September 1, 1967, there was a total of 87 Bureau cases awaiting prosecution involving 121 defendants. Of these 22 representing 32 subjects have been pending prosecution for more than six months.

It is also noted that in the District of New Jersey as of July 1, 1967, there were approximately 200 Bureau cases awaiting prosecutive action involving approximately 392 defendants. Our New York Office has also advised that it has 775 cases awaiting prosecution representing 874 subjects.

TEB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

1010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/14/67

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Trainor

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

RUSHING

The following data concerning the antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances has been prepared for the Director's information and possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference which will include the Attorney General and Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

ALLEGATIONS OF INVOLVEMENT OF ANTIPOVERTY EMPLOYEES

There have been a number of allegations regarding the involvement of antipoverty employees in racial disturbances and involving the misuse of antipoverty funds in connection therewith. Allegations with respect to the misuse of these funds are exceptionally difficult to substantiate because the funds provided to local antipoverty agencies by OEO or other Federal agencies are usually furnished on a grant basis with the grants becoming the property of the local group at which time the Federal character of the funds is lost.

However, there have been instances wherein certain officials and employees of local agencies receiving Federal anti-poverty grants have reportedly not conducted themselves in a manner conducive to law and order. Examples follow.

New York City

EX-101 REC-9

The largest privately-operated antipoverty program receiving Federal funds is said to be Haryou - Act in the Harlem area of New York City. Several of its employees are known to have subversive backgrounds or to have engaged in improper activities. Harriet Noel and John Anderson, members of the Revolutionary

Enclosure

TDR:fhd (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 30 1967

OCT 31 1967

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Action Movement, a clandestine all-Negro revolutionary group that calls for the overthrow of the U. S. Government by violence and which is procommunist Chinese-oriented, were suspended as employees of Haryou - Act following their arrest last June along with a number of members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a Revolutionary Action Movement front group, on charges including conspiracy to advocate anarchy. Another member of this rifle club who was arrested, Arthur Harris, was also suspended as an employee of an antipoverty organization in Jamaica, New York City, which is funded by OEO.

Newark, New Jersey

In Newark, antipoverty funds were reputedly utilized by the United Community Corporation to rent two station wagons used to transport people who had been encouraged to appear at meetings at the city hall to protest action of a city planning board. Reportedly, one of the vehicles was equiped with a loud-speaker and was used to make inflammatory remarks regarding the incumbent city administration. Also, it is reported that inflammatory posters prepared by the United Community Corporation had been circulated.

Syracuse, New York

Employees of the Crusade for Opportunity, an antipoverty agency funded by OEO, are alleged to have been involved in the racial disturbances which occurred in Syracuse, New York, 8/16-18/67. An officer of the Syracuse Police Department advised that a Crusade for Opportunity automobile bearing U. S. Government license plates was used by two Negro males and two Negro females to cruise through Negro neighborhoods in Syracuse on 8/15/67. They utilized a loudspeaker to advertise a meeting on 8/16/67 regarding the alleged rape of an 11-year-old Negro girl by a white man.

A field worker of this organization, Leroy Glenn Wright, was arrested during the first night's disturbance on 8/16/67 and charged with inciting to riot and resisting arrest.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Washington, D. C.

Individuals affiliated with two organizations funded in part by OEO were involved in the disturbance which occurred in the House of Representatives on 8/7/67 in protest of the shelving of the so-called "Rat Bill." The leader, Jesse Gray, a former Communist Party organizer in Harlem and a militant black nationalist, is the head of the Harlem Back Street Youth, Incorporated, which was the recipient of OEO funds. Such funds have since been suspended. Gray and at least one other member of the above organization were arrested for their part in this disturbance. Also involved in this disturbance and arrested was Robert Bailey Ransom, an employee of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Associates, an OEO-funded organization.

Hate-type Schools

The New York City Police Department advised on 8/9/67 that the walls of a school handling a program entitled "Special Training in Reading" for children 8 to 10 years of age contained numerous hate slogans. Examples of the signs noted thereon were "Don't love them to death, shoot them to death; make revolution not war; burn, baby, burn; arm yourselves; Johnson is losing sleep; Newark, '67; Chicago South Side, '66; Watts, '65, and Harlem, '64." There was also a picture of President Johnson's face superimposed on an Army sergeant carrying a rifle captioned "Public Enemy Number One, Wanted for Murder." The committee handling this particular program was funded in part by OEO.

A somewhat similar situation occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, in connection with a "Liberation School" which has been in operation teaching 10- and 11-year-olds. Antipoverty funds from OEO had been earmarked for the school; however, the funds were withdrawn when national publicity resulted concerning this matter. Meantime, however, certain services including the rental of an automobile and school supplies had been furnished.

OVER

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
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WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
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OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

MISUSE OF FBI INFORMATION BY OEO

In connection with the recent arrest by Kentucky authorities of Alan and Margaret McSurely, employees of the Southern Conference Education Fund, and Joseph T. Mulloy, an employee of an organization being funded by OEO, on a state sedition charge, someone in OEO apparently leaked to the press a report prepared by an OEO investigator which contained statements attributed to the FBI. An article concerning this matter appeared in the 9/1/67 issue of "The Evening Star."

The Director approved the lodging of a vigorous protest with OEO concerning the fact that information appearing in an FBI memorandum subsequently was published in "The Evening Star." In approving this action, he noted "Yes, and if they can't or won't give us the necessary assurances against leaks, we will cut off all investigative services to OEO."

Such a protest was lodged through liaison with Mr. Edgar May, Assistant Director, OEO, on 9/5/67 who advised that steps had been taken to insure that such did not recur in the future. A detailed memorandum is attached.

STATEMENTS AGAINST ESTABLISHED LAW AND ORDER

While no direct evidence has come to the Bureau's attention of outright seditious statements on the part of anti-poverty workers, allegations have been received of statements against established law and order and of statements tending to incite the people. Examples follow:

Marion S. Barry, Jr., former Washington Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, joined the United Planning Organization, Washington, D. C., as a $50-a-day consultant on 7/21/67. This organization is funded by OEO. On 6/30/67 Barry reportedly conducted a press conference on the steps of the 13th Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, at which time he denounced the Police Department and stated that Negroes would

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continue to threaten the police until policemen are trained properly in how to deal with Negroes. Captain Al Prezio of the Troy, New York, Police Department, advised on 8/25/67 that Freeman Robinson, an employee of an antipoverty organization funded by OEO, uses the office of the antipoverty organization as a headquarters to conduct militant civil rights work and to recruit teen-agers to incite riots and arouse a Negro community on any issue that would create racial unrest.

Willie Wright, a duly-elected board member of the United Community Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, is alleged to have made statements concerning Negro rioting such as "To hell with President Johnson when he says something about not tolerating riots. We've tolerated these conditions for more than 400 years." He is also quoted as having said: "It is my firm conviction that in order to overcome the white man's complete human and legal jurisdiction over my black brothers and sisters, we are going to defend ourselves against all kinds of aggressions that are being perpetrated against us by the white man. I most emphatically want to make sure the majority of my black brothers and sisters have a piece of firepower in their home possessions to protect themselves against the most brutal atrocities to be seen anywhere committed by the New Jersey National Guard, the Newark and State Police in the recent rebellion in the City of Newark." The OEO has requested Wright's suspension pending its investigation of statements attributed to Wright.

"The Washington Post" of 9/13/67 contained an article by Columnist Roscoe Drummond captioned "Mayors Say OEO Programs Helped Suppress City Riots" in which he refers to a nationwide survey conducted by OEO in 64 cities, half of which had riots this summer. In citing OEO figures he pointed out that of 30,000 Community Action employees only 16 were arrested during the course of the riots and none were convicted. Poverty programs had 244 buildings in the hearts of the riot areas with none being burned or destroyed.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

We have, of course, kept OEO promptly advised of all allegations received of misconduct on the part of antipoverty employees as well as allegations regarding the misuse of anti-poverty funds. In accordance with the Director's instructions such information is also furnished the White House and the Attorney General.

ACTION:

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/15/67

FROM : G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Trainor

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

STAFF Conference
Attorney General's

My memorandum of 9/14/67 set forth for the Director's information data concerning antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances for his possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference mentioned above.

The following additional information received from the Dallas Office today is being submitted for the Director's consideration in connection with this luncheon.

In response to a request from Mr. Randolf Ratliff, Director of the Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty in Dallas, Texas, a representative of this Bureau explained the FBI's jurisdiction in racial matters to members of Ratliff's staff, who work in the poverty areas in Dallas County Texas, on 9/6/67. The Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On 9/13/67 one of Ratliff's staff workers confidentially advised that after our representative had left the above meeting, Ratliff instructed his staff members to give the FBI no information and said that the FBI is the white man's police and they want nothing but "stool pigeons." This individual further alleged that all of Ratliff's 44 staff members were hand-picked by Ratliff and that most of them are racial agitators. He charged that Ratliff and most of the staff members are working at creating racial incidents in order to stir up local Negro

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EX-101

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REC-9

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RACIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

communities. He further alleged that Ratliff is the driving force behind a program of racial agitation in Dallas County and that his statements to staff members are antiwhite and antipolice. He said it is his belief that Ratliff is trying to create a crisis in Dallas in order to receive additional antipoverty funds.

The source of the above information also alleged that in April of this year Ratliff was vigorously critical of the Dallas Police Department regarding the arrest of a 15-year-old Negro female on a charge of disturbing the peace and was in the process of organizing a march on city hall to protest the arrest when officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity learned of his activity and told him to desist. He stated that in another instance several months ago, Albert Lipscomb (phonetic), staff member, learned of a plot by a group of Negro men who were in possession of rifles and Molotov cocktails to initiate a riot. He claimed that Lipscomb personally prevented the riot by calming the Negro group and personally collecting the rifles and Molotov cocktails but that when Ratliff learned of Lipscomb's role in preventing the riot, he officially took credit for the action. Our source stated that Ratliff unofficially considers Lipscomb an "Uncle Tom."

The above information is being made available to Mrs. Stegall at the White House, Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Attorney General by letters dated 9/18/67.

ACTION:

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-17-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE
IN CONNECTION WITH HIS
LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT WITH
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND OTHERS
FEBRUARY 20, 1969

Attorney General's Staff Conference

The Director has an appointment to have luncheon with the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Mr. Ehrlichman, Legal Counsel to the President, on Thursday, February 20, 1969. There is attached a brief containing items of possible pertinent interest for the Director's use in connection with this luncheon meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure

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EX-16

REC-23 62-97856-192

JUL 25 1969

2 ENCLOSURES

AUG 21 1969

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B R I E F

L U N C H E O N M E E T I N G W I T H A T T O R N E Y G E N E R A L A N D O T H E R S

Thursday, February 20, 1969

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SYNOPSIS

BUREAU STATISTICS

FBI Personnel As of 2/13/69 there were 6,929 Special Agents and 9,052 clerical employees for a total of 15,981 employees on the rolls of the FBI.

Overtime Services The overtime service by our investigative staff averages more than two and one-half hours each workday and during fiscal year 1968 totaled 3,845,461 hours, the equivalent of 1,849 additional employees on a full-year basis. This was a cost-free saving to the Government of over $14 million.

National Crime Crime Index for January-September, 1968, recorded a 19 percent increase. Largest increases noted in cities 250,000 to 1 million population where a 22 percent rise was recorded. There were an estimated 4.6 million serious crimes in the United States in 1968 compared to 3.8 million in 1967.

District of Columbia Crime For calendar year 1967, District had sixth highest crime rate among the 56 cities 250,000 and above. Crime figures for calendar year 1968 indicate District recorded an over-all gain of 25 percent in the number of serious offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) NCIC is a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. Began in January, 1967, with pilot operation. Now terminals in 47 states. Over 780,000 records in system and 33,000 messages handled daily in 24-hour operating day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

information tends to identify sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operation

*Communist Party, USA clandestine communications with CP of Soviet Union penetrated by FBI. Reveals Soviets have furnished Party $6.5 million over past 10 years and now financing at approximately 1 million annually. *Classification "~~Top~~ Secret."

Downgraded To Secret 11/15/16 9858

New Left Movement has led a wave of extremism on our college campuses marked by growing violence. Part of world-wide

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revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. New Leftists from U. S. have played important roles in demonstrations in foreign countries.

Racial Unrest on College Campuses Campuses throughout U. S. have been marked by racial unrest. Minority groups such as Black Student Union becoming increasingly militant and violent. Demands unreasonable. Other militant groups have joined in demonstrations and offer full support to minority groups.

Black Panther Party is most active, notorious and violence-prone black extremist group. Branches in 25 cities. Will possibly go underground. Minister of Education is George Mason Murray, a suspended instructor at San Francisco State College.

Soviet and Satellite Espionage The U. S. is the number one espionage target of Soviet Union and satellites. Intelligence operations coordinated by Soviet Union. Embassies and missions are focal points. As of February, 1969, approximately 230 Soviet and 117 satellite personnel operating. Consular Convention between U. S. and Soviet Union became effective July 13, 1968, and will probably increase capability for espionage.

*United States - Communist China Relations Professor LIN Ta-kaung, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, is foremost Chinese communist propagandist in Canada. Has been in contact with Kennedy Administration, Senator Eugene McCarthy and Professor Martin Peretz of Harvard re United States - Communist China relations. Hopes to influence Nixon Administration to vote for UN admission of Communist China. *Classified "Secret."

Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations

*Israeli Intelligence FBI currently investigating Dr. Zalmer Mordecai Shapiro, head of Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation, Apollo, Pennsylvania. This company has Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contracts and Shapiro cleared by AEC for "Top Secret." Investigation shows he in contact with at least one Israeli intelligence official and sympathetic toward Israel. *Classified "Secret."

Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Essence of Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans lies in alleged connection between Oswald, David Ferrie (deceased) and Clay Shaw. Not established in

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exhaustive FBI investigation. Bureau maintaining "hands off" policy regarding Garrison investigation. Garrison mental stability is questionable. He received medical discharge from U. S. Army in 1951 for an emotional problem. Admitted to Army authorities that he had received psychiatric treatment.

Court Seal [JFK Law 10(a)1]

Redacted of Material re King as it Arrives from Electronic Surveillance

Martin Luther King, Jr.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Suggestions for the Reduction of Crime in the District of Columbia Should be an Enabling Statute which would allow juveniles to be handled as they are throughout U. S. Mandatory sentences recommended for crimes committed with the use of firearms. Registration of all convicted felons should be considered. Abolishment of capital punishment should be opposed until a life sentence means "life." Provisions of Bank Protection Act of 1968 should be accelerated.

Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Intensive FBI investigation revealed killer of King on 4/4/68 to be James Earl Ray. Ray arrested by Scotland Yard 6/8/68. Extradited to U. S. and turned over to local authorities in Memphis, Tennessee, for State prosecution. Local trial scheduled for 4/7/69.

Alleged Violations of Federal Corrupt Practices Act by 21 Political Committees We were instructed by former Assistant Attorney General Vinson to interview the Chairman and Treasurers of 20 Republican Committees and one Democratic Committee that filed late reports with the Clerk of the House. White House staff members refused to be interviewed. Investigation going forward on expeditious basis. Department being kept advised.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy Senator Kennedy, killed 6/5/68 in Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. Sirhan identified as assailant. Indicted and charged with murder. Trial began, Los Angeles Superior Court on 1/7/69.

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Gary Steven Krist; Ruth Eisemann-Schier; Barbara Jane Mackle - Victim Kidnaping 12-17-68 Mackle kidnaped from Atlanta, Georgia, motel and $500,000 ransom demand made. FBI investigation resulted in her safe return and Krist and Eisemann-Schier identified as kidnappers. Krist apprehended and all-out investigation continuing to locate Eisemann-Schier. Krist will be tried by state and next appearance in court scheduled for 2-28-69.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) Since the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) was formed under the jurisdiction of the Department, the FBI has been conducting background investigations on its applicants and employees. This was done pursuant to Departmental Order #175-59, dated 4-1-59. However, the BNDD was discovered to be conducting some duplicate investigation of their clerical applicants. We objected to this wasted effort and expressed our views to the Department which countered with a proposal advanced by Associate BNDD Director Giordano, that we share parts of these investigations with them. By letter of 2-6-69, in reply to this proposal, we informed the Department that no additional requests for BNDD applicant investigations would be accepted, except those submitted under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

Martin Edward Underwood Underwood, an employee of the Department of Commerce, who was detailed to the White House in 1966 to serve as an advance man for former President Johnson, was removed from his office at the White House on 2-6-69, and the Department of Commerce has been instructed to inform him that his services are no longer required. Our investigation of Underwood, which was furnished the White House on 2-12-69, disclose that he had severe drinking problem until at least 1964.

Virginia Stanfill Savell We conducted a discreet inquiry of Savell in September, 1966, at the request of former Senator Kuchel (R) of California, for whom she then worked in his Los Angeles office. It had been alleged she was operating a bookie joint out of the Senator's office but our inquiry developed no information to substantiate this. However, it was reported that she was an alcoholic. Current investigation revealed Savel attempted to commit suicide in July, 1967, by overdose of sleeping pills.

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IRS [JFK Law 11(a)]

Donald Edward Ganoung We have investigated Ganoung as a Departmental applicant for the position of consultant with the Law Enforcement Administration at Washington, D. C., the position he now holds. He has a degree in criminology and is a former Episcopalian priest who has worked among deviate elements. He has also been active in civil rights and antidraft demonstrations and twice was arrested in this connection. Divorced by his wife in 1967 after he had an affair with another woman, Ganoung also [redacted] The results of our investigation of him were furnished to the Attorney General on 2/11/69.

William Henry Rentschler Rentschler, a candy company operator, has been extremely active in Illinois Republican Party politics. He carried on a notorious adulterous relationship which led to a divorce from a former wife. Our investigation of him revealed many prominent persons who would not recommend Rentschler for a position with the Government in view of his moral weaknesses and reported lack of business acumen. Our investigation not yet complete but summary memo furnished the White House on 2/10/69.

Special Inquiry Investigations for the White House Security officers of various Government agencies have expressed shock at the lack of knowledge or the total disregard of the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program by the White House staff responsible for filling top-level positions with the new Administration. Most requests for investigation have been of persons already firmly established in their new jobs. When derogatory data is developed it is simply requested that the investigation be continued. Only one person is known to have been discharged as a result of derogatory information developed during investigation. Don Virdin, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), called Bureau 2/13/69 and indicated Bureau had checked through IRS only 8 of last 25 publicly announced Presidential appointees. Bureau has run checks of IRS on all requests received from White House on Presidential appointees and it would appear White House only asked for 8 of last 25 to be checked.

Selective Service These cases in recent years have broadened in scope with recurring schemes to obstruct the draft. We have 14,000 pending investigations, up 5,000 from a year ago. Fiscal year 1968 produced 809 convictions and the first seven months of this fiscal period have recorded 380 convictions, an increase over this period a year ago. An interesting case is summarized which involves an 18-year-old Californian whose mother, following his arraignment for failure to register for the draft, attempted to get a Restraining Order by contending that she was responsible for her son's actions

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and therefore should be punished rather than him. The Judge rejected her appeal and her son's trial is scheduled for March, 1969.

Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime While our organized crime investigations are aimed at key members in the power structure, they have also struck hard in the lower echelons with progressively greater penetration into the heart of hoodlum activities - gambling operations. Fiscal year 1968 capped four consecutive record years in convictions of organized crime figures with 281. There are now 789 other hoodlum figures awaiting trial in Federal court thus indicating a continuance of the upward trend in convictions in fiscal year 1969. Recent major accomplishments in the organized crime field include the arrest or conviction of many top La Cosa Nostra leaders across the country. Our dissemination of criminal intelligence data to other Federal and local law enforcement agencies has broken the million mark in number of items in the past five years. This shared FBI data enabled other law enforcement agencies to conduct hundreds of raids, execute thousands of arrests, and recover millions of dollars in gambling funds or stolen property each year. Department Task Force Operations (also called Strike Force) have been formed in Detroit, Michigan; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Miami, Florida; and Newark, New Jersey; since the original group at Buffalo, New York. We now maintain liaison with these Task Force groups and it has been recommended that we expand our liaison arrangements with Task Force. There have been La Cosa Nostra leadership changes in New York and Chicago.

Department's Manual for use of Electronic Surveillance Under Title III of Omnibus Crime Control Bill Attorney General has been furnished our views regarding Department's draft manual for use of electrical surveillance pursuant to Title III of Omnibus Crime Control Bill, the general provisions of which concern administrative regulations not specifically required by the statute itself. The manual's requirements would impose tremendous administrative and procedural restrictions on the FBI and other Federal agencies to the point that strict compliance might be self-defeating to the goal of maintaining discreet electronic

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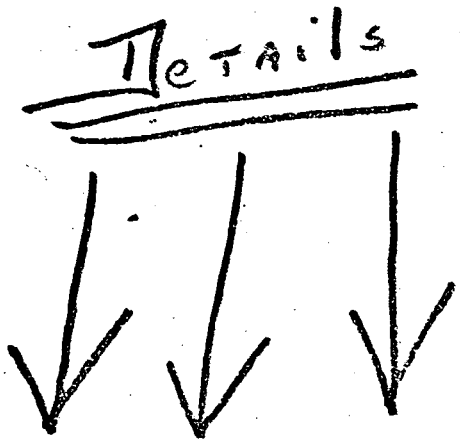
surveillance coverage under court supervision for the purpose of obtaining admissible evidence against the leadership of organized crime and in other major investigative categories. Included would be requirements for review of an application for a court order at a number of levels within the Department, and by the Attorney General, before the application reached the judge, involving delay and the spreading of information about our use of this technique among a comparatively wide range of authorities. Included in our views was our belief that for the Government's ultimate success in making use of this evidence gathering procedure, restrictions must not apply which will create more limitations on law enforcement than the statute itself prescribes.

MISCELLANEOUS

ABC-TV Series "The FBI" is in its fourth year and production plans are going forward at the present time for a fifth season. Latest 30 Market Nielson Rating reflects it is second most popular show on air and has 26 million viewers. Plans being made to present on our program film on Mackle kidnaping case next season after prosecutive action is completed. Being shown in 43 additional countries.



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BUREAU STATISTICS

FBI Personnel

As of 2/13/69 there were 6,929 Special Agents and 9,052 clerical employees for a total of 15,981 employees on the rolls of the FBI.

Overtime Services

The overtime service by our investigative staff averages more than two and one-half hours each workday and during the fiscal year 1968 totaled 3,845,461 hours, the equivalent of 1,849 additional employees on a full-year basis. Taking into consideration the limited extent to which this overtime was compensated under fringe benefits regulations of the Civil Service Commission, there was a cost-free saving to the Government of over $14 million when compared to the value of the total overtime performed. This is a tremendous voluntary contribution by our investigative staff.

National Crime

While preliminary crime figures for calendar year 1968 are not yet available, for the period January through September, 1968, over the same period in 1967, the Crime Index nationwide recorded a 19 percent increase. The largest increases were noted in cities 250,000 to 1 million population where a 22 percent rise was recorded. Nationally, the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault as a group increased 21 percent and the more voluminous property crimes of burglary, larceny $50 and over and auto theft rose 19 percent. There were an estimated 4.6 million serious crimes in the United States in 1968 compared to 3.8 million in 1967.

District of Columbia Crime

For calendar year 1967, Washington, D. C., had the sixth highest crime rate among the 56 cities 250,000 population and above. Crime figures for calendar year 1968 indicate that

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Washington, D. C., recorded an over-all gain of 25 percent in the number of serious offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

NCIC is a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. Its objective is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement through the more efficient handling and exchange of information. In January, 1967, a pilot operation was begun with terminals in 15 local and state law enforcement agencies. NCIC now has 78 control terminals in 47 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. North Carolina and Wyoming will be added in the near future; however, Alaska will be delayed due to very high communication circuit costs. The files consist of stolen motor vehicles, license plates, firearms, other identifiable stolen property including securities, and wanted persons. Over 780,000 records are in the system and more than 33,000 messages are handled each day. Positive responses to inquiries wherein a record is furnished now exceed 220 each 24 hours. NCIC is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

information tends to identify sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations

Communist Party, USA*

The FBI has penetrated the clandestine communications apparatus between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Through this penetration we know that the Soviets have furnished the Party over $6,500,000 over the past ten years. For the last two years the annual subsidy has been over $1,000,000 a year. This money is used to finance Party activities and publications. On February 2, 1969, the Party received $300,000 as the first installment of the subsidy for 1969 which is to be in excess of $1,000,000.

New Left Movement

The New Left movement, an amorphous, undisciplined collection of malcontents, has led a wave of extremism on our college campuses which has been marked by growing violence and lawlessness. During the past year a surge of bombings and arsons, along lines advocated by New Left extremists, has accounted for over $2,000,000 in damages to property consisting mostly of college facilities and U. S. Government property. The New Left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a worldwide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. New Leftists from the United States have played an important role in demonstrations which have taken place in England, France, West Germany, Japan, and Mexico. They have established and maintained contacts with representatives of communist and other leftist organizations abroad through meetings, conferences, and correspondence; traveling to communist countries, such as Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Vietnam, and the Soviet Union.

*Classified "~~Top~~ Secret"

Downgraded To Secret 11/15/16 NSC

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Racial Unrest on College Campuses

Campuses throughout the United States have been marked by racial unrest as exemplified by the current disruptions at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California; and the University of California, Berkeley, California. Such groups as the Third World Liberation Front, a coalition of minority groups, and the Black Student Union are becoming increasingly militant and violence prone in presenting their demands to college authorities. Demands made by such groups include the establishment of a separate college for minority groups, particularly Negroes; the establishment of black courses; the hiring of minority group professors and administrators; and the control of hiring and firing of faculty members by students. At San Francisco State College over 400 individuals have been arrested during a current wave of disruption and attempts are being made to force the College to close. Students for a Democratic Society and other militant groups have joined in these demonstrations and offer full support to minority groups.

Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party is the most active, notorious, violence-prone black extremist organization. In the past nine months it has established branches in 25 cities across the country with a hard-core membership of at least 1,200.

The latest development is the order from national headquarters to stop recruiting for a time in order to weed out informants and undesirables and concentrate on political indoctrination based on the writings of MAO Tse-tung of Communist China. There is also increasing discussion of the necessity for going underground.

The Black Panther Party Minister of Education George Mason Murray, a suspended instructor at San Francisco State College, holds a position on the Central Committee of the Black Student Union at that College. The Black Student Union instigated the campus unrest which has plagued this institution during the current school year.

Soviet and Satellite Espionage

The United States is the number one espionage target of the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania). The intelligence operations of these satellites are coordinated

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against the United States by the Soviets. The embassies of these countries in Washington and their missions to the United Nations in New York are focal points for their espionage activities. As of February, 1969, there were approximately 230 Soviet personnel and 117 satellite personnel with intelligence assignments operating out of their respective official establishments.

This represents since February, 1959, a 210% increase in Soviet intelligence personnel and a 100% increase in satellite intelligence personnel.

A Consular Convention between the United States and the Soviet Union became effective July 13, 1968. This would grant diplomatic immunity from criminal jurisdiction for Soviet Consular personnel in the United States and United States Consular personnel in the Soviet Union. On August 13, 1968, the Soviet Foreign Ministry proposed establishment of a Soviet Consulate General at San Francisco, California, in return for a United States Consulate General in Leningrad. There has been no progress in negotiations regarding establishment of Consulates since last August. Establishment of a Soviet Consulate in San Francisco will increase Soviet capability for espionage.

United States - Communist China Relations*

Professor LIN Ta-kuang, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, is the foremost Chinese communist propagandist in Canada. In August, 1968, LIN and Theodore C. Sorensen, former Special Counsel to President Kennedy, attended a meeting at the Nova Scotia farm of Cyrus Eaton to discuss United States-Communist China relations. In December, 1968, LIN entertained an individual believed to be Senator Eugene J. McCarthy and Professor Martin Peretz of Harvard University at his home in Montreal.

On January 6, 1969, LIN departed Canada for Hong Kong. While in Hong Kong, LIN was told that a "plan" allegedly proposed by Senator McCarthy would have to be referred to Peking for discussion and that Senator McCarthy or Peretz should travel to Paris, France, to confer with Chinese communist representatives there. On January 27, 1969, Peretz flew to Paris allegedly carrying a letter drafted by Senator McCarthy. He returned to the United States on February 4, 1969.

*Classified "Secret." Dissemination restricted by Royal Canadian Mounted Police to White House, Secretary of State, and Department of Justice.

information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations.

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information leads to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations

A conference planned for February, 1969, at McGill University is designed to influence President Nixon's Administration to vote for United Nations admission of Communist China and to recognize it diplomatically. Canadian and U. S. participants will include LIN and Sorensen. If initially successful, a follow-up conference to include Chinese Communist representatives is planned.

We are targeting a top-level informant against LIN to develop further information.

Israeli Intelligence*

The FBI currently has under investigation Dr. Zalman Mordecai Shapiro, head of Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC), Apollo, Pennsylvania. NUMEC processes uranium-235 for nuclear reactors and has Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contracts. Shapiro has an AEC-approved clearance which entitles him to access to "Top Secret" atomic energy information.

During May, 1968, we instituted investigation of Shapiro following a request made by the Central Intelligence Agency of the Attorney General. Our purpose was to ascertain his connections with Israeli officials and, in particular, whether he is in contact with Israeli intelligence agents in this country. We learned that Shapiro actually is in contact with at least one Israeli intelligence agent assigned to the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C., as well as with one senior official of Israeli military intelligence; with individuals associated with the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission; and with a number of United States citizens sympathetic towards Israel. We have definitely shown Shapiro's loyalty toward Israel and, in fact, he has considered whether to move to that country in order to assist Israel. Shapiro has commented that he will fight for Israel and frequently travels there and meets with Israeli Atomic Energy Commission officials as well as with other Israeli Government leaders.

It is anticipated that our investigation of Shapiro will be completed in the very near future, at which time we contemplate advising AEC, requesting that agency to advise this Bureau what administrative action it intends to take against Shapiro, bearing in mind he has the highest clearance for access to classified information granted by AEC and his company has AEC contracts.

*Classified "Secret."

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information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operation

Results of our investigation have been furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency, AEC, and the Department of Justice.

Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

The essence of the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans lies in the connection New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison is attempting to establish between Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie (now deceased), and Clay Shaw. The principal witness has been Perry Russo who has said Oswald, Ferrie, and Shaw discussed assassinating President Kennedy at a meeting in Ferrie's apartment in New Orleans in September, 1963.

Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI received allegations of a connection between Ferrie and Oswald. These allegations were thoroughly and exhaustively investigated. No evidence was ever developed that Oswald and Ferrie were acquainted. Clay Shaw's name never came up in the investigation and the FBI never investigated him.

The FBI has held to a "hands-off" policy regarding Garrison's investigation. Although we are closely following Shaw's trial, we have no observers in the courtroom. It is noted that the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has an unofficial observer in the courtroom.

Garrison's mental stability is questionable. He received a medical discharge in October, 1951, from the U. S. Army for an emotional problem. He admitted to Army authorities that he had received psychiatric treatment. Garrison was a Special Agent of the FBI for four months, resigning to re-enter military service in July, 1951.

Martin Luther King, Jr.*

[redacted]

Court Seal [JFK Law 10(a)1]

*Detailed information about King's [redacted] was furnished to the White House and the Attorney General on January 23, 1969. The Deputy Attorney General did not receive a copy.

Excise of material re King derived from electronic surveillance of King & derived from a peculiarly sensitive source in foreign intelligence operations.

[redacted]

King's widow and Stanley Levison are spearheading attempts to establish a national memorial to King. Efforts are also being made to declare King's birthday a national holiday. Further, arrangements have been made to have a bust of King put in the National Cathedral in Washington, D. C., as soon as the money is raised. It is absolutely ludicrous and ridiculous that such honors should even be given serious consideration in view of the

[redacted]

Court Seal [JFK Law 10(a)1]

Stanley Levison, advisor to both King and King's widow, was identified as a secret Communist Party member as late as 1963.

information tends to identify a peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operation

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GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In connection with the juvenile problem in the District of Columbia, it is suggested that an Enabling Statute be passed which would allow juveniles to be handled in the District of Columbia as they are throughout the United States; publicize the names of the juveniles involved in serious crimes and maintain and make available juvenile records to law enforcement agencies. In areas of high crime, improved street lighting should be installed.

Mandatory sentences are recommended for crimes committed with the use of firearms or involving threats, and a habitual criminal statute might be effective. Consideration could be given to the registration of all convicted felons in the District, as well as a law requiring registration of firearms.

Authorities responsible for allowing prisoners to be released under the "Work Release Program" should thoroughly consider their prior records so that vicious felons will not be returned to the streets. In addition, prosecutors should not accept guilty pleas on one count while dismissing other counts; and abolition of capital punishment should be opposed until a life sentence means "life."

As a deterrent to bank robberies, District banks should on a voluntary basis accelerate the implementation of the provisions of the Bank Protection Act of 1968, and consideration should be given to the deployment of one police officer and a bank guard to selected institutions.

More stringent penalties should be invoked for violations of gambling laws, and sentences should be made stiffer for second offenders.

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ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The entire facilities of the FBI were committed to the investigation of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee, on 4-4-68, and within five days the man then known as Eric S. Galt was developed as a prime suspect. From a check of latent fingerprints against those of white male fugitives for whom "wanted" notices had been placed in the files of the FBI Identification Division, James Earl Ray was determined to be the true identity of Eric S. Galt. At the request of the FBI, Canadian authorities determined that a Canadian passport had been issued to Ray in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, and on June 8, 1968, Ray was arrested by Scotland Yard when he presented the Sneyd passport to travel from London to Brussels. At the conclusion of extradition proceedings, Ray was returned to the United States in custody of FBI Agents and was turned over to local authorities in Memphis, Tennessee, for state prosecution. Local trial is scheduled for April 7, 1969.

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ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT BY 21 POLITICAL COMMITTEES; W. PAT JENNINGS, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - COMPLAINANT
TITLE 2, SECTION 244, USC, ELECTION LAWS

We were instructed by former Assistant Attorney General Vinson to interview the Chairmen and Treasurers of 20 Republican Committees and one Democratic Committee that filed late reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. There have been some delays in obtaining necessary information as well as locating the individuals to be interviewed. We have kept the Department fully advised of all developments.

Mr. Daniel W. Hofgren of the White House Staff declined to be interviewed, indicating the matter would have to be taken up with the General Counsel at the White House and the Attorney General. Hofgren indicated he was speaking on behalf of other employees of the White House. This, of course, has been reported to the Attorney General. We are going forward on an expeditious basis with all other interviews and current developments are being brought to the attention of the Department.

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SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

On June 5, 1968, Senator Kennedy was shot and killed in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, following a political speech. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was identified by witnesses as the assailant. He was indicted by a Los Angeles County grand jury and charged with murder. Trial began at Los Angeles Superior Court on January 7, 1969. A jury has been selected and the trial is presently in progress.

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GARY STEVEN KRIST;
RUTH EISEMANN-SCHIER;
BARBARA JANE MACKLE - VICTIM
KIDNAPING

On December 17, 1968, 20-year-old Barbara Jane Mackle was abducted from an Atlanta, Georgia, area motel. A $500,000 ransom demand was subsequently made of her father, Robert Mackle, a Coral Gables, Florida, resident and business official. FBI investigation resulted in the safe return of Miss Mackle, who had been buried in a coffin-like box northeast of Atlanta, Georgia; the recovery of most of the ransom money; and the apprehension of one of the subjects, identified as Gary Steven Krist. An all-out investigation continues to locate Ruth Eisemann-Schier, the other subject in this case. Federal charges were filed in Miami, Florida, against subjects for violation of Extortion Statute, Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, and the Aiding and Abetting Statute. The subjects were indicted in DeKalb County, Georgia, for kidnaping on January 13, 1969. The Bureau has furnished results of its investigations to local authorities and is cooperating in the state trial which will be held in this matter. Krist was brought before the circuit court in DeKalb County, Georgia, on February 7, 1969, at which time the court appointed two attorneys to represent him. One of the attorneys is James R. Venable, who has been for many years Imperial Wizard for the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. A three-week delay was requested by the attorneys, and the judge set the next appearance for February 28, 1969.

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February 17, 1969

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS
DISCONTINUANCE OF BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS ON CLERICAL APPLICANTS FOR THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS (BNDD)

The Bureau has been conducting background investigations on applicants and employees of the BNDD since that agency came under the jurisdiction of the Department. These investigations were conducted pursuant to Departmental Order #175-59 dated April 1, 1959.

Our Chicago Division learned that BNDD had been conducting preemployment checks to include credit and criminal investigation, interviews with former employers, supervisors, and references. On January 21, 1969, both Assistant Attorney General for Administration Pellerzi and Associate Director Giordano, BNDD, agreed with the Bureau's position that conducting duplicate investigations of clerical applicants for BNDD was a waste of time and money; however, on February 4, 1969, Mr. Giordano reversed his position and stated he wanted to run credit and criminal checks and contact the last two employers to see if they had any further interest in the clerical applicant. The Bureau would then be asked to complete the investigation. Mr. Giordano was told that BNDD should do their own clerical applicant investigations entirely or the FBI should do them entirely. The Director noted that he wanted no part of divided responsibility and this position was confirmed in our letter to Mr. Pellerzi dated February 6, 1969, copy attached. This letter advised that effective immediately we would not accept any additional requests for investigations of clerical applicants and that, if during the course of investigations of these people by BNDD, they should find subversive derogatory information, then the case should be referred to the Bureau for a full field investigation under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

Since February 6, 1969, we have not accepted any requests for investigation of clerical people for BNDD.

Enc. (1)

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Mr. Leo M. Pollard
Assistant Attorney General for Administration

February 6, 1969

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
(1) - Mr. Hartley

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

With regard to the request of Mr. Giordano, Associate Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, that the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs be permitted to conduct credit and criminal checks and contact the last two employers in connection with clerical applicants, he was informed on February 4, 1969, of the undesirability of divided responsibility and duplication of investigative effort by the FBI and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. He was advised that it was felt that either they should handle these investigations entirely or the FBI should handle them entirely.

Please be advised that effective immediately we will not accept any additional requests for investigations of clerical applicants since this Bureau wants no part of divided responsibility regarding these investigations or criticism for any possible duplication of investigative effort. If during the course of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs investigations of their clerical applicants subversive derogatory information is developed, it should be referred to this Bureau for a full field investigation under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

1 - Mr. Henry L. Giordano
Associate Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

NOTE: See cover memorandum J. H. Gale to DeLoach 2/6/69, same caption, WVC:dbh:mcm.

WVC:mcm:dbh
(9)

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MARTIN EDWARD UNDERWOOD

Underwood, aged 54, was employed for a number of years as a salesman in Illinois and Maryland. Since 1961 he has been employed by the United States Government, for the greater period by the Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration. He was detailed to the White House in 1966 as an advance man in connection with the travels of former President Johnson.

We conducted an investigation of Underwood for the White House in 1965 which revealed he had a serious drinking problem prior to the investigation and was considered an alcoholic at one time. He is unmarried and has had two divorces, the first of which was precipitated by his drinking. Several people interviewed in the 1965 investigation would not recommend Underwood because of his drinking on the West Coast in 1964. After President Johnson's departure Underwood continued to hold an office on the first floor of the Executive Office Building, apparently gaining the favor of Vice President Agnew. On February 6, 1969, Underwood was removed from his office and his White House pass has been taken. The White House has been in contact with the Department of Commerce, on whose payroll Underwood has been while working at the White House, and advised the Department of Commerce to inform Underwood his services are no longer required.

Persons interviewed during our current investigation state Underwood apparently stopped drinking in 1964 and no longer has the drinking problem. Results of current investigation were furnished White House in memorandum dated February 12, 1969. Several interviews and one agency check remain to be handled.

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VIRGINIA STANFILL SAVELL

She was employed by former United States Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California in his Los Angeles, California, office from August, 1961, to September, 1968. She is presently an assistant to Herbert G. Klein at the White House.

In September, 1966, at the request of Senator Kuchel, a very discreet inquiry was conducted into an allegation Senator Kuchel had received that Mrs. Savell was possibly operating a bookie joint out of the Senator's Los Angeles, California, office. The inquiry developed no information to substantiate the allegation. The investigation did develop information that Mrs. Savell reportedly was an alcoholic.

The current investigation to date has ascertained that the South Pasadena, California, Police Department records indicate Mrs. Savell attempted suicide on July 23, 1967. She reportedly took an overdose of sleeping capsules.

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DONALD EDWIN GANOUNG
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
CONSULTANT
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ganoung, aged 43, has B.A. degree in criminology and Bachelor of Divinity degree. He is former Episcopalian priest and has been active in attempting to rehabilitate sexual deviates and narcotics addicts in San Francisco; however, no one questioned his character in these connections. He is presently working as a consultant for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration with duty station in Washington, D. C.

Ganoung has also been active in civil rights and antidraft demonstrations and twice was arrested in this connection. He has worked with dissident groups and has grown a beard and worn beads in this connection. As a result of running around with another woman, his wife divorced him in 1967. The expenses of this affair, including alimony, forced him to file bankruptcy. He [redacted] A number of police officers in San Francisco area acquainted with Ganoung would not recommend him.

Ganoung is a protege of Wesley A. Pomeroy, Associate Administrator, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Pomeroy has been regarded as immature and insincere by former police acquaintances.

The results of our investigation of Ganoung were called to the attention of the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by letter dated February 11, 1969.

IRS [JFK Law 11(a)]

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WILLIAM HENRY RENTSCHLER

William Henry Rentschler, aged 43, former newspaper reporter, has been co-owner and/or President of a candy company since 1956. He has been extremely active in Republican Party politics in Illinois for the past several years. He was involved in adulterous relationship with a woman other than his wife for approximately three years and later married that woman. This was a well known fact by those interviewed and Senator Dirksen said his involvement in notorious divorce action presents serious question of his suitability for employment by the Government. Senator Percy indicated Attorney General Mitchell recently told him Senator Dirksen had indicated Rentschler could not pass the rigid background investigation by the FBI. During the investigation Rentschler was described as articulate and an intelligent individual who is knowledgeable in the field of politics. Several persons pointed out he lacks business ability, fails to follow through on details and does not have a feeling for finances. Some individuals did not recommend him for a position of trust, some recommended him with reservations, and some recommended him highly. A summary memorandum containing the results of investigation to date was furnished to the White House on February 10, 1969. Outstanding investigation consisted of an interview of Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce, and several other individuals who have been unavailable for contact. Secretary Stans has been interviewed and states he cannot recommend Rentschler due to unfavorable hearsay information concerning his alleged financial irresponsibility and his moral life. Additional investigation is necessary based on information furnished by Secretary Stans.

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SPECIAL INQUIRY INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

Conscientious security officers in various governmental agencies, many of whom are former Special Agents of the Bureau, have been shocked at the lack of knowledge or the total disregard of the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program by the eight or nine individuals at the White House responsible for filling top-level positions in the new Administration. This first came to our attention shortly after November 6, 1968, when Franklin Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., and William Rittenhouse Harman moved into the Pentagon as the vanguard of the transition team. They had no clearance for highly classified information and when no request was forthcoming for a full field investigation of these persons, the security officer at the Pentagon requested the investigation.

This matter came to a head on February 10, 1969, when the Secretary of Commerce was told by the White House to write a letter certifying that prospective Assistant Secretaries were cleared politically and from a security standpoint. When the Department of Commerce was told we had received no request for a full field investigation, that Department was informed by the White House the FBI had done a "24-hour check." The Department of Commerce would not accept this since the Federal Employee Security Program requires that no critical sensitive jobs should be filled unless a full field investigation is first conducted.

Most of the requests for investigations received thus far from the White House are in connection with persons who have been publicly announced and are already firmly established in their jobs. As a result, instead of discontinuing investigation upon the development of derogatory data the White House requests the investigation be continued and at the present time we know of only one person the Administration has discharged. This was a stenographer in Mr. Ehrlichman's office by the name of Helen Galanoplos, who had two brothers and a sister-in-law who were members of the Communist Party.

In connection with White House investigations Don Virdin of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) called the Bureau on February 13, 1969. Virdin stated that IRS had checked their files in connection with

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the last 25 persons publicly announced and confirmed by the Senate. He stated that this check revealed that the Bureau had only asked for IRS information in connection with about 8 of these 25 people. He stated he felt this was strange because there was some rather interesting information in connection with some of these people, such as the fact that one of these individuals, whom he did not identify, had not filed an income tax return for the past three years. (We have run checks on all requests received from the White House on Presidential appointees and it would appear from the above that the White House only asked for us to conduct investigations on 8 of the last 25 publicly announced appointees.)

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SELECTIVE SERVICE

Selective Service investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in recent years have broadened to cope with recurring schemes to obstruct the draft. At the present time, we have slightly over 14,000 pending investigations, compared to 9,000 a year ago.

In fiscal year 1968, 809 convictions were recorded as compared to 763 convictions the previous fiscal year. For the first seven months of fiscal year 1969, 380 convictions were recorded compared to 374 convictions recorded for a similar period in the preceding fiscal year. It appears that such a trend will continue during the current fiscal year.

There follows a brief summary of an investigation of interest concerning a Selective Service matter.

At San Francisco in October 1968, it was learned Erik Alfred Whitehorn, aged 18, had not registered with Selective Service because his mother, Evelyn Whitehorn, had refused to grant permission. For his failing to register, Whitehorn was indicted, on November 20, 1968.

Following arraignment and release on his own recognizance, a Complaint and Petition for Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order against registration for the draft was filed in behalf of the subject. It claims if a person under 21 years of age cannot vote, control or dispose of his own property, serve on juries, marry, contract or litigate, then he cannot register for the draft without his parents' consent. Therefore, the mother, by teaching her son principles of morality and by influencing him to follow his own conscience, bears the main responsibility and should be punished instead of her son. The Judge hearing this case ruled that the son must stand trial for refusing to register for the draft and rejected the mother's appeals.

A date for the trial of Erik Whitehorn has been scheduled for March 19, 1969.

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CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME

The main thrust of our investigations of organized crime has been aimed at the key members in the power structure of La Cosa Nostra in order to secure their imprisonment and to disrupt leadership. We have also struck hard at the lower working level who are the money producing figures for the top echelon leaders. With progressively greater success, we have made deeper penetration into the heart of the hoodlum syndicate, the illegal gambling operations from which it draws much of its vast resources.

Prosecutions of hoodlums, gamblers, and vice figures for violating the laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction have been steadily increasing. For the fourth consecutive year, convictions have reached new highs, as evidenced by the fact that during Fiscal Year 1968, our drive against organized crime resulted in the conviction of 281 organized crime and gambling figures, compared with the 197 convictions during the preceding year. In addition, there are now 789 other individuals awaiting trial in Federal court. The substantial backlog of individuals awaiting further prosecution indicates that the upward trend of convictions will continue during Fiscal Year 1969. However, it is apparent that if we are to continue to be effective in our drive against the hoodlum element, prosecutions of these matters must necessarily receive high priority.

Recent Major Accomplishments

Among our most recent major accomplishments are: the conviction of Ernest Sansone, Chicago hoodlum, and five associates on February 12, 1969, in connection with a widespread race wire dissemination service; the arrest of John Philip Cerone, current top leader of organized crime in the Chicago area, along with two accomplices on February 7, 1969, in connection with the operation of a large-scale gambling organization; the conviction of West Coast hoodlum figure, John Roselli, on February 3, 1969, for running an interstate gambling operation; the conviction of William Daddano, described as the 5th ranking mobster in Chicago, and four

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accomplices on October 3, 1968, for bank robbery; the arrest on November 26, 1968, of La Cosa Nostra "commission" member Stefano Magaddino, and eight associates for Interstate Gambling Activity; the arrest on December 5, 1968, of Pittston, Pa., La Cosa Nostra "Boss" Russell Bufalino and two associates for conspiring to transport some $23,000 worth of stolen television sets interstate; the September 12, 1968, conviction of New Orleans La Cosa Nostra "boss" Carlos Marcello for attempting to assault a Federal officer; the March 21, 1968, arrest of New Jersey La Cosa Nostra "boss" Samuel Rizzo Decavalcante and two associates for conspiring to extort money from four gamblers, and the conviction on March 8, 1968, of New England area La Cosa Nostra chieftain Raymond Patriarca and one of his "captains," Henry Tameleo, for violating the Anti-Racketeering statute in connection with a gambling-murder case.

Dissemination Program

As a result of our dissemination program, 287,004 items of criminal intelligence "type" information were disseminated to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies during Fiscal Year 1967, 300,244 such items were disseminated in Fiscal Year 1968, and during the first six months of the present Fiscal Year we have disseminated 153,214 items. Over one million such items have been disseminated during the past five years.

With respect to dissemination of information concerning local gambling operations to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States for Fiscal Year 1968, a total of 721 raids took place; 3751 individuals were arrested of whom 1170 were convicted; paraphernalia seized amounted to $1,395,069 and United States currency confiscated amounted to $624,028. In the first six months of the present Fiscal Year 329 raids have taken place, 1787 individuals have been arrested, of whom 771 have been convicted; paraphernalia seized amounted to $221,021, and United States currency confiscated amounted to $273,701.

Department of Justice Task Forces on Organized Crime

In the Fall of 1966, the Criminal Division of the Department initiated the Task Force Operation (also called Strike Force) and the first one began operation in Buffalo, New York. These Task Forces consisted of a group comprised

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of Departmental attorneys and investigative personnel from several different Federal investigative agencies. The FBI was invited to assign personnel but declined because of its overall commitments requiring utilization of all of its Agents. However, we have extended complete cooperation in the form of information in investigative reports and have promptly handled all cases within our investigative jurisdiction that were referred to us from the Task Forces.

Since the initial Task Force at Buffalo, the Department has formed such groups in Detroit, Michigan; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Miami, Florida; and Newark, New Jersey.

We now maintain liaison with the various Task Forces but not on a full-time basis.

It has been recommended that (1) we continue to cooperate on a full-time basis, from the standpoint of furnishing information to the various Task Forces, (2) that the Director indicate to the new Attorney General that we will be happy to assign an FBI Inspector to serve as liaison with the Department Task Force office in Washington, D. C., (3) that a supervisory employee would be assigned by each SAC to a specific Task Force when such Task Force is established within a given area where one of our field offices is located, for liaison purposes.

La Cosa Nostra Leadership Changes

In the New York City area where La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member Thomas Luchese died during 1967, no successor has been named to date, primarily because the FBI was responsible for the arrest and/or conviction of the four leading contenders, all "captains" or ranking members of the Luchese "family."

In Chicago, John Philip Cerone, who was being groomed as the top leader of La Cosa Nostra group in the Chicago area, was arrested on February 7, 1969, for Interstate Gambling Activities. Cerone was the interim Chicago leader for Sam Giancana, who fled to Latin America following his release from Federal prison and his successor, Sam Battaglia, who is in Federal prison for violating the Anti-Racketeering Act.

In New York, veteran New York hoodlum Paul Sciacca presently is the "boss" of a New York City La Cosa Nostra "family" once headed by the notorious, controversial Joseph Bonanno.

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DEPARTMENT'S MANUAL FOR USE OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE UNDER TITLE III OF OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL BILL

The Attorney General has been furnished our views with regard to the Department's draft manual for use of electronic surveillance pursuant to Title III. The general provisions of this lengthy manual, much of which concerned administrative regulations not specifically required by the statute itself, would impose tremendous administrative and procedural restrictions on the FBI and other Federal agencies to the point that strict compliance might be self-defeating to the goal of maintaining discreet electronic surveillance coverage under court supervision for the purpose of obtaining admissible evidence against the leadership of organized crime and in other major investigative categories. These requirements involve an investigative agent's application for intercept authority to be reviewed by a comparatively wide range of authorities including the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, in many cases the United States Attorney, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and finally the Attorney General before the request even reached the court which, according to the provisions of this statute, is the ultimate authority and control in the use of this procedure. This process would, of necessity, be time-consuming, cumbersome, and, at certain points, repetitious, and would spread the knowledge of the use of this technique among a number of different governmental offices.

We noted that the draft manual made repeated reference to the problem of probable cause becoming "stale" and observed that the sheer weight of the deliberative process at various approving levels before it even reached the judge could alone result in the probable cause becoming "stale." We also noted that requirements involving daily memoranda to the United States Attorney concerning the progress of a court authorized surveillance and other similar administrative requirements would tend to place burdens on investigating agents which could detract from the ultimate purpose of our use of this technique.

In connection with the manual's requirement that an authorized surveillance be terminated when the subject of the surveillance departed the premises covered, we questioned that such a requirement was called for in the statute and whether

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Congress, in providing this important added tool in the evidence gathering process, intended that such a restriction applied. We also noted that the draft suggested that in all cases when an application for an order is denied, those named in the application would be informed that the Government intended to subject them to electronic surveillance. With regard to denied applications, we contend that this notice requirement pertains only to those situations where emergency intercepts have been made without court order, and thereafter the court has denied the application and not to all applications which might be denied in the normal course of business pursuant to the main body of regulations in Title III.

We concluded our observations to the Attorney General that while it was appreciated that the drafting of guidelines in this matter presents extremely sensitive problems, it was believed that for the Government's ultimate success in making use of this evidence gathering procedure, restrictions must not apply which will create more limitations on law enforcement than the statute itself prescribes.

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MISCELLANEOUS

ABC-TV Series "The FBI" television series, which is produced by QM Productions, in conjunction with Warner Brothers - Seven Arts, Inc., is shown over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company Television Network. This program is completing its fourth year on the air and production plans are going forward at the present time for a fifth season. This series, which is based on actual FBI cases, has consistently occupied a strong position in the television ratings, the latest 30 Market Nielson Rating reflecting that it is the second most popular show on the air. It is estimated that the program has 26 million viewers each week.

In connection with "The FBI", plans are being made to present a two-hour program based on the Barbara Jean Mackle kidnaping case next season. Of course, this program will not be televised until all prosecutive action is completed.

Spot announcements are made following the program on a periodic basis, which announcements highlight individuals who are being sought by the FBI who are on the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 30, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S MEETING WITH
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILL R. WILSON, CRIMINAL DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APRIL 30, 1969

SYNOPSIS: In accordance with your request, we have prepared a memorandum concerning items which the Director might care to use in connection with captioned matter. This has been coordinated with the Special Investigative Division.

Assistant Attorney General (AAG) Wilson is scheduled to be the featured speaker before the Federal Bar Association on April 30, 1969, at 12:30 p. m. The speech will be given in the National Lawyers Club and is entitled "Don Quixote Among the Mafia."

Attached for ready reference are more detailed writeups concerning the following matters:

Organized crime - Details of the Manhattan Joint Strike Force established by the Department are set forth, including the identities of the members of the supervisory council. In the Extortionate Credit Transaction case involving Albert M. Billiteri, the Attorney General on April 23, 1969, approved microphone and technical surveillance at two of Billiteri's key locations. Billiteri is a Buffalo, New York, La Cosa Nostra member.

Status of Antiriot Laws investigations in Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. set forth. In addition, mention is made of recent campus disorders at Brandeis and American Universities.

Mention is made of the fact that we have written five letters to the Department requesting its views concerning the prosecution of Dyer Act violations since there is a divergence of opinion among the United States Attorneys as to which cases should be prosecuted. Our last letter to the Attorney General dated March 5, 1969, has not been answered.

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14 JUL 25 1969

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Director's Meeting with
Assistant Attorney General
Will R. Wilson

A number of case writeups are set forth which are believed to be of interest to the Department, particularly AAG Wilson. Included are fraud cases against the Universal Fibreglass Corporation (thirteen million dollar contract to produce mail delivery trucks); Youth Pride, Inc., Washington, D. C. (payroll padding); Chromcraft Corporation ("paper" corporations formed to act as subcontractors in connection with production of rocket launchers for United States Navy).

Writeups are also submitted concerning financier Louis Wolfson and his alleged dealings with Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas based upon information furnished by the Internal Revenus Service; the bribery case involving Congressman George H. Fallon (allegations received that payoffs totaling $200,000 were made to Congressman Fallon and Lawson B. Knott, Jr., former General Services administrator, in return for obtaining commitments for Government occupancy of office buildings). Our New York Office developed information that a theft ring existed at John F. Kennedy Airport, New York City, and it is anticipated Federal Grand Jury will indict 15 to 17 individuals. Attorney General Mitchell has reportedly expressed interest in this case (Sidney Steinschreiber; And Others, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property).

ACTION:

This is submitted for information, and attached are more detailed writeups concerning the above matters.

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DETAILS:

ORGANIZED CRIME

ALBERT M. BILLITERI
EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

Billiteri is a Buffalo, New York La. Cosa Nostra member in the "family" of "Commission" member Steve Magaddino, and operates a major loan-shark racket in the Buffalo area on behalf of Joseph Fino, the "underboss" of the Magaddino family. On 4/23/69, the Attorney General approved a recommendation for microphone and technical surveillance at two of Billiteri's key locations where this illegal activity is carried on. The Attorney General authorized a Department Attorney to handle the filing of affidavits with the Federal court in Buffalo, New York, to obtain the necessary court order for the electronic surveillance sought, pursuant to Title 3 of the Omnibus Crime Bill. The Department Attorney, in conjunction with our Buffalo office, was to make application to the court on 4/28/69, the necessary affidavits to be filed by a Bureau Agent. This is the first such application we have made pursuant to the provisions of Title 3.

MANHATTAN JOINT STRIKE FORCE

The Department has proposed a strike force with the stated objective of making a concentrated drive against organized crime in the borough of Manhattan in New York City. This apparently has been enlarged to include the Bronx in view of the inclusion of the Bronx County District Attorney on the Strike Force Council. This strike force is to be composed of Department Attorneys, members of the staffs of the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties, members of the New York City Police Department and investigators from the various Federal investigative agencies, including the FBI. The Federal Government is to provide the office space and office equipment. A supervisory council has been named to make decisions of strategy and timing and approve all planning. The members of the Council have been named as Assistant Director in Charge John F. Malone of our New York office, the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties, Police Commissioner of New York City, Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson, the Assistant Secretary for Law Enforcement of the Treasury Department, the Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, and the U. S. Attorney of the Southern District of New York.

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ANTIRIOT LAWS

Chicago Cases

On March 20, 1969, the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, based upon extensive Bureau investigations, returned indictments against seven leaders of the New Left and one leader of the Black Panther Party all of whom were charged with Antiriot Laws violations in connection with the Chicago disturbances at the time of the Democratic National Convention. Trial has been set for September 24, 1969.

San Francisco Case

After extensive FBI investigation the Department commenced grand jury proceedings on April 23, 1969, at San Francisco in connection with Antiriot Laws violations allegedly committed by three Black Panthers who gave instructions in the use of firearms and explosives during a conference held by the Black Panther Party in San Francisco last November.

Philadelphia Case

We have conducted extensive investigation into Antiriot Laws violations in connection with the Black Power Conference held in Philadelphia in August and September, 1968. Approximately 3,000 to 4,000 Negroes from all over the country attended this conference during which five subjects provided instruction in the use of firearms and explosives for a closed meeting of approximately 70 persons.

Inauguration Disturbances

On April 18, 1969, the Department requested investigation of fifteen subjects who allegedly came to Washington, D. C., on inauguration day for the purpose of creating disorders. This investigation is being conducted on an expedite basis.

Campus Disorders

At the present time there are also a number of Antiriot Laws investigations being conducted with regard to recent campus disorders,

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most notably at Brandeis University where two professors from San Francisco State College allegedly contributed to the seizing of the Administration Building on January 8, 1969, and American University, Washington, D. C., where members of the Students for a Democratic Society allegedly traveled to Washington, D. C., and participated in seizing a building on the campus on April 23, 1969.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE INVESTIGATIONS (DYER ACT)

In the fall of 1967, the former Attorney General and his staff held conferences with various United States Attorneys (USA) here in Washington, D. C. Following these conferences, we learned of a divergence of opinion among USAs concerning the Department's views in prosecuting Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) cases. Some had the opinion that only automobile theft ring cases should be prosecuted in Federal court while others were of the opinion that only cases having commercial aspects should be considered for such prosecution. Other USAs felt only cases possessing aggravated circumstances should be considered. Some continue to consider each case on its individual merits. During the period October, 1967, through May, 1968, we wrote four letters to the former Attorney General requesting the Department's views concerning the prosecution of these cases. In a letter dated April 12, 1968, to the Department, we set forth our views that prosecution of Dyer Act cases in Federal court should not be restricted to commercial matters and to adults, but rather that each case should be considered on its individual merits. None of these letters were answered. On March 5, 1969, we wrote the present Attorney General informing him of the divergence of opinion among USAs. This letter also requested the Attorney General furnish us his views concerning this matter; however, an answer has not been received to date.

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UNIVERSAL FIBREGLASS CORPORATION
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Following a partial audit by General Services Administration, we instituted an investigation, at Department's request, of alleged overcharges to the Government by Universal Fibreglass Corporation (Universal) on a $13 million contract to produce mail delivery trucks. All logical investigation has been completed and reported except the review of the Universal records. Access to the pertinent records was recently achieved through court action and an extensive audit is now being pressed. Criminal prosecution of several subjects is now indicated.

Congressman H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) has publicized this matter. Press items have indicated that the office of then Senator Hubert H. Humphries may have been instrumental in having the contract awarded to Universal.

YOUTH PRIDE, INC.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

In January, 1969, following administrative investigations by General Accounting Office and Department of Labor, the Department requested we review subpoenaed records of Youth Pride, Inc., a Washington, D. C., organization funded by Labor Department to help underprivileged youths, to identify individuals participating in payroll padding in violation of Fraud Against the Government Statutes. Grand jury began hearing witnesses March 10, 1969.

CHROMCRAFT CORPORATION; ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

We conducted an extensive investigation in this case of a multimillion dollar fraud scheme in which "paper" corporations were formed to act as subcontractors in connection with the production of rocket launchers for the U. S. Navy. Millions of dollars in overcharges to the Navy were channeled by subjects into Swiss bank accounts. On August 7, 1968, two corporations and four individuals, including Francis Rosenbaum, a Washington, D. C., tax attorney, were indicted in Washington, D. C., on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government of more than $4 million. Trial date is set for September 8, 1969. On January 29, 1969, civil suits were filed in Federal courts in Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Missouri, demanding judgment for double damages arising from the fraud charges in the criminal indictment.

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LOUIS WOLFSON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At request of the Department, received April 17, 1969, we are ascertaining subscribers to some 400 telephone numbers in various parts of the United States called from the Florida farms of Louis Wolfson, who was recently convicted in two Securities and Exchange Commission cases in New York. Most of these have been determined and furnished Criminal Division. Remaining are being expedited and results being furnished to Department as received. Bureau records also checked with negative results regarding $20,000 check from Wolfson Family Foundation to Abe Fortas, Supreme Court Justice, dated January 3, 1966, and $20,000 check from Fortas to Wolfson Family Foundation dated December 22, 1966. Internal Revenue Service conducted investigation and determined $20,000 check to Fortas was allegedly for discrimination study and $20,000 returned to Wolfson Family Foundation by Fortas as study was not undertaken.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE H. FALLON; ET AL.
BRIBERY

Investigation is being conducted of allegation made by Joseph J. Weiner, a Washington, D. C., mortgage broker, that payoffs totaling $200,000 were to be made to Congressman Fallon and Lawson B. Knott, Jr., former General Services Administration Administrator (GSA), in return for obtaining commitments from GSA for Government occupancy of office buildings in Baltimore, Maryland, and Durham, North Carolina, to be constructed by Piracci Construction Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Weiner was granted immunity by U. S. Attorney, Baltimore, from prosecution in Federal Housing Administration Matters case provided he was truthful in Congressman Fallon case. Investigation awaiting results of visit by Dominick Piracci and Weiner at GSA sometime in May, 1969.

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SIDNEY STEINSCHREIBER;
AND OTHERS
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY (ITSP)
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT (TFIS)
CONSPIRACY

Captioned investigation concerns theft ring operating at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City. Special Prosecutor Daniel P. Hollman, Department of Justice Task Force, is presenting evidence to Federal Grand Jury wherein 15 to 17 indictments anticipated probably April 30, 1969. Organized Crime Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General Mitchell particularly interested.

In October, 1968, four individuals, including Steinschreiber and Mario Alessi, were arrested by the FBI in connection with theft of drugs. Since that time, Alessi, a Pan American Airways cargo supervisor, has been cooperating and named others in connection with pharmaceutical thefts amounting to over $100,000, as well as a series of general merchandise thefts, such as furs, jewelry, and firearms probably in excess of $250,000 involved. Alessi has identified Raymond Wood, U. S. Customs Examiner, as being involved. Wood has been interviewed, but denies complicity. Customs Agency has been apprised of Wood's alleged involvement.

This Bureau has long been aware of the serious problems of thievery at airports in the New York metropolitan area, particularly at John F. Kennedy International Airport. Special Agents of this Bureau are assigned on the scene at that airport and are actively handling investigations of violations within our jurisdiction. In performing our duties, we enjoy close working cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, with the airlines, and with the Airport Security Council formed in 1968 to cope with these problems.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Bishop

TO : MR. DE LOACH

DATE: March 6, 1970

FROM : S. B. DONAHOE

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SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, 5:00 P. M.

The Attorney General's memorandum of 3/5/70 instituting weekly staff conferences listed a number of invitees. Among those who will attend are the following:

Benjamin F. Holman, Director,
Community Relations Service

Shiro Kashiwa, Assistant Attorney General,
Land and Natural Resources Division

Sol Lindenbaum, Executive Assistant to
the Attorney General

Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General,
Antitrust Division

Herman G. Moeller, Director (Acting),
Bureau of Prisons

George J. Reed, Chairman,
Board of Parole

William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General,
Office of Legal Counsel

George H. Revercomb, Associate Deputy
Attorney General

REC 4

Maurice A. Roberts, Chairman,
Board of Immigration Appeals

Donald E. Santarelli, Associate Deputy
Attorney General

SBD:amr
(4)

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Page 578

Donahoe to DeLoach, 3/6/70
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference

Lawrence Traylor, Pardon Attorney (Acting)

Johnnie McK. Walters, Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division

Harlington Wood, Jr., Director, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

ACTION:

For the information of the Director, a memorandum will be submitted each Wednesday morning concisely setting forth those items which might arise for discussion.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE WEDNESDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

Reference is made to my memorandum of 3/13/70, submitting a brief for the Director's use in connection with captioned conference. You were advised this material would be edited each week to insure that it was in a current status.

There are attached amended pages 11, 12, 16, and 26 which should be inserted in the brief.

The change on page 11 is under the subheading "Stock and Bond Thefts," and the last sentence has been changed to reflect that the amount recovered is now $8,026,000 and that 29 individuals have been charged. The change on page 12 is the fact that the last sentence on the page has been added to show that the United States Attorney in Baltimore, with the approval of the Attorney General, plans to seek the indictment of Congressman Dowdy and two others on 3/31/70. The change on page 16 is in the first paragraph, reflecting that the Identification Division made an identification in connection with the Wilkerson bombing in New York. It also points out that Cathlyn Wilkerson and Kathy Boudin are among six other fugitives being sought by the FBI after they failed to appear to answer local felony charges in Chicago on 3/16/70 growing out of the October demonstrations. The change on page 26 was made to include additional Laboratory findings in regard to the Bel Air explosion.

Enclosures (4)

REC-30

EX-110

5 MAR 19 1970

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosures
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosures

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OPTIONAL FORM
MAY 1962
GSA

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 8, 1970

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1970, 5:00 P. M.

In accordance with the Director's instructions, I attended the captioned briefing which was commenced at 5:03 p. m. by the Attorney General who introduced the Director and the Director thereafter briefed all attendees on the work of the FBI. As the attendees arrived for the meeting I made available to each individual the bound FBI exhibit to which they could refer in following the Director's presentation. There were 29 departmental representatives present at this staff meeting. They were very attentive to the Director's presentation as indicated by the many questions following the Director's discussion. When the Director was providing the conference with the number of Negroes employed by the FBI, including Agent and clerical breakdown, Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst interrupted the Director and asked the Director to repeat these figures in order that he might record them.

At approximately 5:25 p. m. the Attorney General left the room to receive a telephone call. The Director questioned Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst as to whether he should continue or wait for the Attorney General's return. Mr. Kleindienst suggested the Director wait until the Attorney General returned.

Mr. Kleindienst asked the Director concerning his references to the volume of civil rights work - whether this included both civil and criminal investigations handled by the FBI under the Civil Rights Statutes and the Director replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Kleindienst then referred to the number of organized crime type cases the Director said are pending prosecutive action. He said are these all organized crime individuals. The Director replied they all have some connection with the many facets of organized crime. The Director went on to say many of these cases are pending a year or two and he felt if we had swift prosecution and substantial punishment a greater inroad could be made in removing the menace of organized crime. Mr. Kleindienst then commented that he felt that some of the

REC-89

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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Copies left for Mr. Tolson

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problem here might be due to the resourcefulness of the organized crime subject's attorneys. The Director replied that certainly this is true where such shysters as Edward Bennett Williams represent these characters and he uses every technical trick to avoid prosecution and conviction. The Director went on to say that Attorney Kuntsler does the same thing in his field.

At this point, Wilson's Deputy, Petersen, of the Criminal Division, took this opportunity to point out to Kleindienst that what is needed here are more Assistant United States Attorneys, whereupon the Solicitor General added that Federal judges were also needed. Kleindienst then asked Petersen if he had studied these cases and the reason for delay that Mr. Hoover referred to and Petersen stated he did not have these figures at the end of his tongue but he had a survey made and, as he recalled it, there were 185 of these type cases delinquent six months or more. The others were delayed because of some court motion or action. The Solicitor General asked whether there was any concentration of these cases and Petersen said the Southern District of New York. Kleindienst then asked Petersen how many Assistant United States Attorneys he needed to do the job and Petersen said he could not give him a figure; however, he said he felt the District of Columbia's, for example, staff could be increased by half again as many at least and other appropriate increases would be necessary in major metropolitan centers.

Mr. Hoover at this point, pointed out Senate Bill 30 is going to put the FBI, if passed, into the local gambling picture and that we, in order to fulfill our responsibility, will probably have to ask for an additional 600 Agents. He pointed out that he hoped that the Criminal Division would draw up appropriate guidelines to prevent local authorities from relinquishing their responsibilities to also investigate local gambling.

At approximately 5:35 p.m., Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst advised the conference that the Attorney General was called to the White House and requested the Director to proceed with the briefing. At approximately 5:55 p.m., the Director completed his briefing and was congratulated by the Deputy Attorney General for the excellent presentation and the Deputy then opened the floor for questions.

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Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

Assistant Attorney General Leo M. Pellerzi, Administrative Division, referred to the FBI exhibits and in particular Exhibit No. 25 and questioned Mr. Hoover as to why the State of Virginia had such a high number of Laboratory examinations. Mr. Hoover explained that Virginia had no Laboratory and that that was the reason for the high usage of the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Hoover took this opportunity to explain the FBI's policy in not making our experts available when local experts have already examined the evidence or are going to testify as to the evidence. He also explained there are many "phonies" who are traveling about the country conducting examinations and testifying but we, in these cases, have briefed the prosecuting attorneys in advance. The Director explained that in such places as New York State where they have their own Laboratories they only use our Lab for the more sophisticated examinations.

Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst then questioned the Director as to the basic qualifications for the position of Special Agent. The Director explained that they all had to be either lawyers or accountants or college graduates majoring in science or language. The Director emphasized again that we have no discrimination and that we have many fine Negro Agents in the FBI, pointing out that only last week he gave a meritorious award to a Negro Agent from our Detroit Office who had developed valuable informants in the Black Panthers and related organizations in that area. Kleindienst then asked the Director approximately how many applicants we turn down for each Agent that we accept. The Director explained that for every 100 applicants 90 of them are turned down. He said that we carefully interview these men, investigate them, test them, and give them thorough physical examinations to make sure they meet our high standards. The Director told the conference that he has a standing rule that if any Agent in Charge recommends an Agent or clerk who is a hippie type; that is, long hair, sideburns, etc., this Agent in Charge is going to lose his office, and we are going to get rid of the applicant. He said he would not tolerate any hippie types in the FBI and do not want our Agents going into Federal court looking like hippies.

The Director pointed out that many of our young clerical employees are going on to school to become Agents, and he demands the same discipline of these young people. He also pointed out that some 6,000 people a day tour our facilities and we don't want them getting the idea the FBI has any hippie types. As a matter of fact, the Director said with a smile that he would like to declare open season on these hippies just like you have open season on the deer and shoot them.

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Page 583

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

Mr. Kleindienst was also interested in the scope of our work and in this regard the Director took this opportunity to point out that he did not believe the FBI should be investigating every bomb threat and that he hoped that if the new bomb legislation as proposed by the President is passed the Department's Criminal Division will set appropriate guidelines. The Director pointed out that many of these major cities have very excellent bomb squads and they are fully equipped to handle these complaints. He said why should the FBI be paralleling work done by competent local authorities. He said, of course, in the local areas where they have no people qualified, then this is a different matter. The Director said in all of these cases we are always willing to make our FBI Laboratory facilities and Identification facilities available as well as assist the local authorities by covering out-of-state leads.

Assistant Attorney General Johnnie M. Walters asked the Director if he could see any lessening of the problems that he talked about in the foreseeable future. The Director said in the organized crime field, if the steps he has recommended are taken, he feels there will be a decrease. With regard to the disorders in colleges and in the high schools and caused by the militants he said this is another story. The Director cited the incident of one of the subjects in the Chicago Seven trial appearance last night at American University and thereafter going to Catholic University and then leaving town. He said that apparently these university administrators will not call in the local police, and he said it was disgraceful how they threw rocks, destroyed property and set fires at American University. He then also cited the incident wherein attorney Kuntsler after he went out to Santa Barbara, California, gave a speech, and then left town, that Santa Barbara was the victim of three days of looting and burning. The Director cited the violence promised in New Haven when Bobby Seale is brought to trial whereupon the Solicitor General commented that the judge who is going to try that case was his law school roommate. The Director said that this is a very serious situation and it is entirely possible that violence will occur when Seale is tried. The Director pointed out that we have appropriately advised all local authorities of this possibility.

The Director then cited the tremendous problems that Judge Hoffman in Chicago had in handling the trial and said that one could hardly blame him for some of his actions in view of the provocative acts on the part of the subjects and the attorneys. The Director said he recalled that Judge Medina in New York, when he tried the Communist Party leaders, the experience was so trying that it actually broke his health. Peterson at this point injected a comment that his people are

(CONTINUED - OVER)

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trying to find out whether in the New Haven Bobby Seale case the Panthers are going to try to kidnap the Department's representative whose name is Lynch or whether they are referring to the Attorney General of the State of California whose name is also Lynch and the Director said he felt it was the Department of Justice representative being referred to.

The Director took this opportunity speaking about retaliatory action to point out that he was very concerned over the kidnapping of diplomatic officials in South America and said he felt it would be repeated in this country. He hoped the guard force for the embassies and chanceries in the Nation's Capital would be promptly secured as the President is also very concerned about this.

In further reply to Mr. Walters' question, the Director also pointed out that he felt many of these college presidents needed to be more firm and take drastic action by expelling these students from the school, not giving them amnesty, and assisting the local prosecutors in prosecuting these people. The Solicitor General indicated that he also felt many of the faculty were also a contributing factor to this problem. The Director agreed. The Director pointed out that these student problems in the college or high school can be traced back to the parental responsibility. The Director said that District of Columbia policemen have told him that many young children are out on the street at all hours of the night and their parents don't even know, and in some instances, care where they are. The Director told them of the incident of where four of our Identification people were held up and a female employee raped and how the juvenile giant when arrested had a juvenile court record of four appearances without a single sentence and how the Director had requested the court to try him as an adult but they refused to do so. The Director referred to the fact that we have too many bleeding heart judges and told of the success Judge Loble has had in Montana in handling juvenile subjects.

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Memo J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr 4/8/70
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference - 4/8/70 - 5 PM

George J. Reed, Chairman, Board of Parole, questioned Mr. Hoover as to the extent of Communist influence in all of this New Left, Black Panther, Students for a Democratic Society, and militant action that we are faced with. The Director explained that the Communist Party will join anything that will further its causes and that they get their orders directly from Moscow. He said their influence in some organizations is complete control and in others it is only one of participation but, he pointed out, they are always the most vocal and, consequently, are very influential in those groups that they participate in. He said the Black Panthers follow the philosophies of many international revolutionary Communists. The Director then cited the incident of the young girl who blew up her father's home in New York which she had turned into a bomb factory. He stated she started to get out of control when at Bryn Mawr she joined the Students for a Democratic Society, and now she has fled to Canada and we are unable to extradite her.

At this point Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst thanked Mr. Hoover for his outstanding presentation. He said he felt they all had a better knowledge of the FBI and a greater appreciation of the many problems from a security and crime standpoint facing our country. With that, the official part of the conference was adjourned. Many of the conferees came up and personally congratulated Mr. Hoover and thanked him for his presentation, including asking Mr. Hoover to autograph the FBI exhibit folder which had been passed out to each participant.

I feel this outstanding presentation on the part of the Director brought great credit and praise for our organization. Hopefully, it will act as an incentive to some of our counterparts in the Department to do a more aggressive job in fulfilling their duties in meeting their security and criminal responsibilities.

Submitted for information.

Casper ably covered this meeting.

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FBI FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATIO

FIELD OFFICES

ALBANY	CHARLOTTE	HOUSTON
ALBUQUERQUE	CHICAGO	INDIANAPOLIS
ALEXANDRIA	CINCINNATI	JACKSON
ANCHORAGE	CLEVELAND	JACKSONVILLE
ATLANTA	COLUMBIA	KANSAS CITY
BALTIMORE	DALLAS	KNOXVILLE
BIRMINGHAM	DENVER	LAS VEGAS
BOSTON	DETROIT	LITTLE ROCK
BUFFALO	EL PASO	LOS ANGELES
BUTTE	HONOLULU	LOUISVILLE

DIRECTOR
J. EDGAR HOOVER

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
JOHN P. MOHR

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
CLYDE A. TOLSON

DIVISION 2 — TRAINING
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
J. J. CASPER

BUREAU MANUALS
CHIEF CLERKS' SCHOOLS
CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS
CLERICAL RETRAINING COURSES
DEFENSE PLANS FOR DIVISION
DEFENSIVE TACTICS COURSES
EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCES
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
FIELD POLICE SCHOOLS
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING
FORMS MANAGEMENT
IN-SERVICE COURSES
LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES
LECTURE FILES
LEGAL RESEARCH
LIAISON:
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
- INTERAGENCY POLICE GROUP
- PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SOCIETIES
- NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

NEW AGENTS' TRAINING
ORIENTATION COURSES FOR CLERKS
PHYSICAL TRAINING
POLICE INSTRUCTORS' COURSES
POLICE MANUALS
POLICE VISITORS
PUBLICATIONS REVIEW
RELATIONS WITH U.S. ATTORNEYS
SAC LETTERS AND BULLETINS
SHORTHAND COURSES
STENOGRAPHIC PROCEDURAL COURSES
SUGGESTION PROGRAM
SUPERVISOR TRAINING COURSE
TRAINING DOCUMENTS
TRAINING RESEARCH
TYPING TRAINING

QUANTICO:

FBI ACADEMY – TRAINING CENTER
FIELD FIREARMS RANGES AND TRAINING
FIREARMS INSPECTION AND REPAIR
FIREARMS TRAINING
RADIO STATIONS (SOG)

DIVISION 3 — ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
N. P. CALLAHAN

BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT
BUDGET AND FISCAL MATTERS
CONTRACTS AND LEASES
SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, INVENTORIES

EXHIBITS SECTION:

ARTIST'S-CONCEPTION DRAWINGS
GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF INVESTIGATIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA
PREPARATION OF CREDENTIALS AND SPECIAL FORMS
TRAINING AIDS (DIAGRAMS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND DISPLAYS)
TRIAL EXHIBITS (CHARTS AND MODELS)

MECHANICAL SECTION:

AUTOMOTIVE POOL
PHOTOGRAPHY
PRINTING, PHOTOSTAT AND XEROX
SPACE MATTERS
SUPPLY AND STORAGE

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AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS
EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE
EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
HEALTH SERVICE
LEAVE
LIVING QUARTERS
PERFORMANCE RATINGS
PERSONNEL MATTERS
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS
RETIREMENT MATTERS
VETERANS' COUNSELING
VOCATION AND AVOCATION RECORDS

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- OPERATIONS RESEARCH
- SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

PAYROLL
RETIREMENT RECORDS
STATISTICAL TABULATIONS
VOUCHERS

DIVISION 4 — FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. S. TAVEL

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CONSOLIDATION SECTION
CORRELATION SECTION
FILE REVIEW SECTION
FILING SECTION
GENERAL INDEX SECTION
MESSENGER SECTION
NAME SEARCHING SECTION
NUMBERING SECTION
PERSONNEL RECORDS SECTION
RECORDING SECTION
ROUTING SECTION
SERVICE SECTION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION:

CODING UNIT
MAILING UNIT
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS (INTRA-BUREAU)
TELEGRAPH AND TELETYPE SERVICES
TELEPHONE SERVICES

READING ROOM:

DIVISION 7 — LABORATORY
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
I. W. CONRAD

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CRYPTANALYSIS
GAMBLING EXAMINATIONS
SCIENTIFIC DATA PROCESSING
SECURITY OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS
TRANSLATIONS

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PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS
PORTRAIT PARLE EXAMINATIONS
SHOEPRINT EXAMINATIONS
TIRETREAD EXAMINATIONS
TYPEWRITING AND OTHER MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS

RADIO ENGINEERING SECTION:

CW RADIO NETWORK ENGINEERING
FM RADIO SYSTEMS
MAINTENANCE COORDINATION
MOBILE AND PORTABLE RADIO
RADIO FREQUENCY LIAISON COMMITTEES
EVIDENCE EXAMINATIONS

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY SECTION:

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BIOLOGICAL
EXPLOSIVES
FIBERS AND HAIRS
GENERAL CHEMICAL
GLASS FRACTURES
GUNPOWDER TESTS
GUNS AND AMMUNITION
METALLURGICAL
NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS
NUMBER RESTORATION
PETROGRAPHIC OR GEOLOGIC
PHARMACOLOGICAL
SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
TOOLMARKS
TOXICOLOGICAL
WOOD
X-RAY

DIVISION 1 — IDENTIFICATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
L. M. WALTERS

ALIEN REGISTRATION FINGERPRINT FILES
ARMY, NAVY, AIR, COAST GUARD, MARINE WARTIME SERVICE FINGERPRINTS, WORLD WAR II
OLD ARMY, NAVY, MARINE FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION FILES
CIVIL IDENTIFICATION FILES
CIVIL SERVICE FINGERPRINTS
CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT FILES
DEVELOPMENT OF LATENT FINGERPRINTS
DISASTER IDENTIFICATION SQUAD
FUGITIVE BULLETIN
GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE ON CONFIDENCE MEN, ETC.
GOVERNMENT FINGERPRINT FILES
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
MISSING PERSONS
NATIONAL FOOTPRINT FILE
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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
W. MARK FELT

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SPECIAL PROJECTS
SURVEYS

FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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MIAMI	OMAHA	SAN DIEGO
MILWAUKEE	PHILADELPHIA	SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS	PHOENIX	SAN JUAN
MOBILE	PITTSBURGH	SAVANNAH
NEWARK	PORTLAND	SEATTLE
NEW HAVEN	RICHMOND	SPRINGFIELD
NEW ORLEANS	SACRAMENTO	TAMPA
NEW YORK	ST. LOUIS	WASHINGTON, D. C.
NORFOLK	SALT LAKE CITY	**TOTAL 59**

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
CARTHA D. DeLOACH

DIVISION 5
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

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ALEX ROSEN

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THOMAS E. BISHOP

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TOURS

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CRIME RESEARCH
FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
INVESTIGATOR
FBI NOTES
SPECIAL NAME CHECKS
TOP TEN FUGITIVE PROGRAM DATA
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YOUTHFUL CRIMINALITY PROJECT
LIAISON:
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SECTION:
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS – CAREERS IN CRIME
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SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
J. H. GALE

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151 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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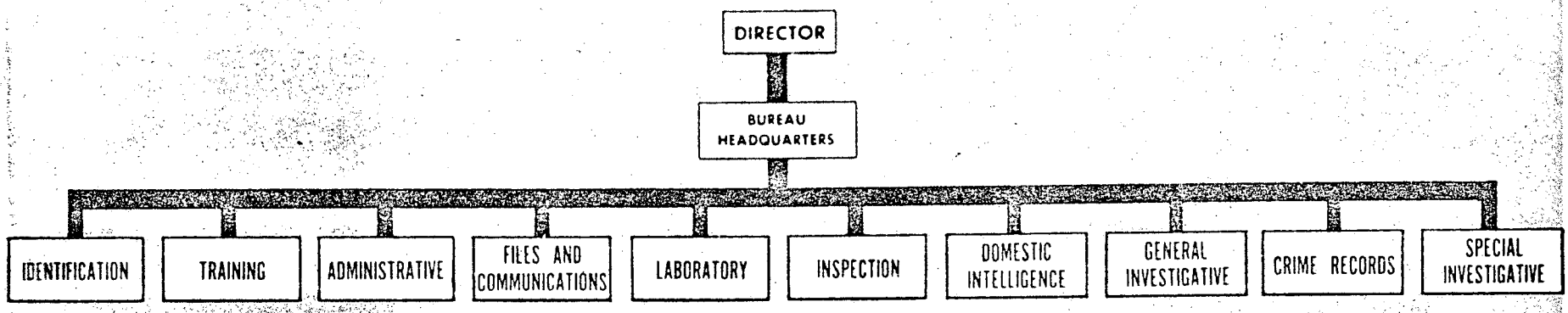
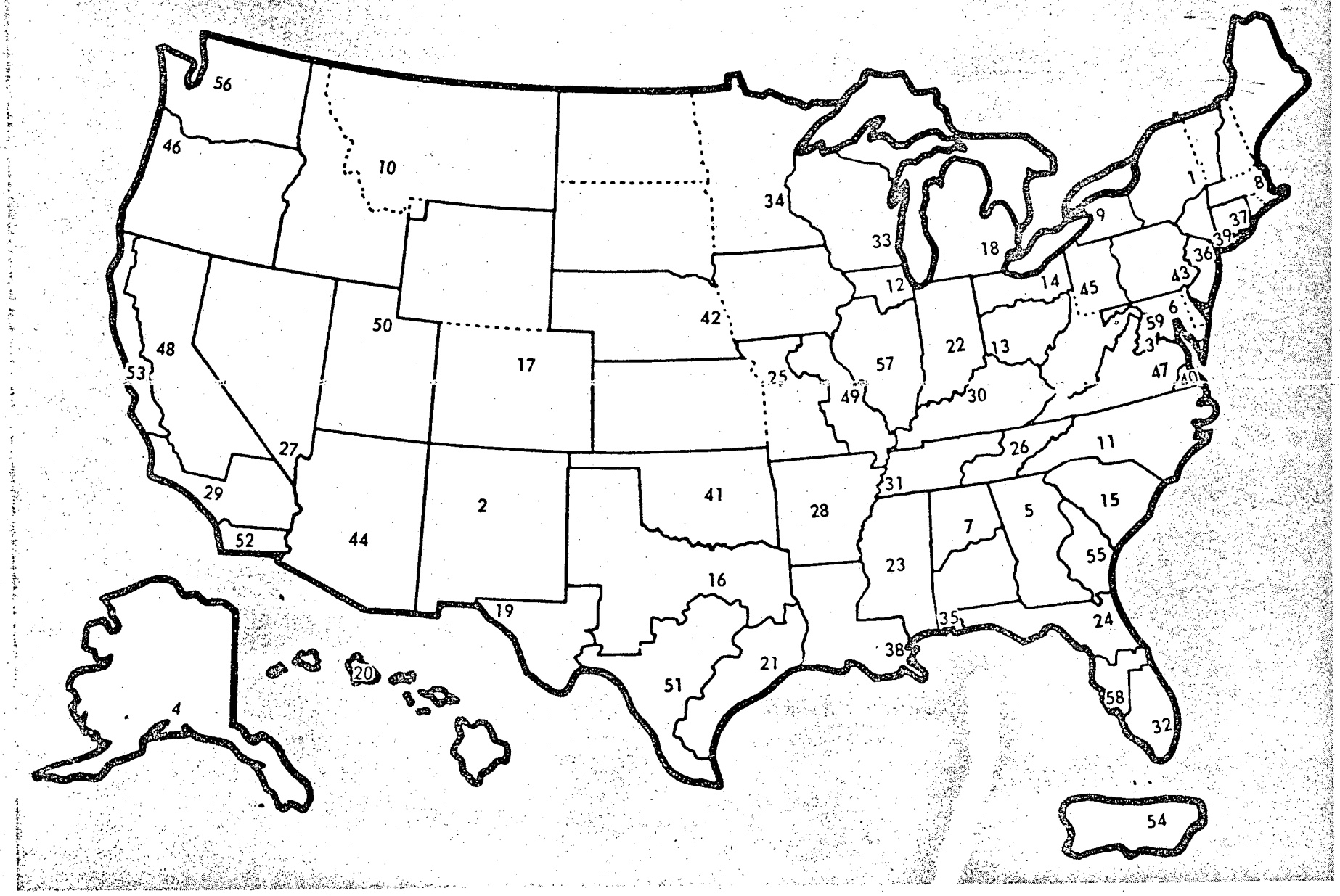
ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND 59 FIELD OFFICES





1	ALBANY	11	CHARLOTTE	21	HOUSTON	31	MEMPHIS	41	OKLAHOMA CITY	51	SAN ANTONIO
2	ALBUQUERQUE	12	CHICAGO	22	INDIANAPOLIS	32	MIAMI	42	OMAHA	52	SAN DIEGO
3	ALEXANDRIA	13	CINCINNATI	23	JACKSON	33	MILWAUKEE	43	PHILADELPHIA	53	SAN FRANCISCO
4	ANCHORAGE	14	CLEVELAND	24	JACKSONVILLE	34	MINNEAPOLIS	44	PHOENIX	54	SAN JUAN
5	ATLANTA	15	COLUMBIA	25	KANSAS CITY	35	MOBILE	45	PITTSBURGH	55	SAVANNAH
6	BALTIMORE	16	DALLAS	26	KNOXVILLE	36	NEWARK	46	PORTLAND	56	SEATTLE
7	BIRMINGHAM	17	DENVER	27	LAS VEGAS	37	NEW HAVEN	47	RICHMOND	57	SPRINGFIELD
8	BOSTON	18	DETROIT	28	LITTLE ROCK	38	NEW ORLEANS	48	SACRAMENTO	58	TAMPA
9	BUFFALO	19	EL PASO	29	LOS ANGELES	39	NEW YORK	49	ST. LOUIS	59	WASHINGTON, D.C.
10	BUTTE	20	HONOLULU	30	LOUISVILLE	40	NORFOLK	50	SALT LAKE CITY		

EXHIBIT NO. 2

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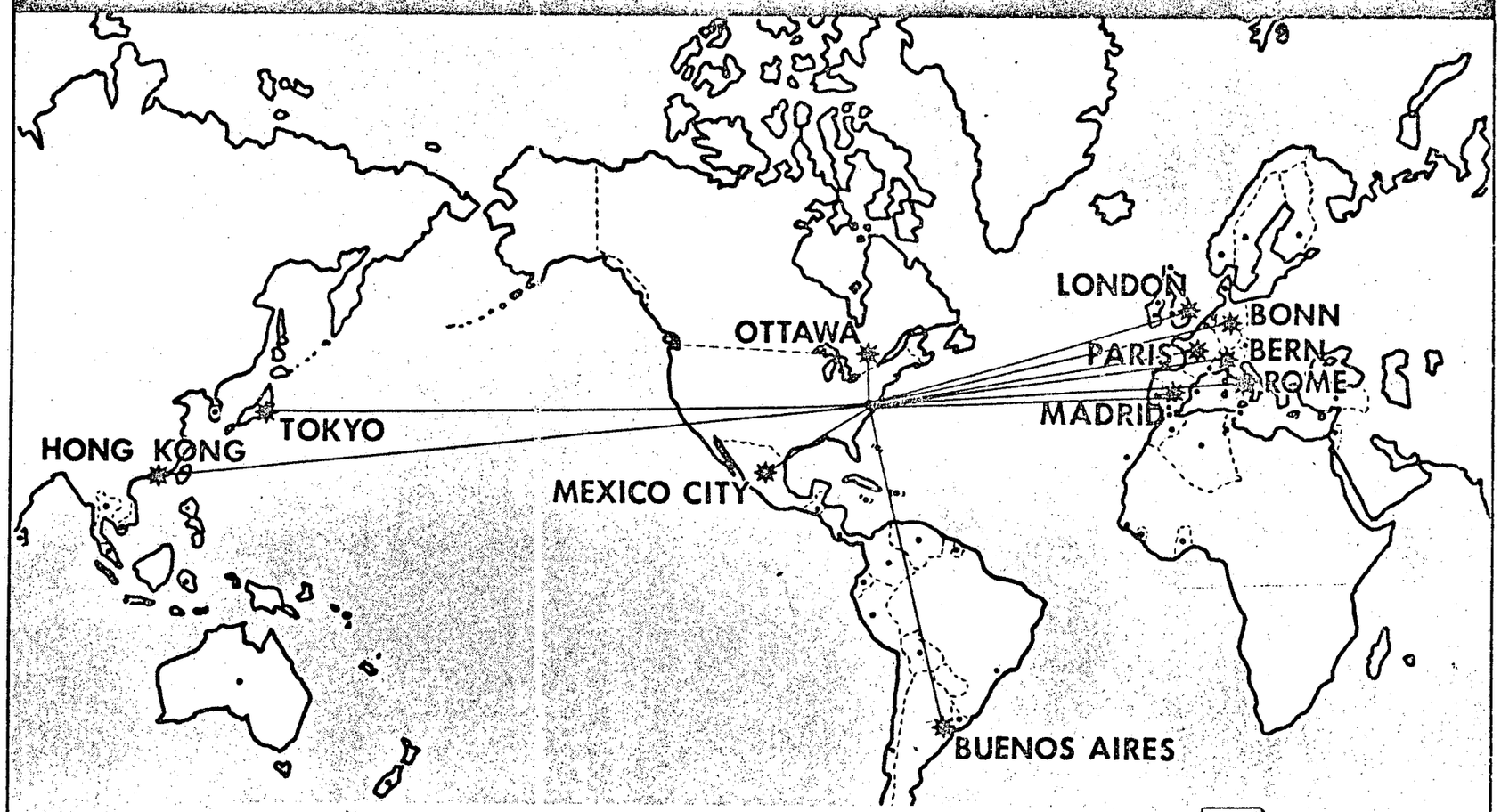
EXHIBIT NO. 2

FBI FOREIGN LIAISON OPERATIONS

The FBI maintains liaison posts abroad in 13 countries. These offices function in a liaison capacity in connection with criminal and security matters involving the Bureau's domestic responsibilities. In addition, the Bureau belongs to one international security committee and corresponds with police agencies all over the world except in countries controlled by the communists. In addition to the activities of its representatives abroad, the Bureau exchanges certain types of information with, and, where warranted, arranges to have investigations conducted in the U.S. for, law enforcement and intelligence agencies in many other foreign countries on a reciprocal basis.

NUMBER OF FBI REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED ABROAD (EXCLUSIVE OF CLERICAL PERSONNEL)

BERN	1
BONN	2
BUENOS AIRES	1
HONG KONG	2
LONDON	2
MADRID	1
MEXICO CITY	12
OTTAWA	2
PARIS	2
ROME	2
TOKYO	2
TOTAL	29



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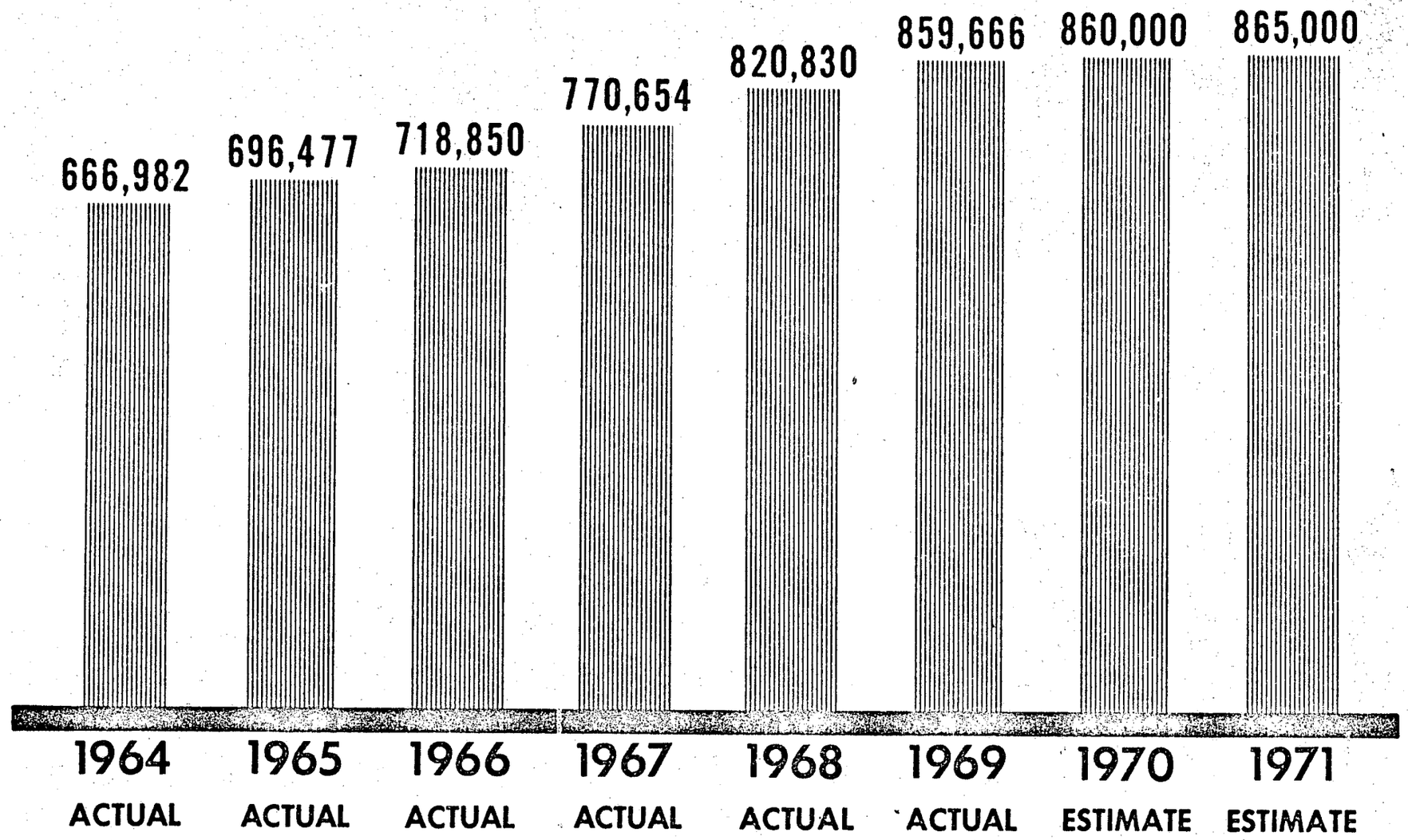
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

EXCLUSIVE OF REIMBURSABLE APPLICANT WORK

FISCAL YEARS



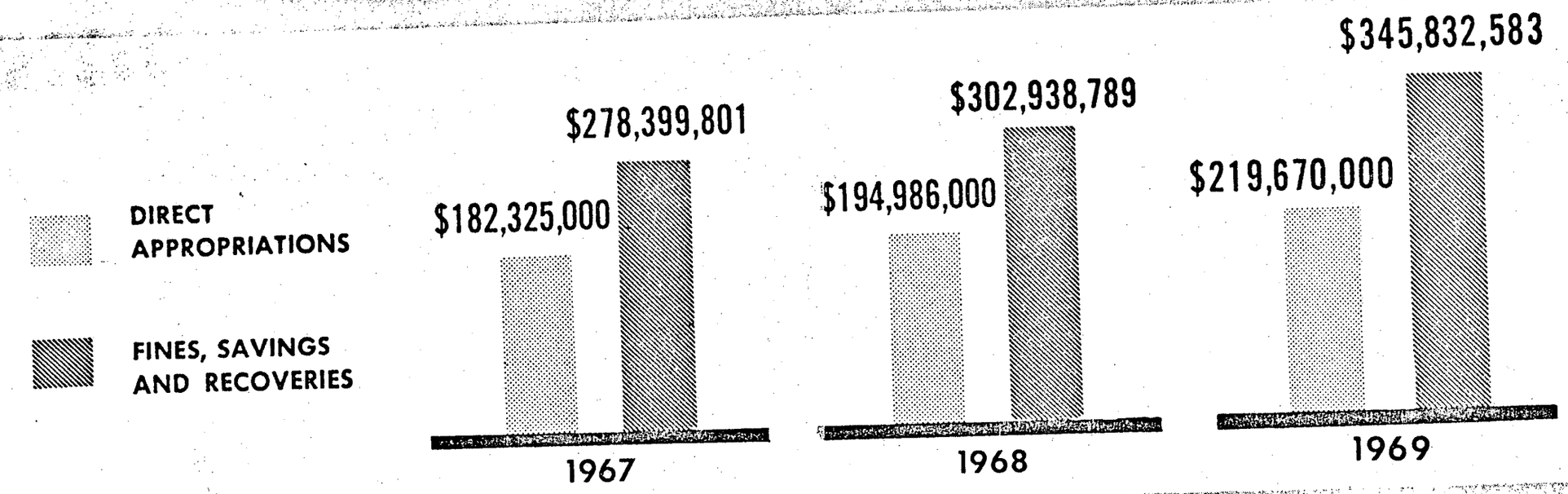
NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 591

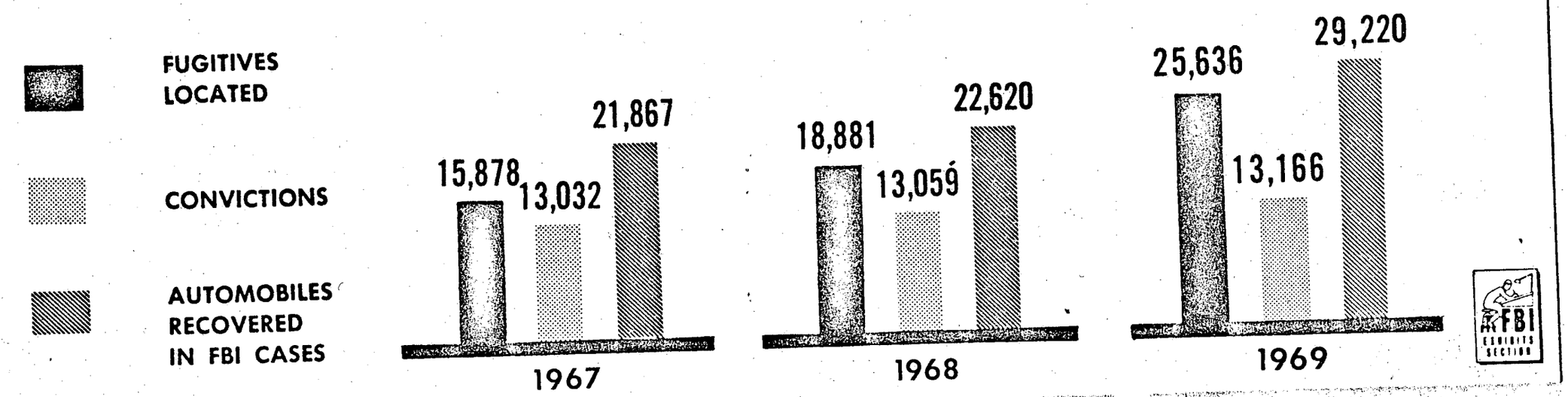
EXHIBIT NO. 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FBI ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEARS 1967–1969





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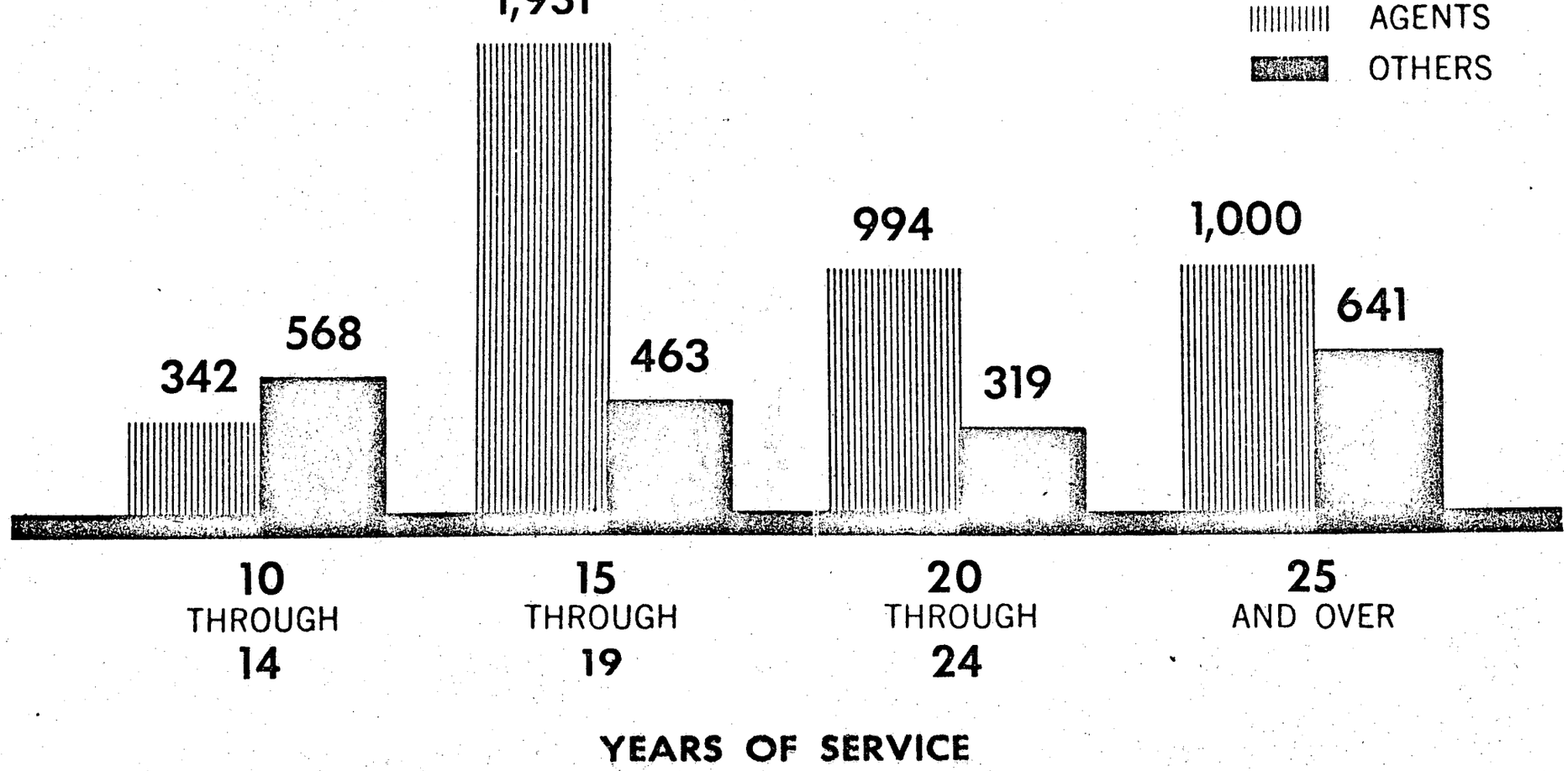
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT NO. 6

LENGTH OF SERVICE--FBI PERSONNEL

AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, THERE WERE 17,001 EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING 7,545 SPECIAL AGENTS AND 9,456 CLERKS. OF THESE 6,258 (37%) HAD SERVED THE FBI TEN YEARS OR LONGER. OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS 4,267 (57%) HAD TEN OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE; AND OF THE OTHER EMPLOYEES 1,991 (21%) HAD SERVED AT LEAST TEN YEARS.



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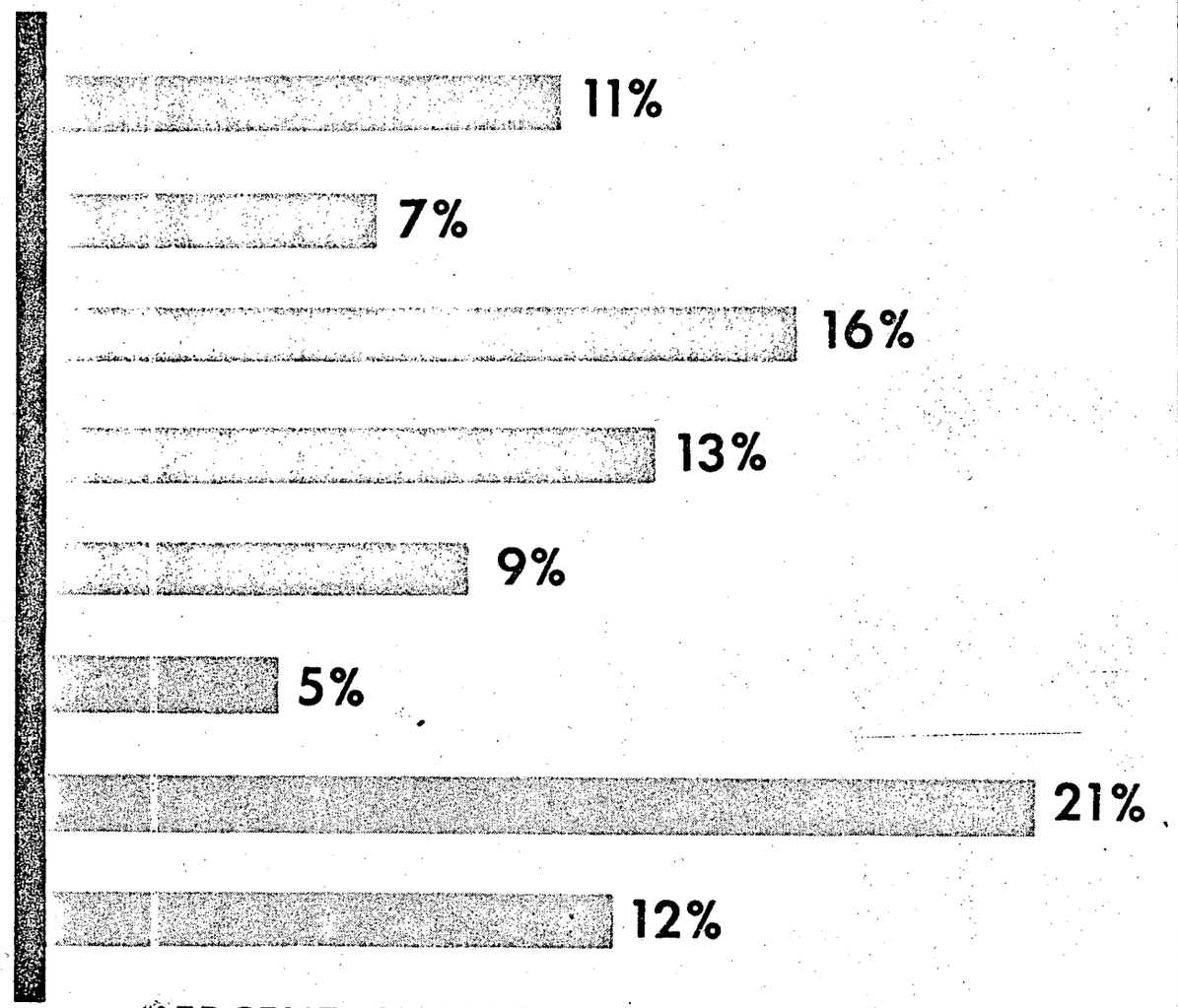
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT NO. 7

CRIME TREND
IN THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969 OVER JANUARY-DECEMBER 1968



FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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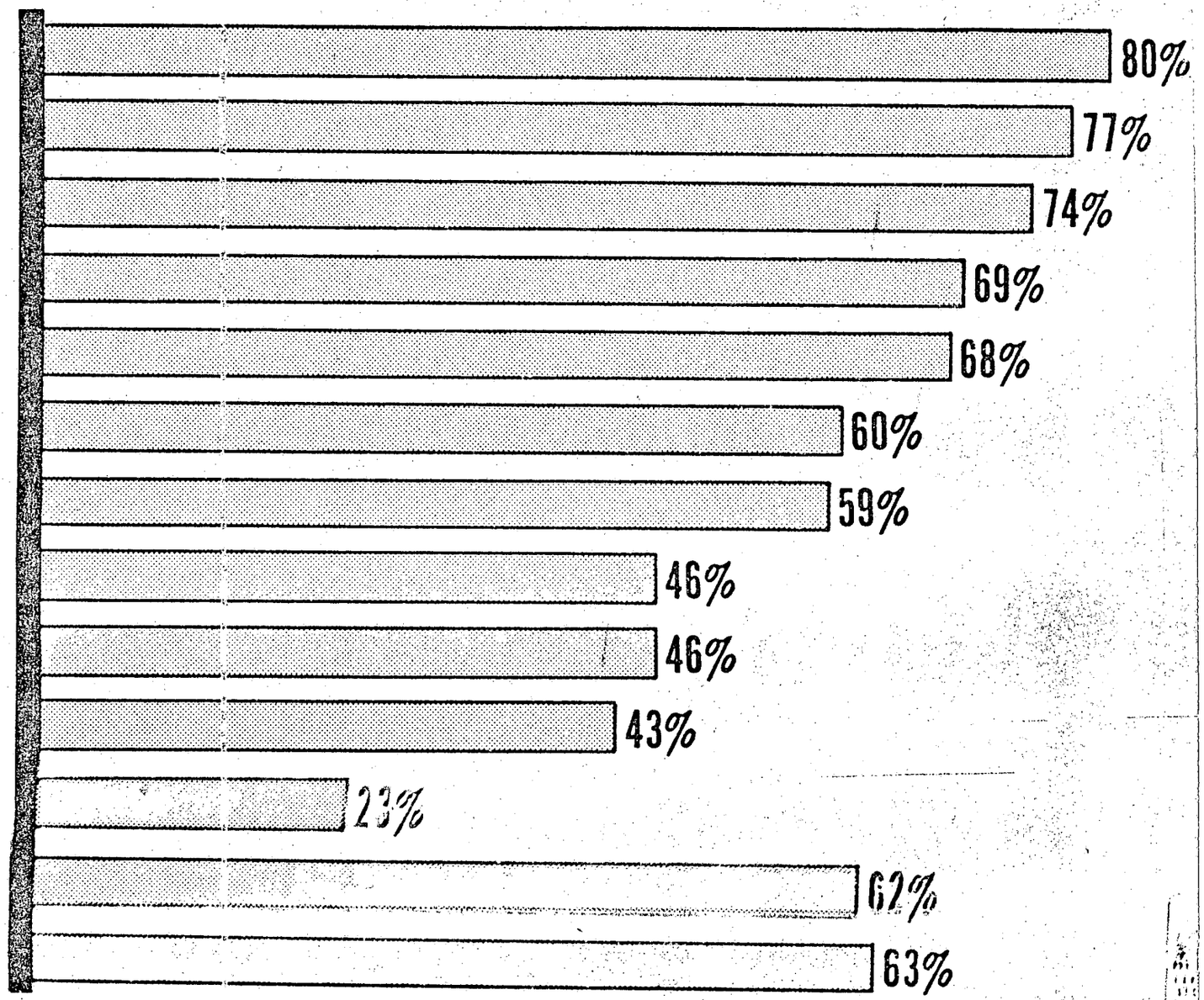
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

PERCENT REPEATERS
BY TYPE OF CRIME IN 1963

PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS



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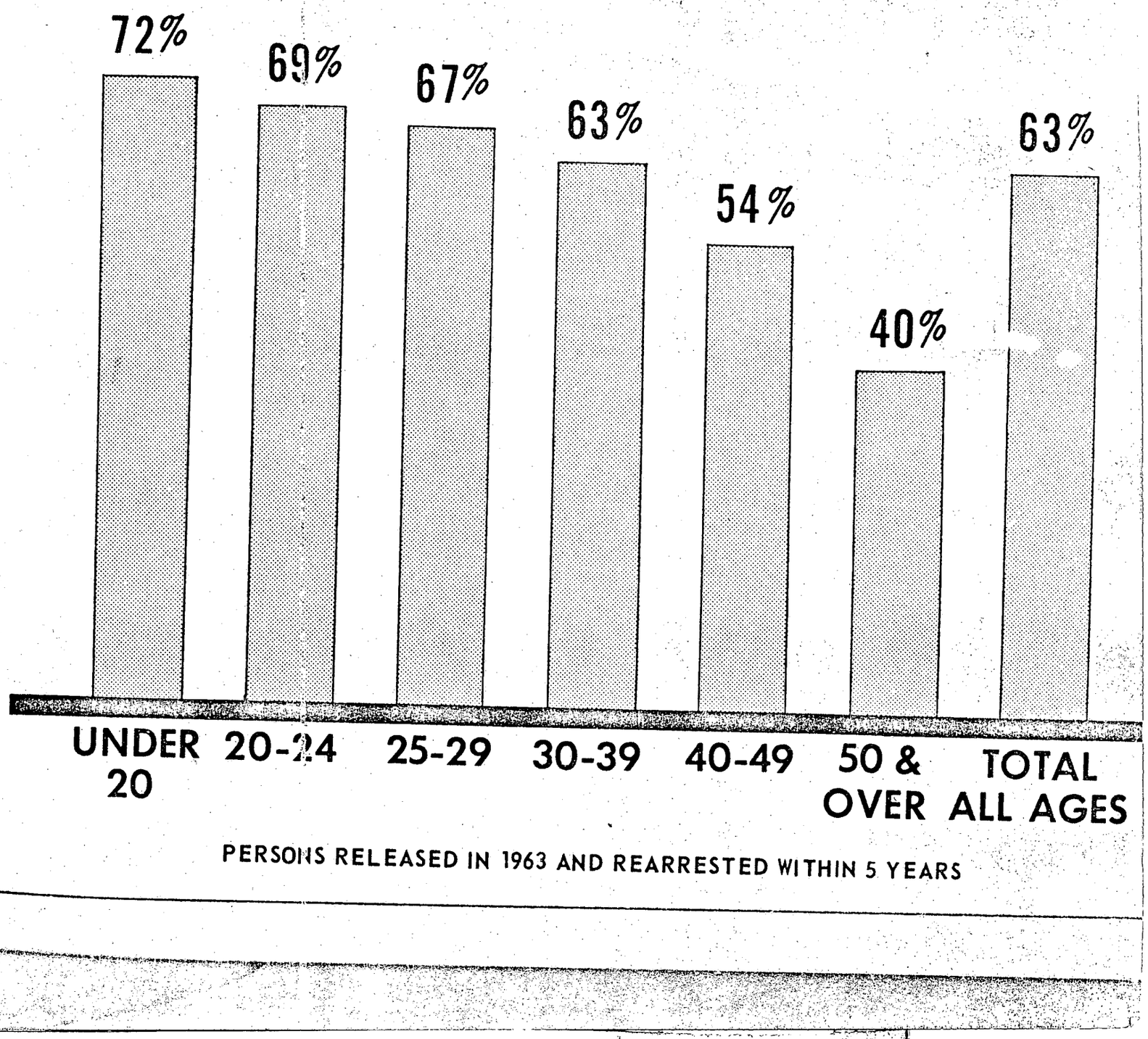
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

PERCENT REPEATERS
BY AGE GROUP



PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS

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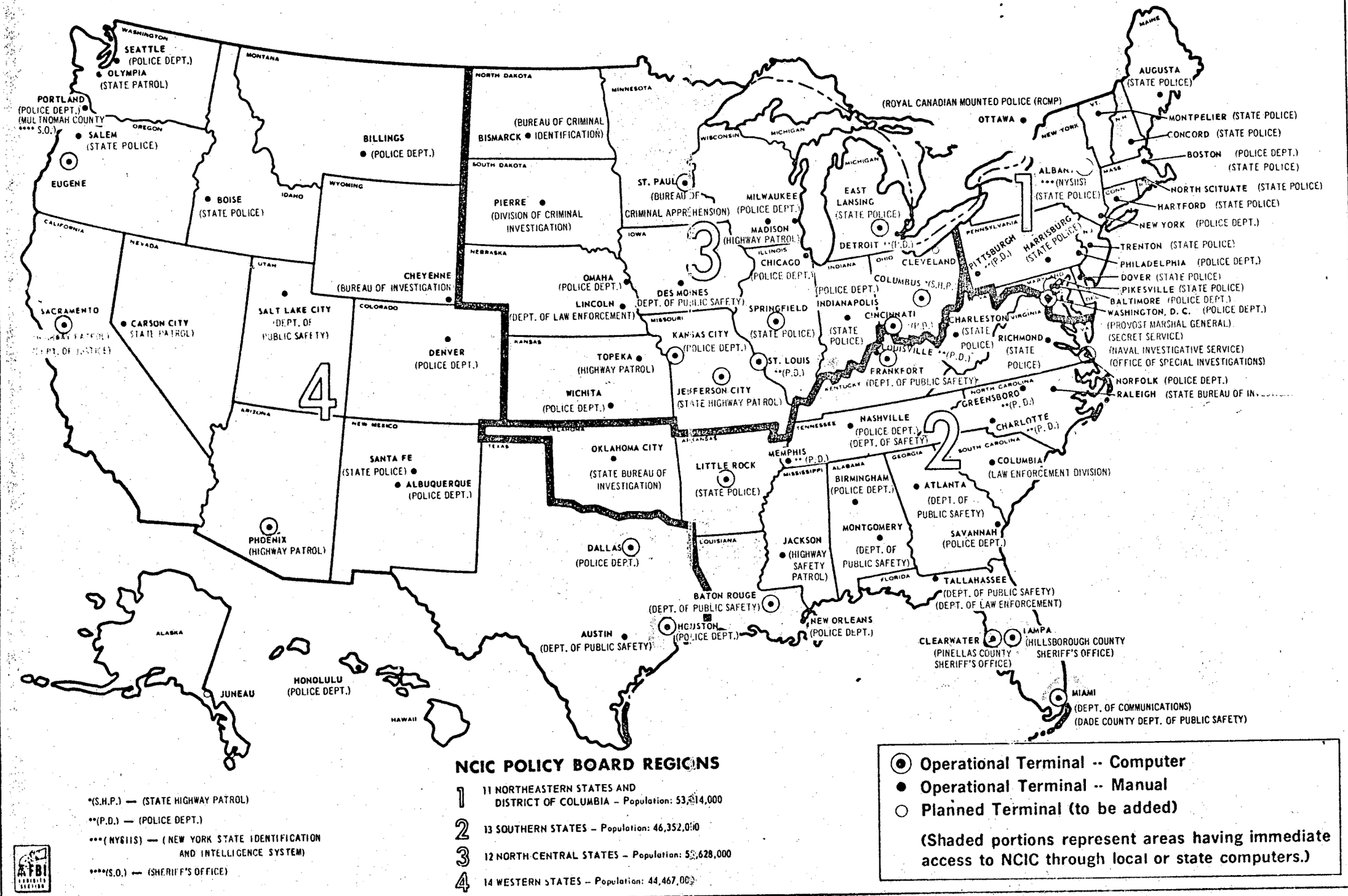
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT NO. 1C

NCIC NETWORK



NCIC POLICY BOARD REGIONS

1 11 NORTHEASTERN STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA – Population: 53,314,000

2 13 SOUTHERN STATES – Population: 46,352,000

3 12 NORTH CENTRAL STATES – Population: 50,628,000

4 14 WESTERN STATES – Population: 44,467,000

- ◉ Operational Terminal -- Computer
- ● Operational Terminal -- Manual
- ○ Planned Terminal (to be added)

(Shaded portions represent areas having immediate access to NCIC through local or state computers.)

*(S.H.P.) — (STATE HIGHWAY PATROL)
**(P.D.) — (POLICE DEPT.)
***(NYSIIS) — (NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM)
****(S.O.) — (SHERIFF'S OFFICE)

FBI IDENTIFICATION SECTION

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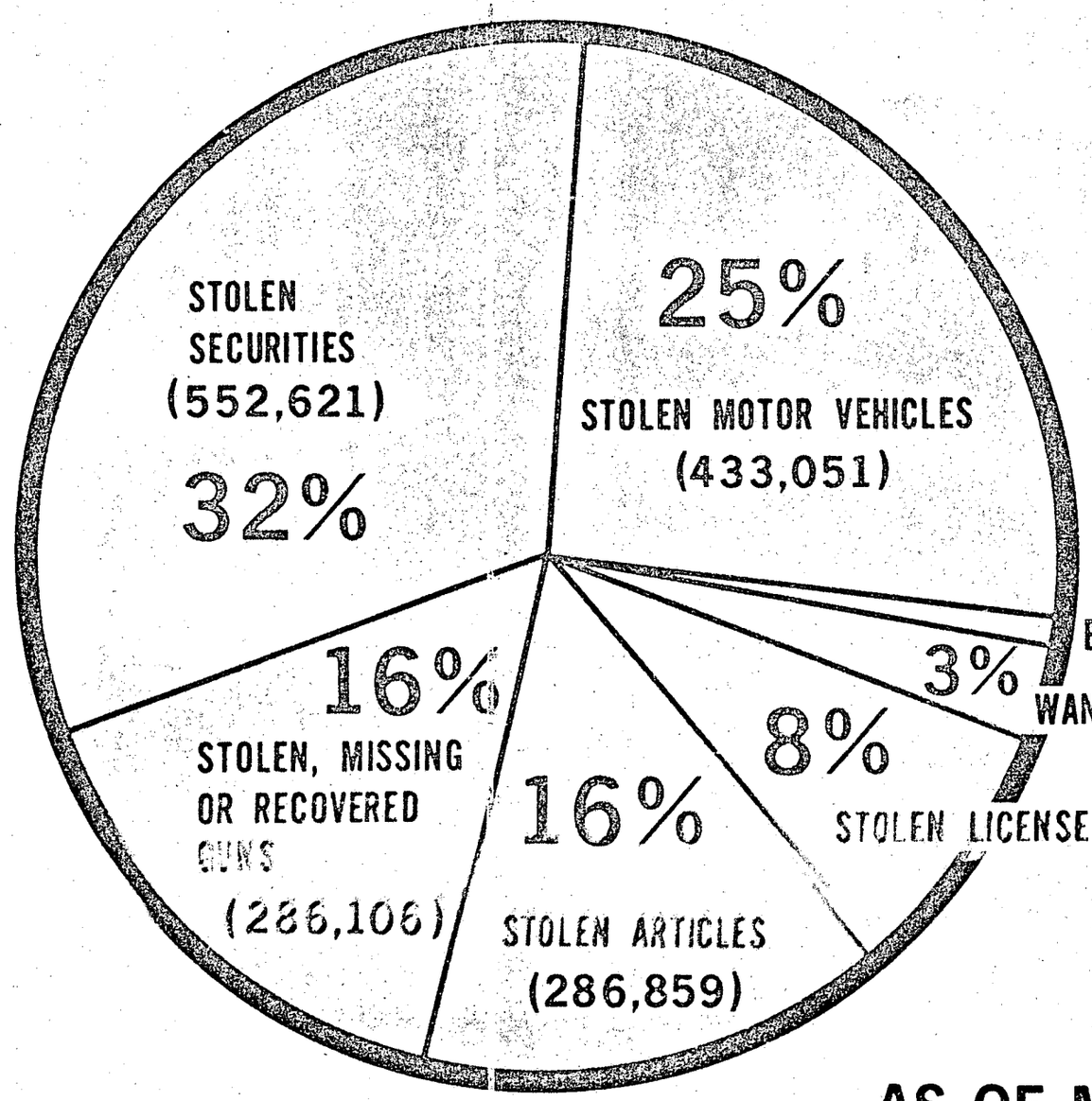
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

BREAKDOWN OF RECORDS IN NCIC COMPUTER



TOTAL 1,744,434

AS OF MARCH 1, 1970

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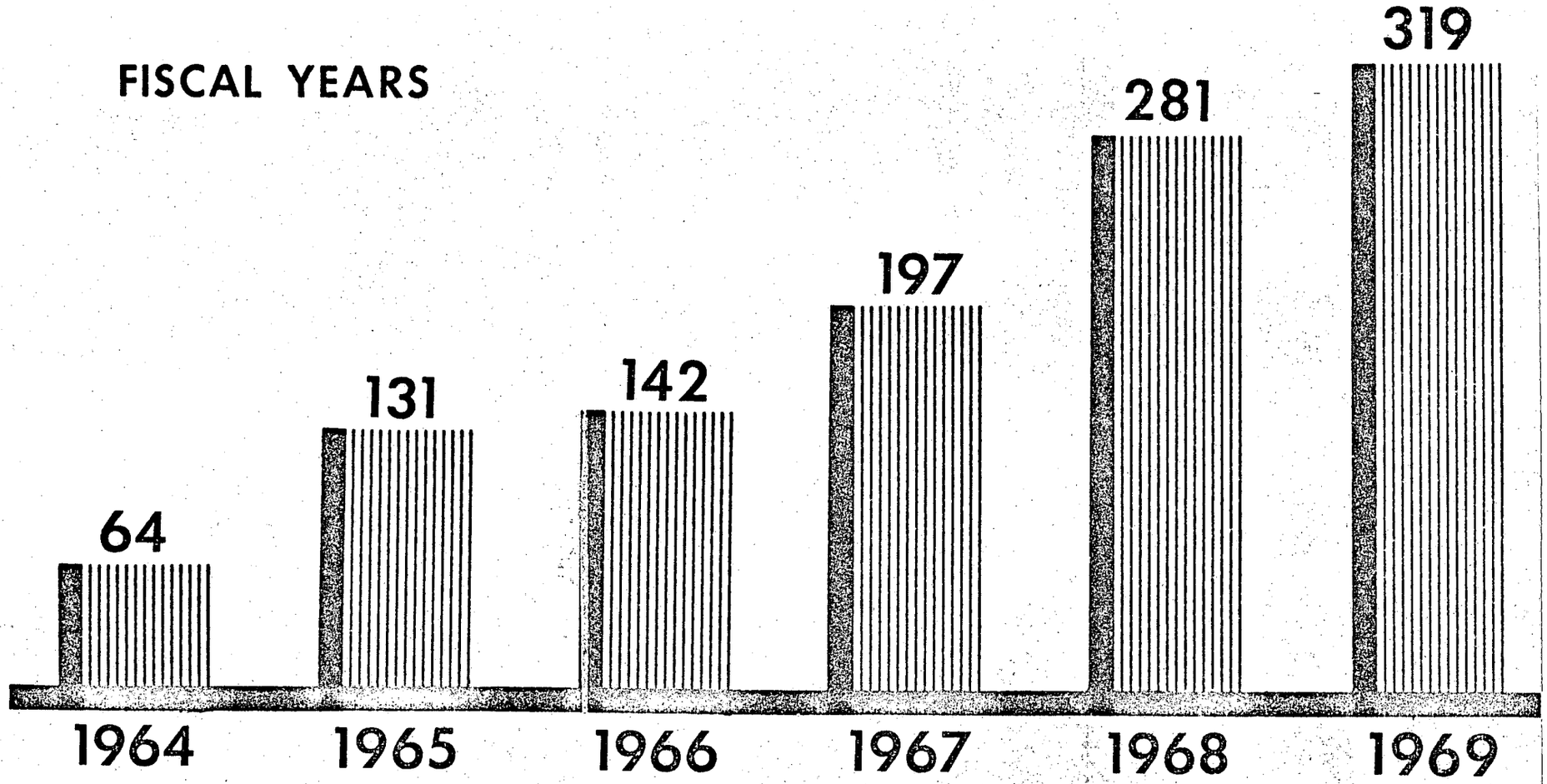
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CONVICTIONS OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND GAMBLING FIGURES AS RESULT OF FBI INVESTIGATION

FISCAL YEARS



AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, A TOTAL OF 1,027 OTHER INDIVIDUALS WERE AWAITING PROSECUTION AS COMPARED WITH 330 AND 675 AT THE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEARS 1967 AND 1968, RESPECTIVELY.

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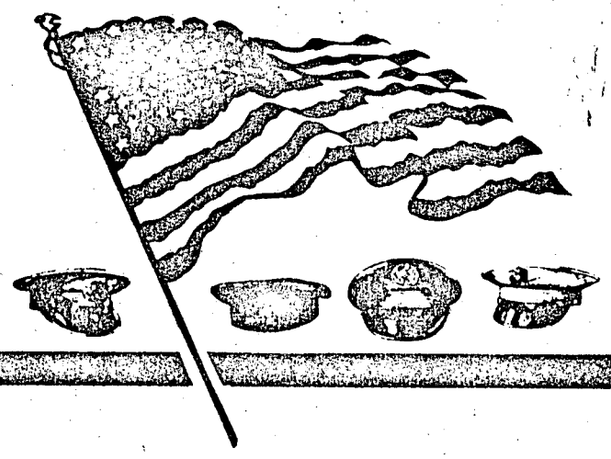
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

VIOLATIONS RECEIVED

EXHIBIT NO. 12



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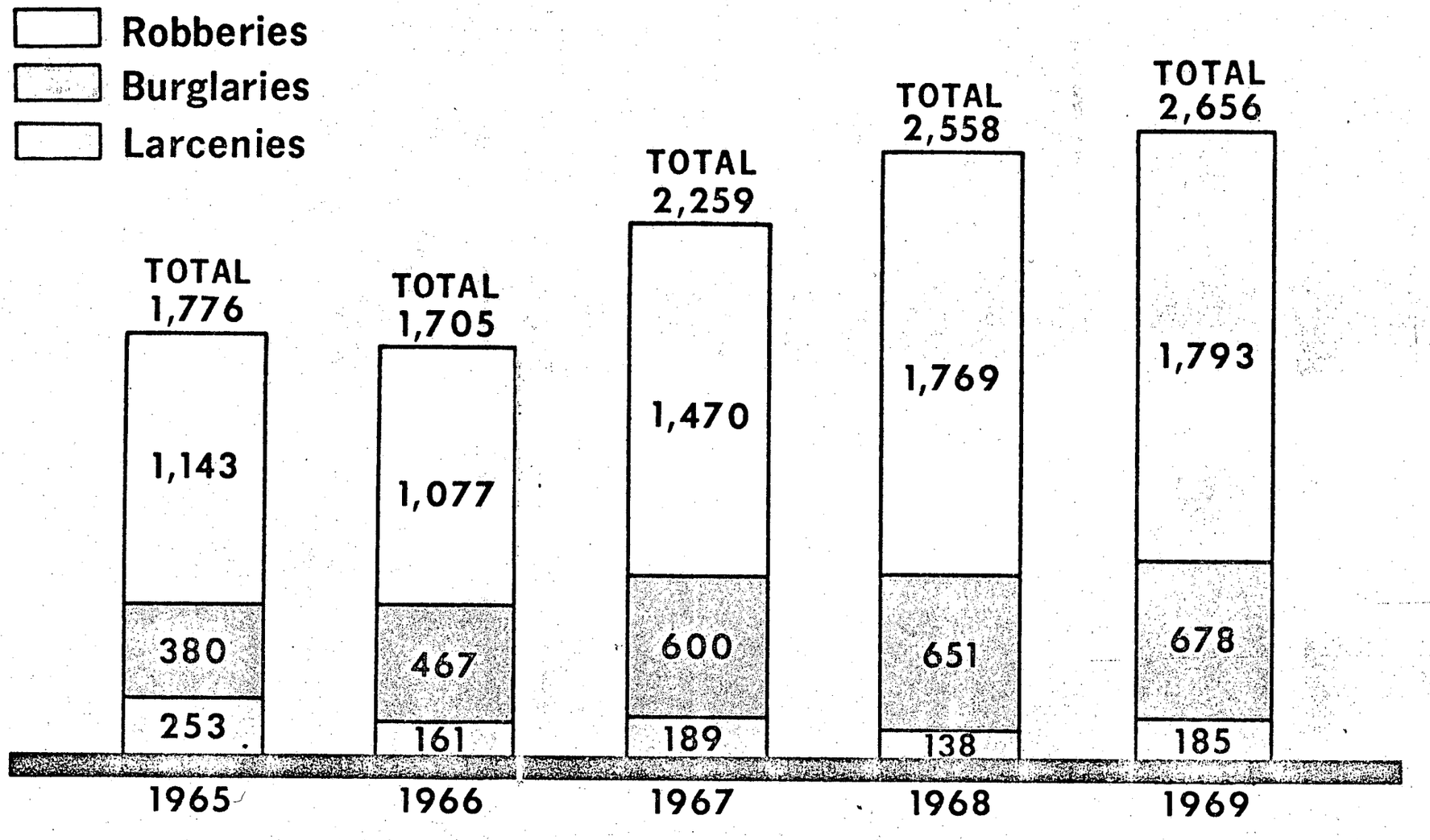
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE

VIOLATIONS REPORTED



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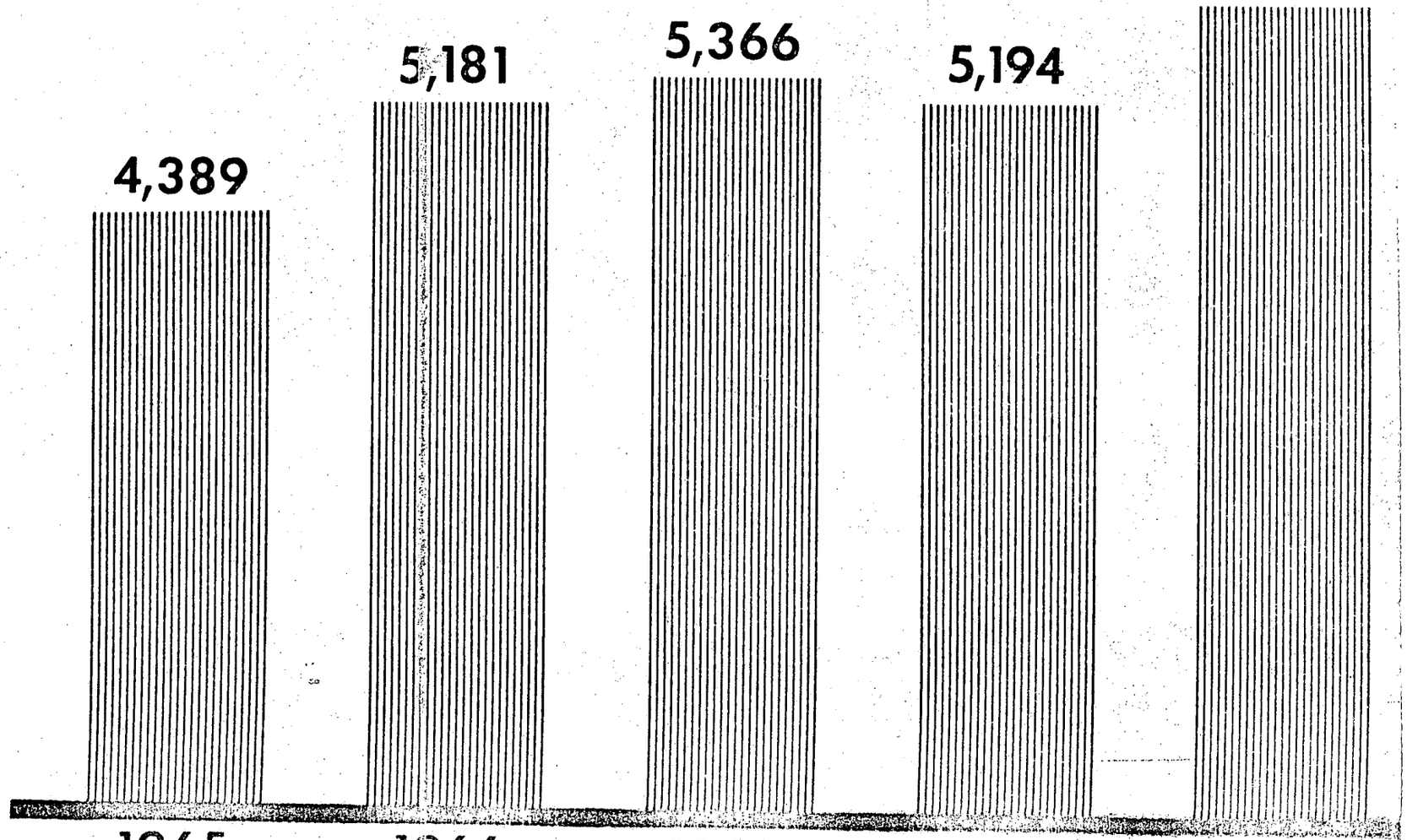
Page 601

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

1965-1969

FISCAL YEARS



*ALL-TIME HIGH

FBI

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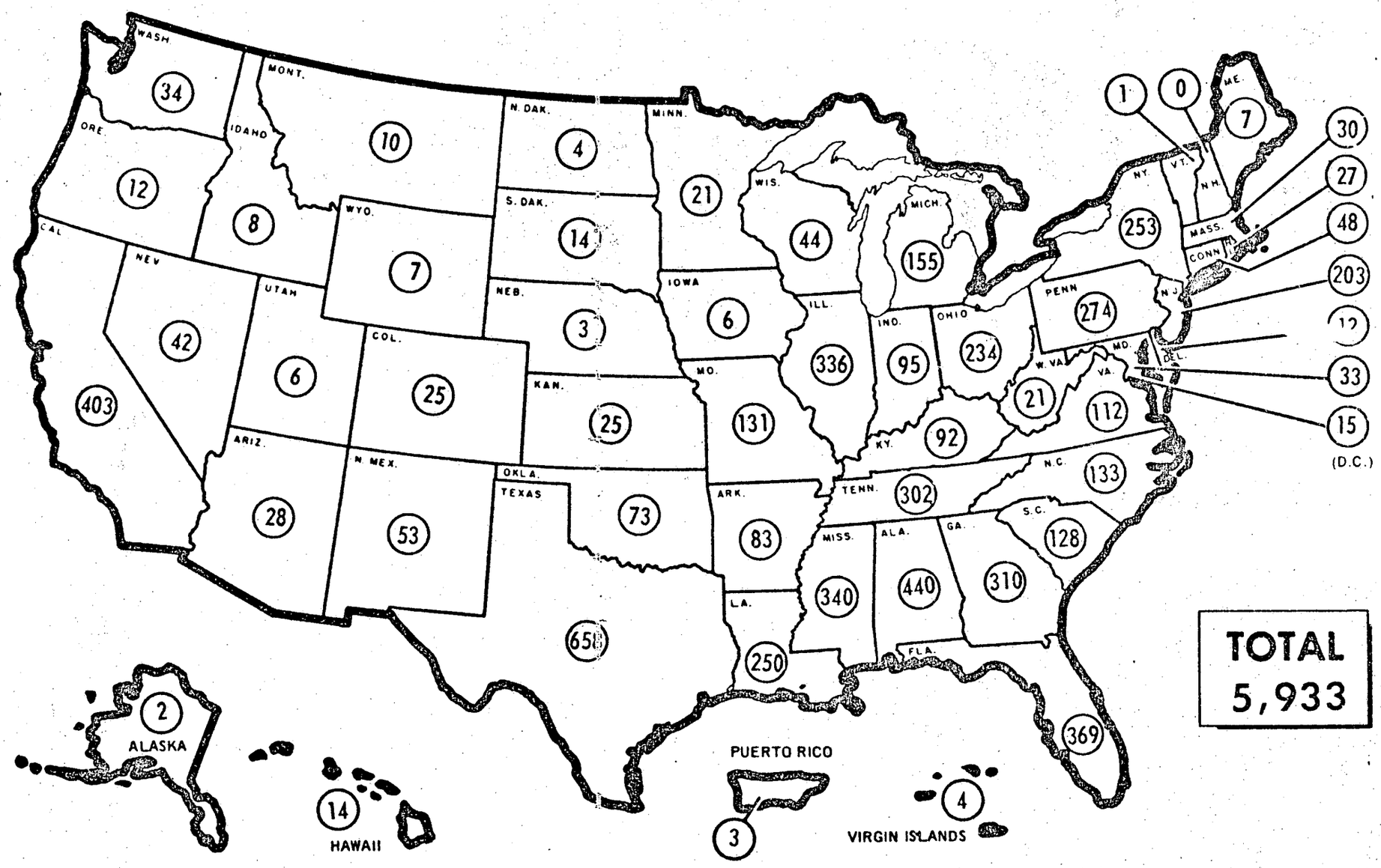
Page 602

EXHIBIT NO. 142

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

NUMBER OF CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

FISCAL YEAR 1969



TOTAL 5,933

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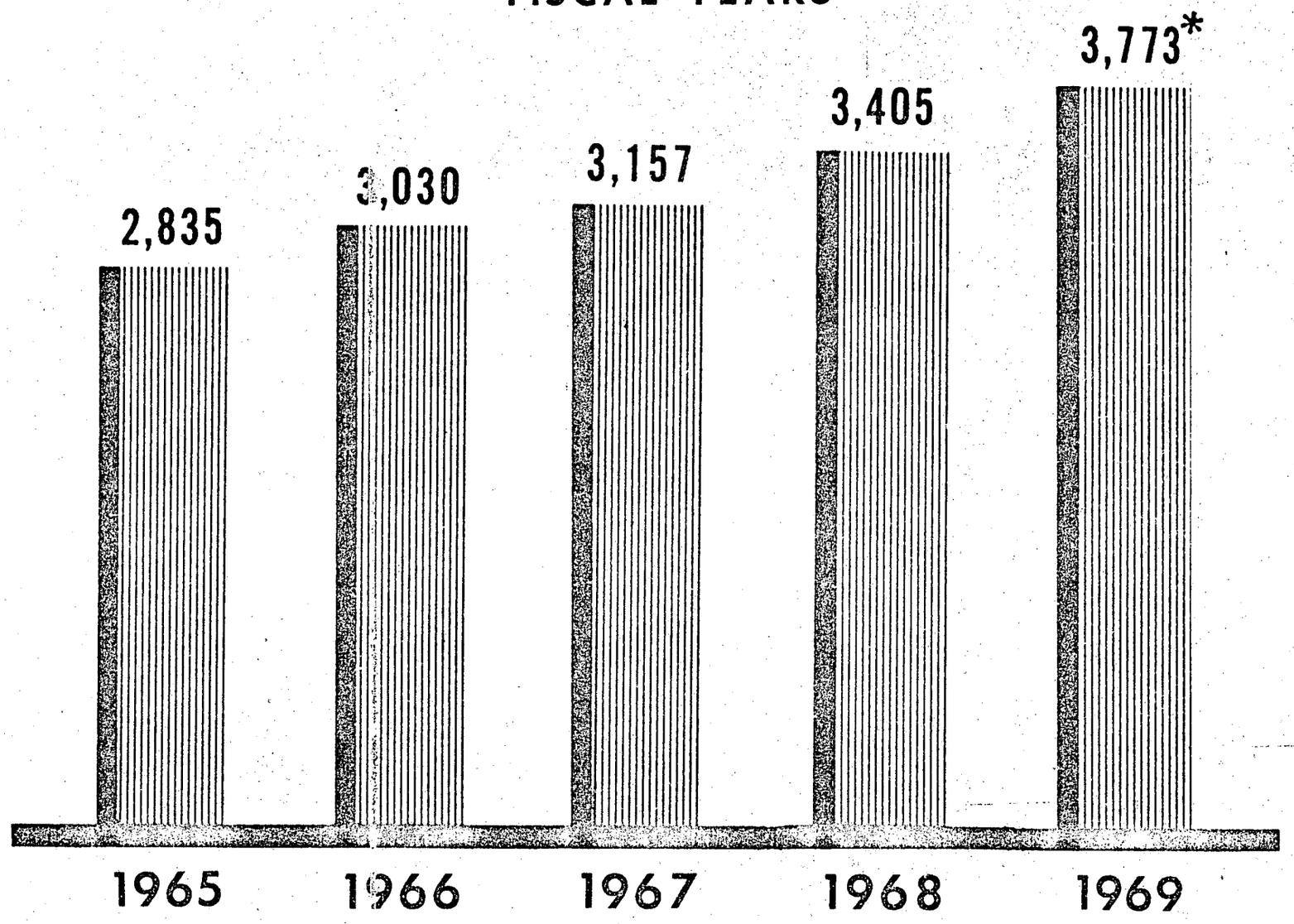
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

VIOLATIONS REPORTED

FISCAL YEARS



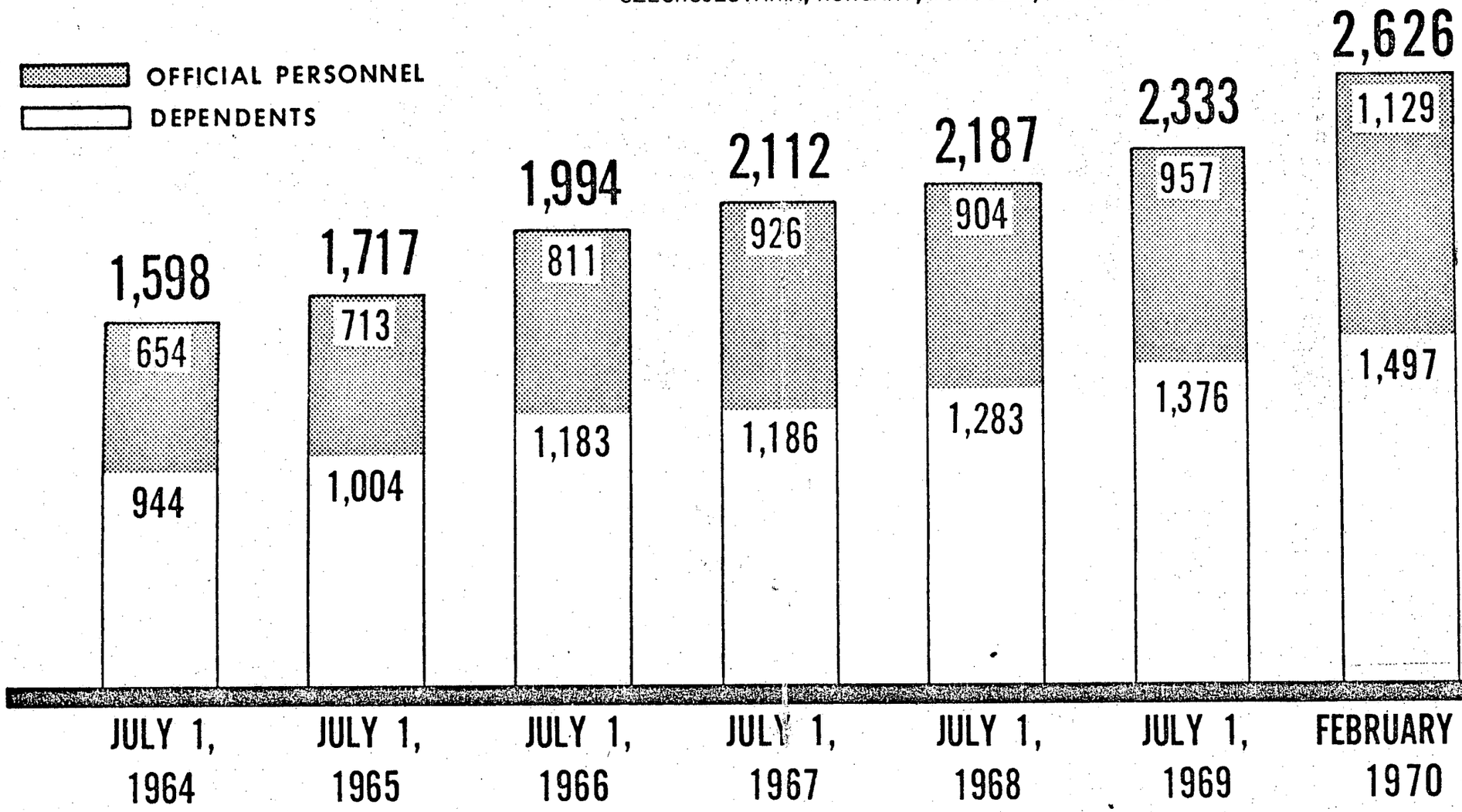
*ALL-TIME HIGH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

EXHIBIT NO. 16

TOTAL SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

INCLUDES OFFICIALS AND DEPENDENTS OF SOVIET UNION, BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, MONGOLIA, POLAND AND ROMANIA



DOES NOT INCLUDE COURIERS, MEMBERS OF SPECIAL DELEGATIONS AND OTHER OFFICIALS TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES AND NOT ASSIGNED TO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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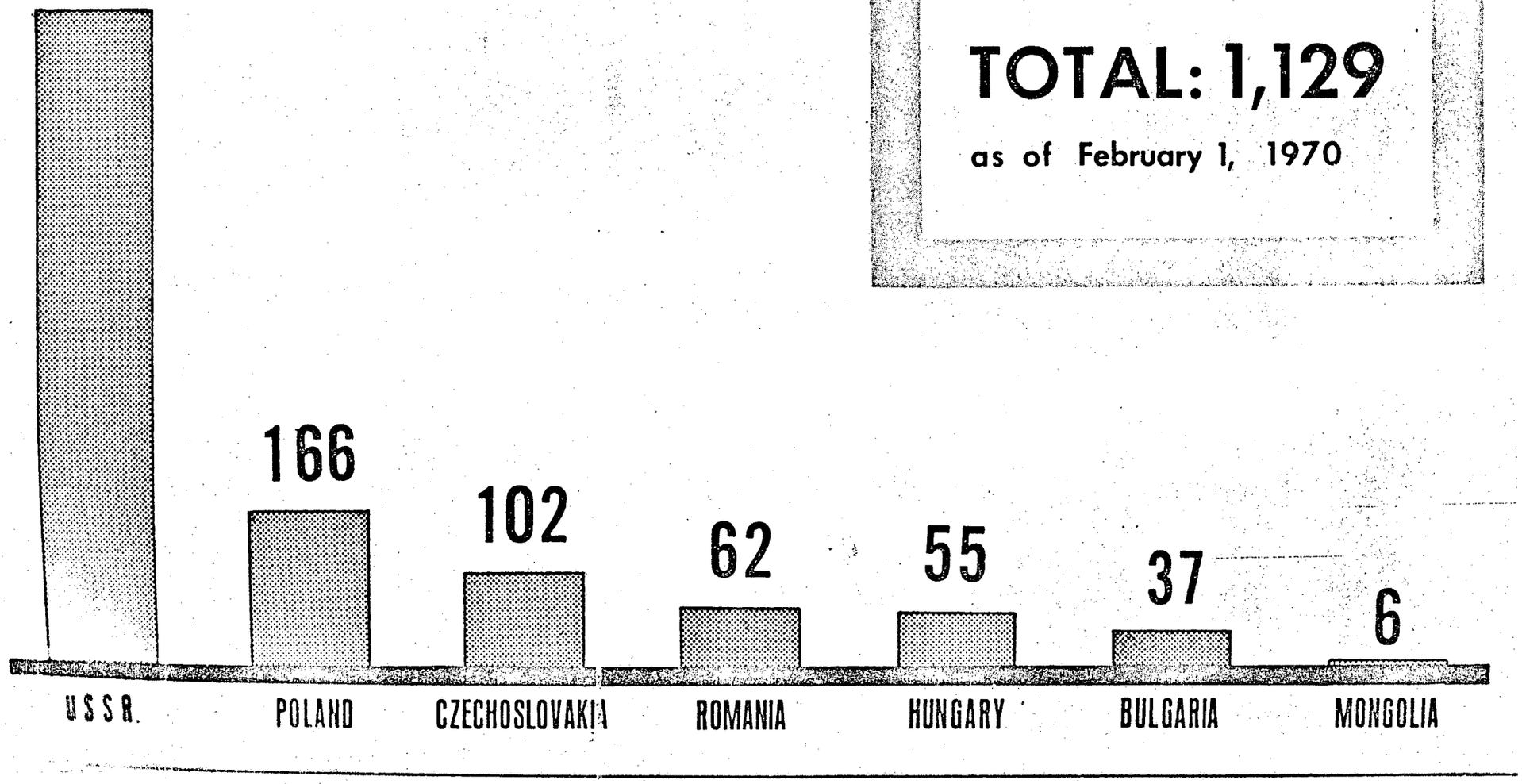
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

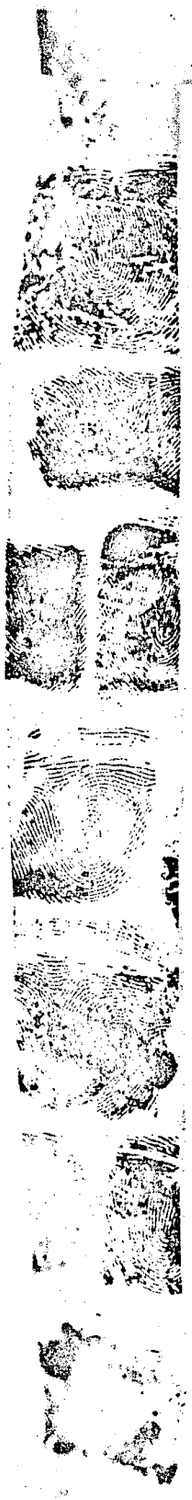
(BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES)

TOTAL: 1,129

as of February 1, 1970



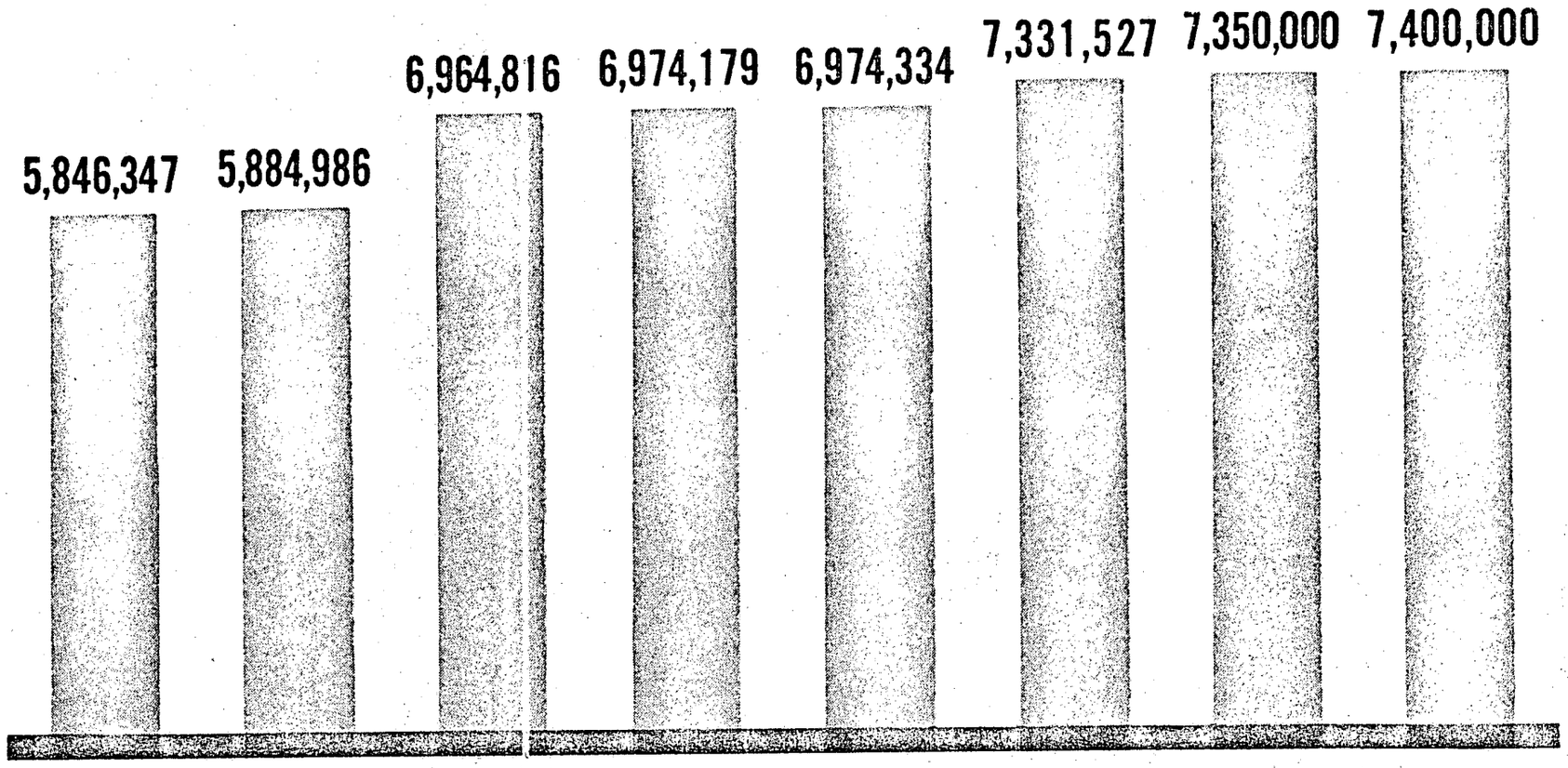
NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 606



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FINGERPRINT RECEIPTS

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

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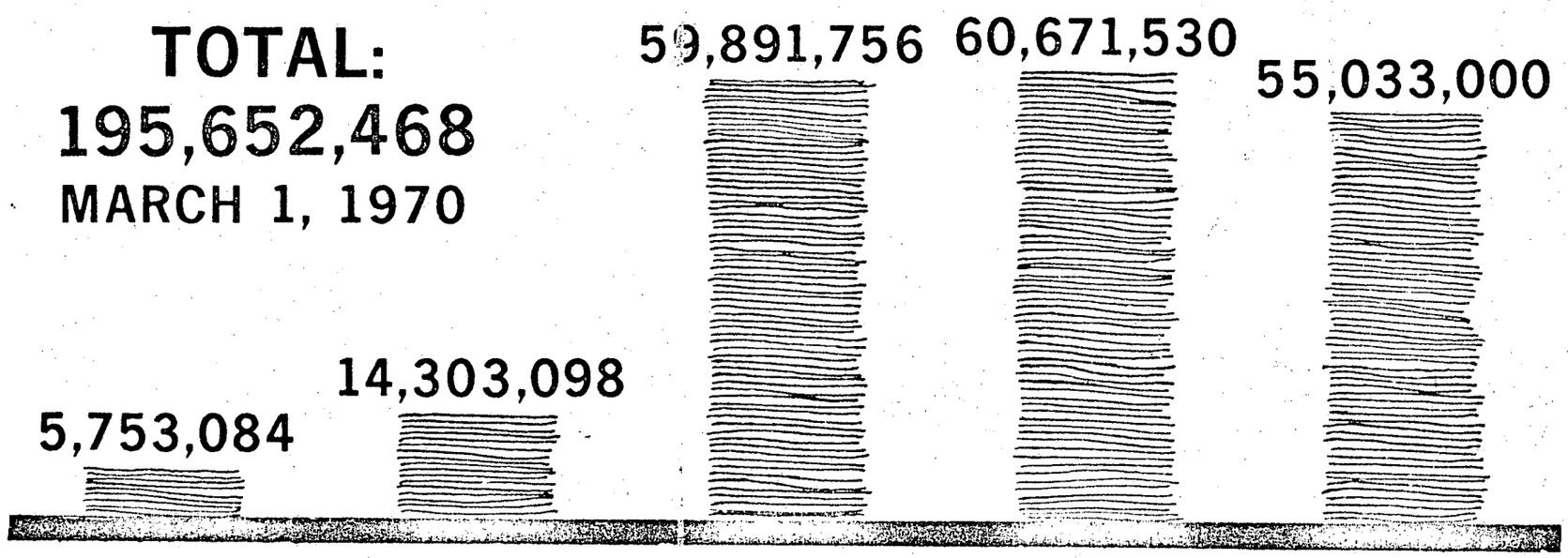
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

TYPES OF FINGERPRINTS ON FILE

TOTAL: 195,652,468
MARCH 1, 1970



PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION	ALIENS	CRIMINALS AND SUSPECTS	GOVERNMENT SERVICES (Including Military)	MISCELLANEOUS APPLICANTS (Including Defense Industry)

ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED:

For the 59,891,756 prints in the criminal file	18,618,537
For the remaining prints totaling 135,760,712 all of which are in the civil file	66,101,524
TOTAL ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED	84,720,061

FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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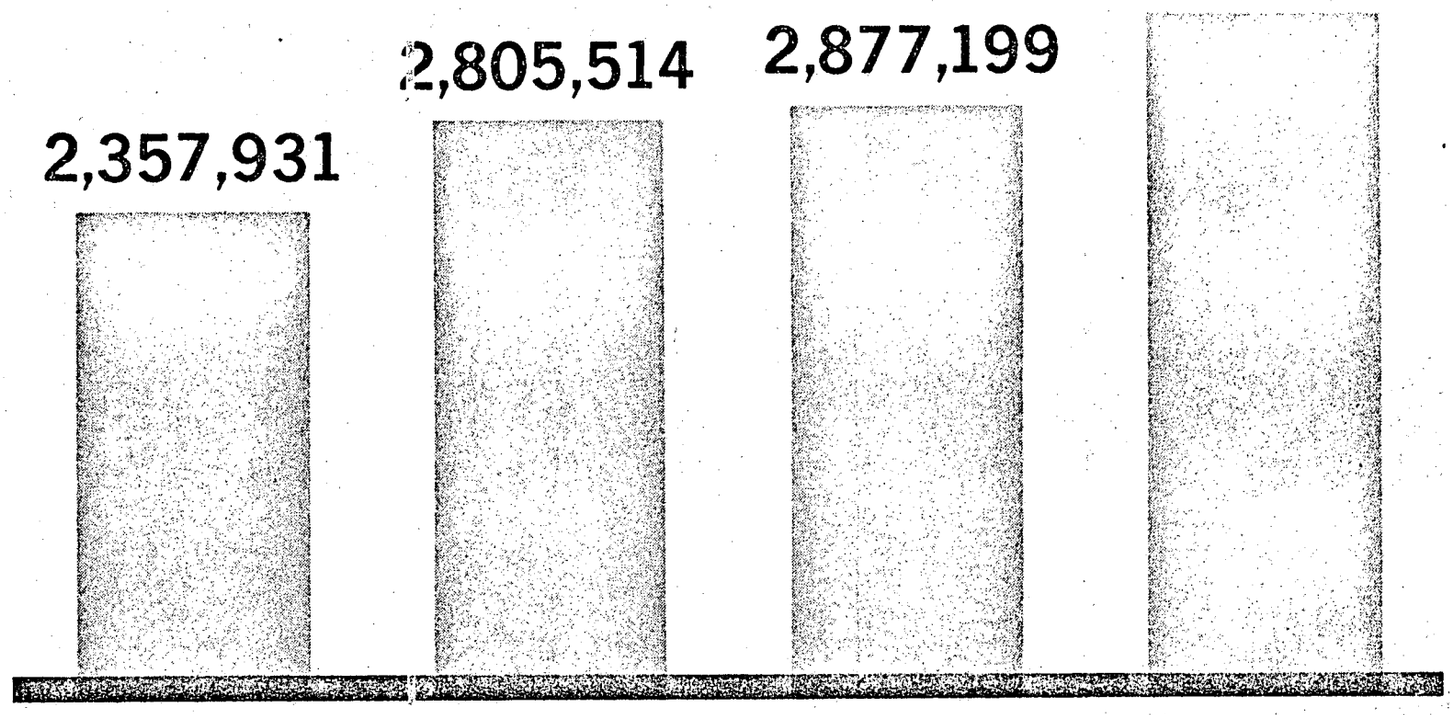
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CORRESPONDENCE, FORMS AND NAME CHECKS RECEIVED

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

*ALL-TIME HIGH

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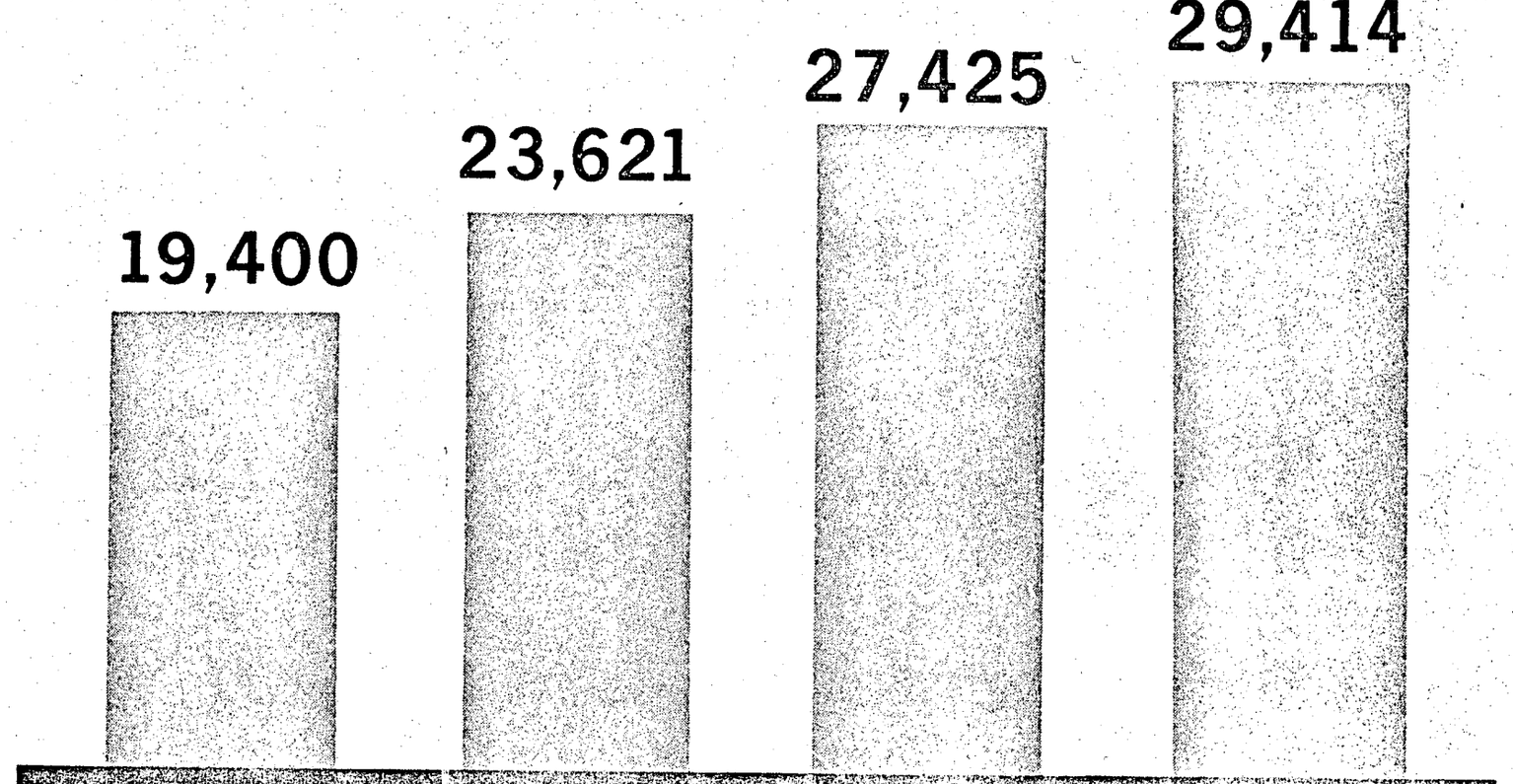
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

CASES INVOLVING LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

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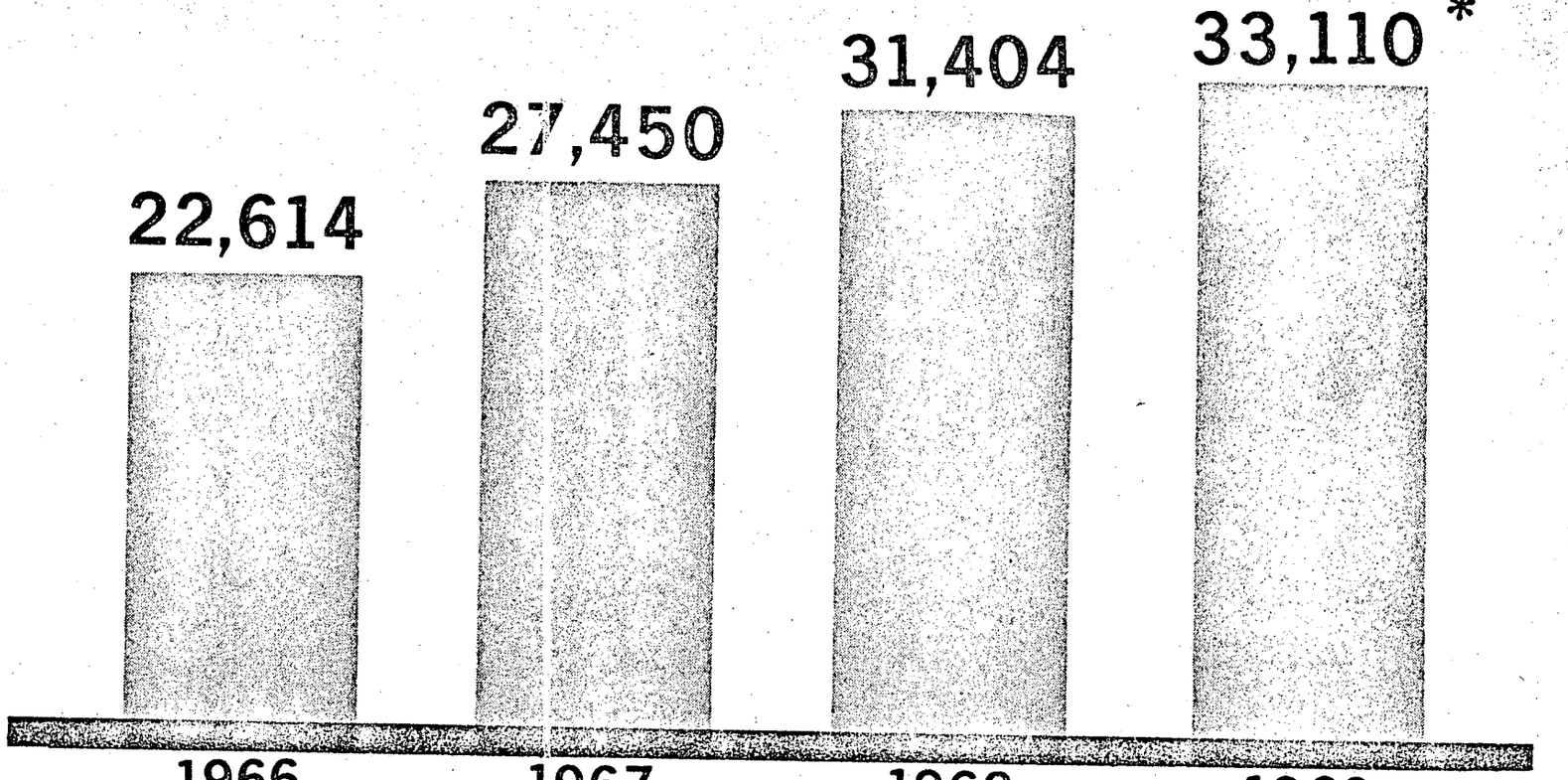
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

* ALL-TIME HIGH

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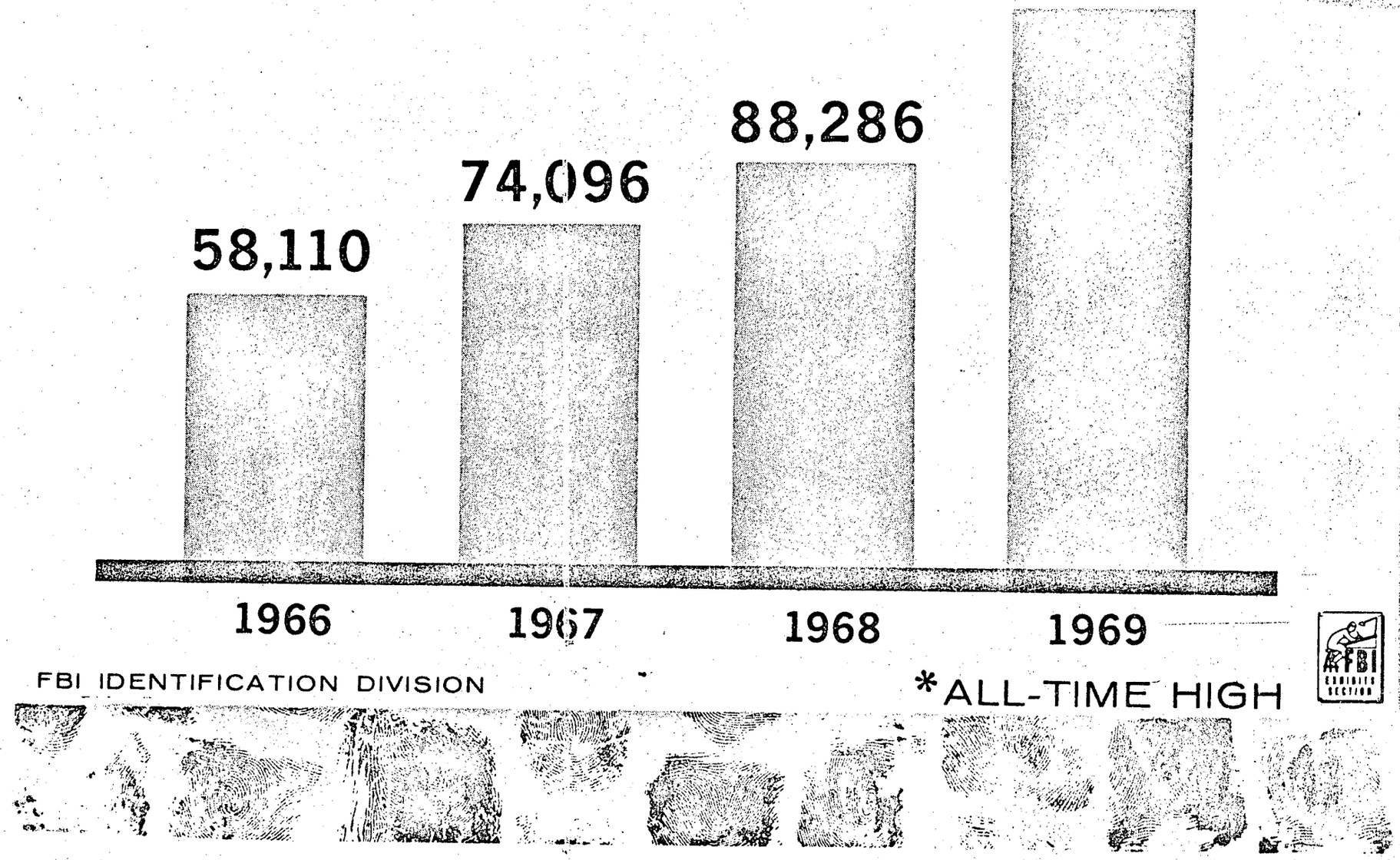
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

WANTED NOTICES POSTED AND CANCELLED

FISCAL YEARS



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

*ALL-TIME HIGH

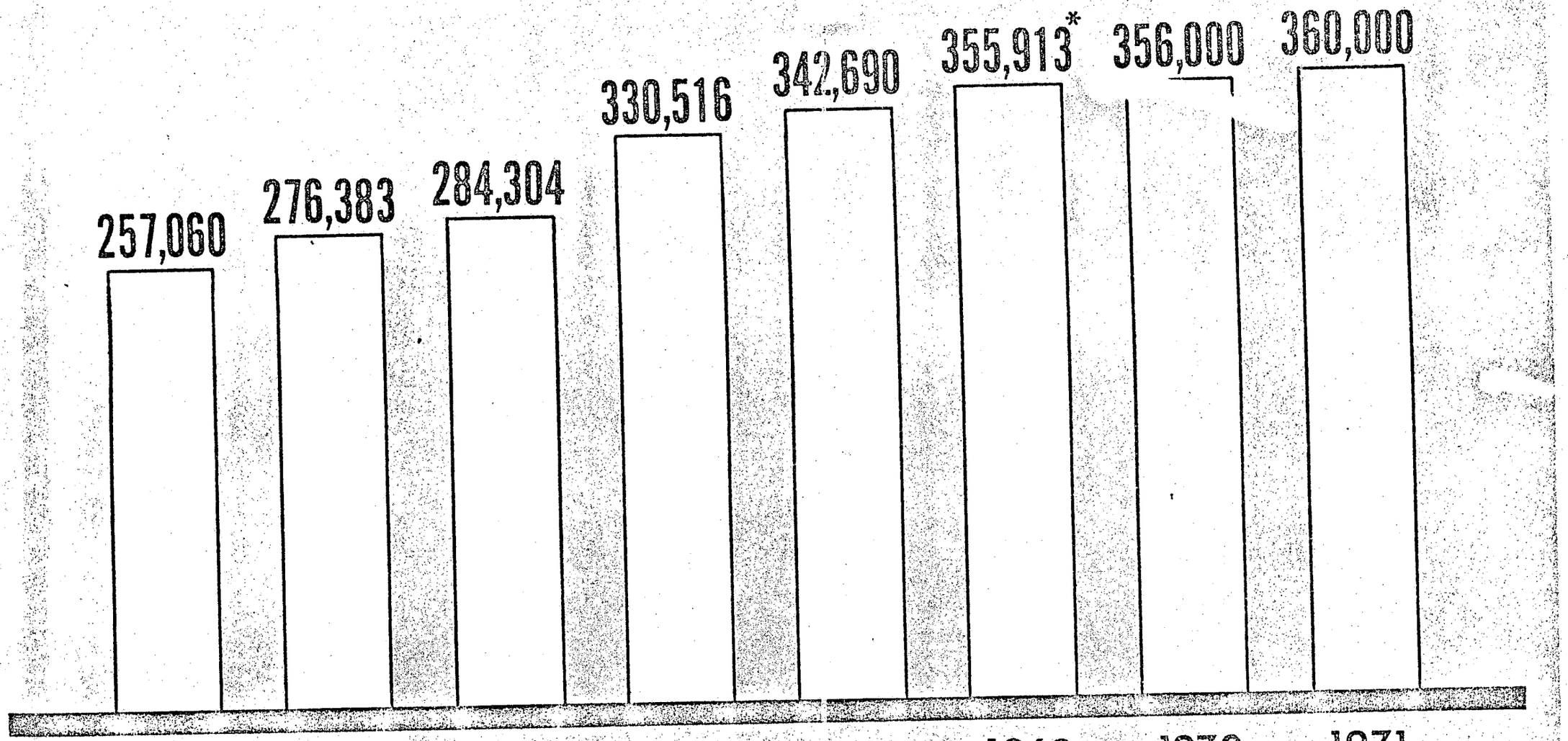
FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

TOTAL FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS

EXHIBIT NO. 24



*ALL-TIME HIGH

FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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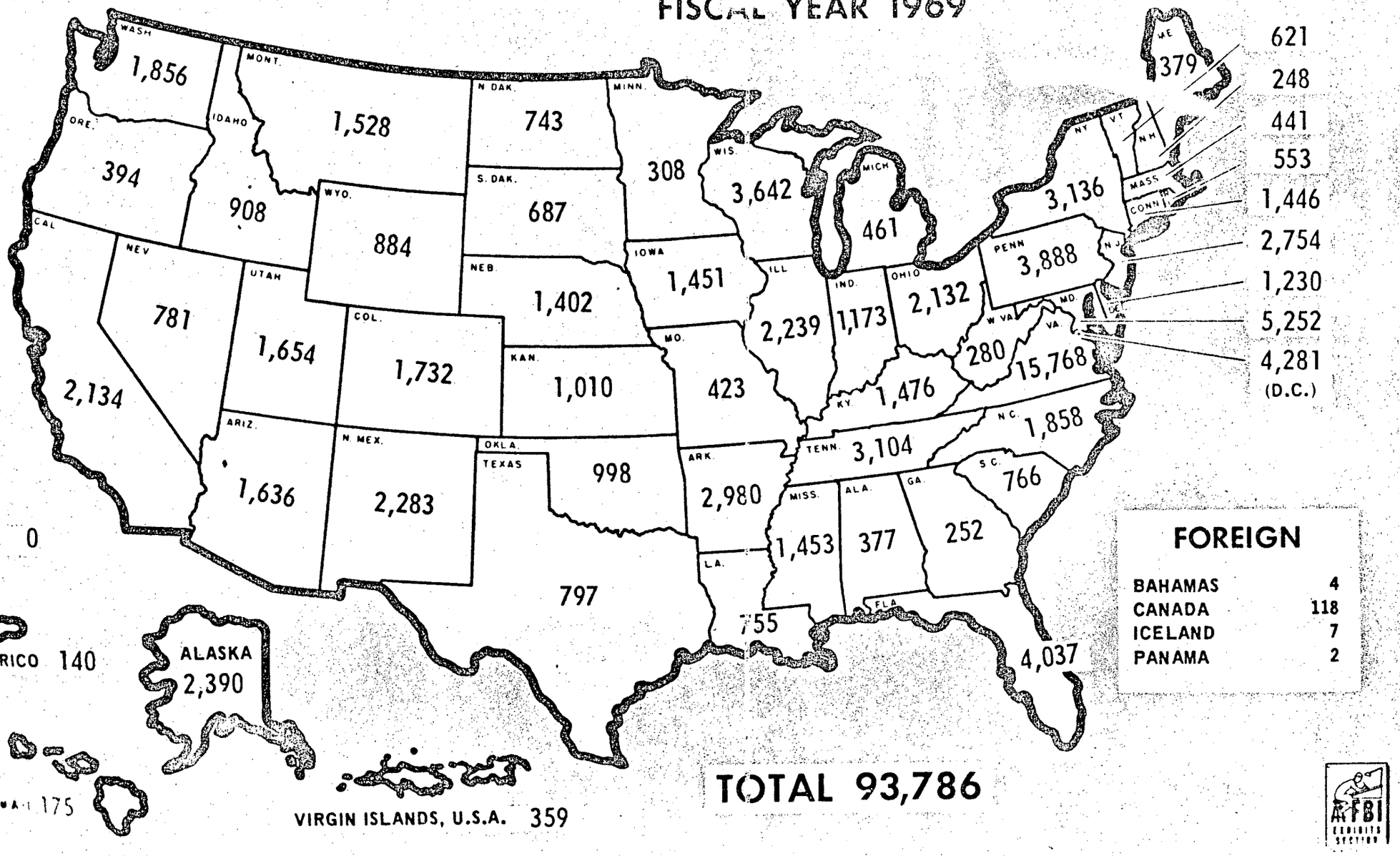
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

EXHIBIT NO. 25

FISCAL YEAR 1969



FOREIGN

BAHAMAS	4
CANADA	118
ICELAND	7
PANAMA	2

TOTAL 93,786

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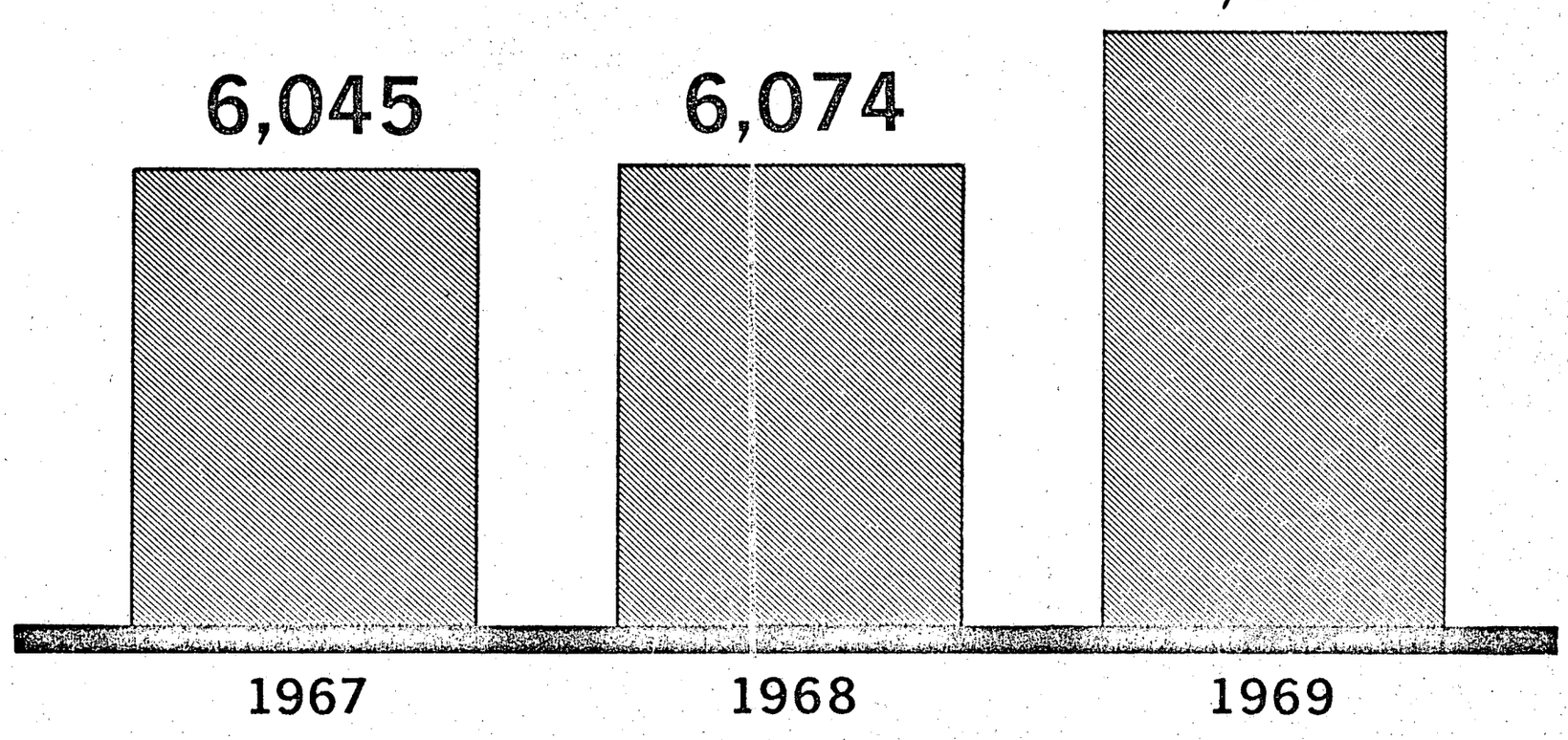
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

LOCAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH FBI PROVIDED TRAINING ASSISTANCE

EXHIBIT NO. 23

FISCAL YEARS



FBI EXHIBITS SECTION

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 24, 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Schutz
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes

SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT HIJACKINGS
CONFERENCE, JUNE 30, 1970

Attached find amended pages of brief on aircraft hijackings prepared for the Director's use at the conference with the Attorney General's staff on June 30, 1970, which will be chaired by the Deputy Attorney General, Richard G. Kleindienst.

Amendments to the brief were made necessary by the June 22, 1970, armed hijacking of Pan American World Airways flight to Cairo, Egypt, while en route from Beirut, Lebanon, to John F. Kennedy Airport, New York. The subject, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi, a 32-year-old Albanian, was taken into custody at Cairo, Egypt, by Egyptian authorities after firing a shot in the cockpit. No one was injured. Our investigation of the matter is continuing.

Amended pages are as follows:

Page 7	Under A. Hijackings - most recent hijacking added to the 1970 column and the total for 1970 as well as grand total.
	Under B. Individuals Involved - the 1970 column and the totals for 1970 and grand total being increased by one.
Page 22	The total number of hijackings amended from 70 to 71.
Page 36	A brief summary of the Pan American flight hijacking 6-22-70, set forth.
Last page of index	Amended to incorporate the name of subject of most recent hijacking, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi.

Encs. (4)

REC-43

JUL 6 1970

59 JUL 14 1970

NOT RECORDED
COPY FILED IN

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 616

III. STATISTICS RE HIJACKINGS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1968

A. Hijackings

	1968	1969	1970	Total
To Cuba	17	31	5	53
Other Destination		2	1	3
Aborted	3	6	5	14
TOTAL	20	39	11	70

A firearm was used in 53 of the 70 incidents and in 6 instances there was gunfire. In 1 of the incidents, 1 death and 2 injuries resulted. In the 2nd - 2 individuals were wounded. In the remaining 4, no one was injured.

B. Individuals Involved

	1968	1969	1970	Total
Latin	17	21	2	40
Fleeing Felons	3	7*		10
Black Militants	3	3		6
Others	8	26	10	44
TOTAL	31	57	12	100

* Includes one black militant.

JUL 6 1970

62-70256-205

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VII. HIJACKINGS OF U. S. PLANES

The following are summaries of all hijackings since January 1, 1968. There has been a total of 70 incidents of hijackings or attempts to hijack aircraft during this period. There were 56 hijackings and 14 aborted hijackings.

During 1968, there were 17 hijackings to Cuba and 3 aborted hijackings.

During 1969, there were 31 hijackings to Cuba, 1 to Damascus, 1 to Rome, and 6 aborted hijackings.

During 1970, thus far there have been 6 hijackings, 5 of which went to Cuba, and 1 to Lebanon, along with 5 aborted hijackings.

1968

NUMBER & DATE	NAME	AIRLINE
(1) - 2/17/68	THOMAS JAMES BOYNTON	Privately owned

From Marathon, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with pilot aboard. Process filed 2/20/68, Florida. Returned to United States through Canada, 11/2/69, pleaded guilty 5/12/70, and sentenced to 20 years 6/4/70.

(2) - 2/21/68	LAWRENCE MAHLON RHODES, JR.	Delta

From Tampa, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with 102 passengers and crew of 7 aboard. Fleeing felon at time of hijacking. Process filed 12/22/68, Miami, Florida. Surrendered himself at Madrid, Spain, 2/11/70. Entered plea of not guilty and is currently undergoing psychiatric examination.

JUL 6 1970

62-77856-205

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1970

NUMBER & DATE	NAME	AIRLINE
(69) - 5/25/70	NELSON MOLINA	American

From Chicago, Illinois, to Cuba at gunpoint with 66 passengers and crew of 7. Process filed 5/27/70, New York. Still in Cuba.

(70) - 6/4/70	AUTHER GATES BARKLEY	TWA

From Phoenix, Arizona, to St. Louis, Missouri, with 51 passengers and 7 crew members. Demanded $100,000,000 or would destroy aircraft. Process filed 6/4/70, Alexandria, Virginia. Presently undergoing psychiatric evaulation.

62-111156-205

ENCLOSURE

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62-77[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12-11-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

In view of the approaching holiday season, material for captioned brief, unless otherwise advised to the contrary, will not be needed until after the first of the new year. Material will then be required for receipt in Crime Records Division by 12 noon, Tuesday, 1-5-71 for the next scheduled conference of 1-7-71.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt

1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Beaver
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - M. A. Jones

JHC:kjs (9)

REC-62-9252-210

6 DEC 15 1970

DEC 16 1970

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
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Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12/29/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P. M.

You will recall that captioned brief was discontinued during the Holiday Season. It is presumed these conferences will resume on Thursday, January 7, 1971. Accordingly, it is suggested that all Divisions revise and update their sections of the brief and submit such revisions to be received on or before noontime Tuesday, January 5th.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONF.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

REC 70 62-116456-211

ST-100

JAN 5 1971

CRIME RECORDS

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Beaver
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - M. A. Jones

DGH:mjj(9)

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: April 6, 1971

FROM : M.A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

In connection with captioned brief, attached are amended pages A and C of the Table of Contents and pages 4-5, 8, 11, 12, 13A, 16, 24, 26A, 33, 34 and 35, which should be inserted in the brief. Page 36 should be deleted. These pages have been amended for the following reasons:

PagesA and C of the Table of Contents have been amended as a result of changes set out in details below.

Page 4-5, information in paragraph 3 changed to make more current.

Page 8, changed to update totals of Seat of Government employees.

Page 11, "Black Panther Party (BPP)" write-up revised to make more current.

Page 12, all items revised to update figures.

Page 13A, this is a new item which is considered timely.

Page 16, first paragraph revised to show current number of American aircraft hijacked along with those diverted to Cuba.

REC- 66

Page 24, "Court-Approved Electronic Surveillances" item updated to show more current figures.

15 APR 1971

Enclosures (13)

1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Brennan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Dalbey - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
1 - M.A. Jones - Enclosures

EX-112

(CONTINUED - OVER)

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M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE

Page 26A, item number (9) added as of current interest.

Page 33, figures in paragraph 1 updated; paragraph 3 revised to make more current.-

Pages 34 and 35, both pages revised to update information.

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File #:

62-HQ-1116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 4 & 14

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I. Items of Current Interest

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TESTIMONY
HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE
MARCH 15, 1967

The "Washington Post" reported on March 16, 1967, that Attorney General Clark opened hearings before a House Judiciary subcommittee on March 15th relative to the Administration's request for 50 million dollars next year and 300 million dollars the following year to assist state and local governments in modernizing their law enforcement and corrective systems. Clark said that a successful war on crime depends not on making it easier for police to seek confessions but on improving their training and methods.

The Attorney General also said he had seen no evidence that court decisions limiting admission of confessions had hampered efficient law enforcement. Clark is reported to have opposed action reversing court orders that suspects be told of their rights and be offered counsel before being questioned.

Attorney General Clark said that since 1948 the FBI has followed generally the same interrogation procedures which the courts have now ordered the states to follow. The FBI has maintained a very high average of convictions, showing "what excellence in training and standards can do," Clark said.

Clark also said he hoped Congress would not go "too far on too little" until more evidence is in on the effect of the Supreme Court's decisions.

COMMENT

The Attorney General failed to consider the fact that FBI investigations are not normally hot pursuit, on-the-street situations. When the FBI interrogates a suspect or subject, usually considerable investigation has already been conducted and corroborative facts have been developed which greatly assist the course of the interrogation. On the contrary, police are frequently faced with fast-moving, developing situations on the street where there is no opportunity for the orderly accumulation of facts to supplement interrogation.

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Congress is currently investigating the effect of the Miranda decision on law enforcement and public safety. Senator Birch Bayh (Democrat - Indiana) has been holding hearings around the country regarding Miranda; however, testimony he has received has been conflicting. Generally law enforcement officials testify that they have been handcuffed and defense lawyers and civil libertarians take the opposite view. As of this time, neither side has demonstrable statistical proof to substantiate its contentions. The absence of clear proof is due, at least partially, to the fact that Miranda is a new decision, being handed down on June 13, 1966. As of now there are few reported court decisions showing how trial courts will interpret the requirements laid down in Miranda.

PRESS RELEASE OF MARCH 15, 1967
ISSUED BY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN'S "WEDNESDAY CLUB"
ENTITLED "ARE WE ORGANIZED TO FIGHT CRIME?"

On March 15, 1967, a group of 21 generally liberal Republican Congressmen, members of the "Wednesday Club," issued a press release challenging the adequacy of the Federal Government's organization to fight crime effectively and called for expansion of the House Judiciary Committee's hearings considering crime legislation to examine this aspect of the war on crime. The gist of their argument is that a reorganization of Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies is needed to effectively carry on the war against crime. The press release suggests that there is "confusion, competition and duplication" among Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies which is hindering the war against crime and that this can be eliminated only through a complete reorganization of these agencies.

The entire argument of the "Wednesday Club" is based on a false premise. Traditionally and historically, law enforcement in this country has been the responsibility of local governments and states. The Federal law enforcement agencies make only approximately 50,000 arrests per year for Federal violations, while local and state police make over six million arrests for criminal acts, not including traffic offenses. Federal investigative agencies have very little jurisdictional control over the more than three million serious crimes committed in the United States in 1966. Reorganization of the Federal law enforcement agencies is not the answer to the crime problem. The real problem is at the local level where there are 40,000 investigative agencies, ranging from city constables to state police, and the problem of multiplicity of jurisdiction is within the state. From the standpoint of the FBI, there is daily liaison and exchange of information with all Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; our important cooperative services are made available to all law enforcement agencies, both on the state and Federal level; and the FBI's National Crime Information Center is an example of the cooperation which exists among law enforcement agencies on all levels.

The press release of the "Wednesday Club" states that the FBI maintains an informal semi-autonomy from Administration

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regulations, although organizationally responsible to the Department of Justice, and cites as an example recent debates over wiretapping procedures. This statement is without any basis in fact. The Director's testimony before various legislative committees, as well as documentation produced by him in the recent "wiretapping" controversy, clearly shows that the FBI's use of wiretaps was done with the specific knowledge and approval of the Attorneys General and under strictly controlled conditions. There is no exercise of autonomy whatsoever by the FBI in this field.

The press release also charges that the FBI's involvement in the foreign intelligence field, such as the Dominican crisis in 1965, could detract from its domestic law enforcement and crime detection functions. This allegation also is factually unsupportable. FBI Agents were sent to the Dominican Republic in 1965 at the specific order of the President; only three Special Agents are presently there, functioning solely in a liaison capacity; statistical accomplishments by the FBI during this period have been at their highest levels.

The action of the "Wednesday Club" was an obvious attempt to secure a headline, which they incorrectly feel they have found in the question of Federal organization.

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MARCH 12, 1967
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General Ramsey Clark was the guest of CBS program "Face the Nation" which was telecast in Washington over WTOP-TV, at 12:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Sunday, March 12, 1967. This program was moderated by CBS newscaster Martin Agronsky assisted by correspondents George Herman of CBS and James Clayton of the "Washington Post."

The principal topics discussed during this interview of the Attorney General were: 1. The New Orleans investigation into the assassination of former President Kennedy; 2. Wiretapping; 3. The Supreme Court "Miranda" decision; 4. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell; and 5. The death penalty.

Several references were made to the Director and the FBI during this interview and all were favorable.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION

The Attorney General expressed his confidence in the Warren Commission conclusion, based on FBI investigation, that assassin Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing former President Kennedy. He commented that most--if not all--of the individuals mentioned in the New Orleans investigation were known to the FBI, which developed no evidence that they were involved in the assassination. Clark declined to comment on the mysterious individual known as "Bertrand" since New Orleans authorities were then holding court proceedings to determine his identity.

WIRETAPPING

Clark commented that there were 38 wiretaps presently authorized by his department, and that all of these were in national security-type cases. He emphasized that procedures for his authority in the use of all such devices have been improved, and he was satisfied that none would [redacted] be used without his approval.

"MIRANDA" DECISION

The Attorney General remarked that it was still too early to determine what effect this decision would have on law enforcement performance. He noted, however, that it has had no appreciable effect on FBI investigations which have for many years informed suspects of their constitutional rights prior to interrogation.

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MARCH 12, 1967
TELEVISION INTERVIEW
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

POWELL

No decision has been reached by the Department concerning possible Federal violations committed by Powell, according to Clark. However, he expressed the hope that their determination might await any further action against Powell by Congress.

DEATH PENALTY

The Attorney General stated he would recommend the death penalty be abolished for certain Federal violations.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS
1966 PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE

On Wednesday, p.m., March 15, 1967, the FBI's preliminary crime reports for 1966 were released to the press.

This report highlighted the fact that crimes of violence were up 11%. There was a 9% increase in murder, a 10% increase in aggravated assault, a 10% increase in forcible rape, and a 14% increase in robbery. As a group, crimes against property increased 11% during 1966.

The sharpest crime increase was noted in the group of cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants. Crime in these cities rose 14%. Large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants had an average increase of 10%, while crime in rural areas was up 7% and crime in the suburbs rose 13%.

In the release dated March 15th the Director reiterated the need for adequate firearms legislation, noting that there was a 23% increase in 1966 in serious assaults where guns were used. The Director also highlighted the fact that six out of every ten murders were committed with the use of a firearm. 71% of these murders were committed with handguns, 17% with shotguns and 12% with rifles or other type firearm.

This crime report release also indicated that in 1966 police arrests of adults for all criminal acts (excluding traffic offenses) dropped 1%; however, arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 9%.

Our preliminary annual release also noted that nationally, police solutions of crime index offenses averaged 25% and noted that police solved 89% of murders, 72% of aggravated assaults, 65% of forcible rapes, 35% of robberies and 21% of property offenses.

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CRIME LEGISLATION

The Congress is presently holding hearings with respect to the President's request for crime legislation entitled "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967." This Act has its basis in many of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The report of the Commission entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" was released February 18, 1967. The proposed legislation would provide for a substantial financial aid program to local and state law enforcement agencies for the purpose of purchase of equipment, training, education and research. It would also establish in the Department of Justice an agency to administer the program headed by a Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance. Depending on how this new legislation would be administered within the Department of Justice, it will have an impact and could conflict with the FBI's long-standing cooperative services for local law enforcement.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

By letter dated March 10, 1967, the Attorney General requested FBI participation in a national conference of local and state law enforcement administrators to be held in the State Department Auditorium on March 28-29, 1967. This conference was called by the President and has as its purpose a discussion on how to implement the proposed crime legislation. Since this conference and any new crime legislation would affect directly the long-standing FBI cooperative services to local law enforcement, Assistant to the Director DeLoach, Assistant Director Casper and Inspector Jerome J. Daunt have been designated to attend. The Attorney General is being advised by letter dated March 17, 1967.

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NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC)

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a computerized index of law enforcement information on crime and criminals, successfully began its pilot test operation on January 27, 1967. At the present time the following police agencies are directly on-line to the FBI computer:

Boston Police Department
Philadelphia Police Department
New York City Police Department
Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department
Chicago Police Department
St. Louis Police Department
New Orleans Police Department
Maryland State Police
Virginia State Police
Georgia State Patrol
Texas Department of Public Safety, and
Denver FBI Field Office

These agencies are entering records on wanted persons, stolen motor vehicles, and identifiable stolen property. They are receiving replies to inquiries in a matter of seconds. For example, a police officer on the street in New Orleans through the use of his car radio is able to get information from the FBI computer here in Washington within 1 1/2 minutes. The California Department of Justice and the New York State Police are scheduled to join the NCIC system on March 20, 1967. The system has had a steady growth in building up the information that is stored in the computer, increasing the number of hours that the computer is "on the air" and in adding new participating police agencies.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
BY NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES C. GARRISON

In December, 1966, we received information that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison was conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Garrison reportedly was attempting to develop evidence showing that David William Ferrie, a homosexual who was a former airlines pilot, and Lee Harvey Oswald conspired with anti-Castro Cubans to assassinate President Kennedy.

We were informed by several sources that Garrison was basing much of his investigation upon information furnished to him by Jack S. Martin and David Lewis. Martin is a private investigator in New Orleans and Lewis is a baggage handler at a New Orleans bus station. Both Martin and Lewis appear to be mental cases. During our investigation of the assassination, we thoroughly investigated allegations that Ferrie and Oswald were acquainted but we found no evidence to show this was true.

Garrison has made one arrest in his case - Clay L. Shaw, a homosexual who was former Director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. Shaw's name did not come up during our investigation of the assassination. Garrison claims Shaw is identical with one Clay Bertrand, an alleged contact of New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews. We never located Bertrand and Andrews' acquaintance with Bertrand highly doubted. We developed no information indicating Oswald knew Clay Shaw.

On March 14, 1967, during a preliminary hearing in New Orleans for Shaw, Garrison produced a mystery witness Perry Raymond Russo who alleged that he was present at a meeting when Leon Oswald, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw planned the assassination of President Kennedy. Russo identified Leon Oswald as identical to Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo admitted receiving psychiatric treatment since 1959 and his testimony at the preliminary hearing was highly contradictory to information he previously furnished to news media. Russo appears to be lying and during our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating Oswald ever knew Russo.

James C. Garrison is an egomaniac, is politically ambitious and it appears his whole investigation was triggered by his desire for publicity. The Director has instructed that we have no contact with Garrison or any member of his staff and that we stay meticulously out of Garrison's investigation. It appears Garrison is looking for an attempt to dump his investigation on this Bureau and the Director has instructed that we should avoid such possibility "like a plague."

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SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The field of education has long been a major target of the Communist Party. The communists' emphasis on students in the recent past was best expressed by the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, when he stated "Communism is big, really big, on college campuses now. You've got to play the ball game where the players are and the really good players are in college." Today there is considerable unrest and agitation on college campuses throughout the Nation. Subversive agitators constitute the major source behind this unrest and, from a long-range viewpoint, these campus subversives may well become seriously damaging to our national security. In light of this, the FBI will continue to carry out its defined responsibilities, whether they be on the college campus or elsewhere, while at the same time respect the spirit of academic freedom on which our college system is based.

The two major student and campus groups in the United States today are the communist-inspired W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, with an approximate membership of 425 members, and the Students for a Democratic Society, with approximately 5,000 members. The Students for a Democratic Society has been described by Gus Hall as a new left group which the Party has "going for us."

Today there is a concerted effort on the part of student groups to "knock" the FBI and other Government agencies off the college campuses and to prevent such agencies from carrying out their assigned duties. For example, in early March, 1967, a handful of Students for a Democratic Society members at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, alleged that the FBI in conducting investigations on that campus was infringing on academic freedom by securing information from responsible campus officials and students. While we have interviewed officials and students at the University in matters within our jurisdiction the charges that the FBI was infringing on academic freedom are baseless.

Another example involves allegations made by a group of "liberal" faculty members at State University College, Brockport, New York. This group alleged that the FBI was having faculty members "spy" on other faculty members, again raising the cry of infringement of academic freedom. These charges also were baseless and without foundation.

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TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT TO URUGUAY

At the request of the White House, a representative of this Bureau* recently traveled to Uruguay and participated in briefings, surveys, and discussions relating to security to be provided for the President when he attends the Summit Conference of heads of American States to be held in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, during the period 4/12-14/67. The same Bureau representative is returning to Uruguay to assist a White House group in the implementation of security measures prior to the President's arrival. A general assessment of the situation in Uruguay at the present time indicates that adequate security can be provided to the President if he restricts his travel to Punta Del Este. If he travels to Montevideo proper, security problems could arise because of a very militant Communist Party which already is manifesting its protests to the President's visit. The Communist Party in Uruguay practically controls the labor movement and potentially is in a position to paralyze facilities such as light, gas, water, and street transportation. Furthermore, there is a good potential for committing sabotage and inciting riots. Under the present plan, the President will not go into Montevideo proper. Security problems at Punta Del Este are greatly minimized because the geographic location and the resort-type atmosphere do not present any serious obstacles for instituting good security. The police and security services in Montevideo are not efficient by our standards, and it will take continuing prodding to make certain that the necessary security measures are carried out. The political stability of the Uruguayan Government is not good. There is a new Government which is shaky and is suffering economic problems. There have been a series of strikes during the last several weeks. We have been told that there will be between 1500 and 2500 newspapermen who will attend the conference. There may be some commotion among them because of inadequate housing and communication facilities. Newspaper reporters may also find it disappointing to find any news of real significance at Punta Del Este if there are no disturbing incidents.

* Special Agent Papich

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WIRE TAPS AND OTHER COVERAGE UTILIZED IN THE INTERNAL SECURITY FIELD

Wire taps are utilized only in the internal security field and when absolutely essential to carrying out our investigative responsibilities. Their number varies and as of this date we have 42 wire taps in operation. In addition, at the specific request of the National Security Agency, we have electronic coverage on teletypes of 40 foreign diplomatic establishments.

The importance of utilizing wire taps in the internal security field cannot be overemphasized in view of the dangers that exist in the internal security of the United States. The intelligence data obtained from such coverage makes it possible to keep appropriate officials of our Government currently aware of the activities, plans, strategy, and tactics of subversive organizations and individuals. Also, information gathered from these sources is of immediate interest to the United States intelligence agencies and officials of the Government in the formulation of plans in the foreign policy field.

We are not utilizing any microphone surveillances, mail covers, or trash covers in connection with our investigations. We are utilizing security informants and confidential sources to provide us necessary coverage. Currently, we have [redacted] security informants who are members of the Communist Party and some of these are operating at the highest level. In view of the valuable coverage these informants provide us, we place a great deal of emphasis on their utilization. It may be interesting to note that during [redacted] of our security informants became members of the Communist Party and this was increased to [redacted] informants becoming members of the Party in [redacted]. In this connection, we noted that during those two years while [redacted] informants became members of the Party, [redacted] discontinued their association with the Party primarily due to personal reasons, thus leaving us a total gain of [redacted] informants in the Party.

INFORMATION tends to identify informants - FBI

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COUNTERESPIONAGE WORK AGAINST THE SOVIETS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and its intelligence organs constitute the major counter-espionage problem confronting the FBI. The United States is the major target against which the Soviet espionage apparatus is directed. All information received from sources in a position to know confirms this. At this time 529 Soviet officials with 643 dependents are in the United States. Of these officials, 225 are known and suspected Soviet intelligence officers. There has been a steady annual increase in Soviet intelligence officers to this country.

information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign counterintelligence operations.

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II. Intelligence Matters

CHINESE COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Communist China today has no diplomatic establishment in the United States and its major intelligence efforts directed against this country emanate from two major sources, [redacted].

We have identified two ethnic Chinese employees of the United Nations Secretariat in New York as Chinese communist intelligence agents.

Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations..

In anticipation of Red China's admission to the United Nations, we have greatly stepped up our efforts in the past two years to build a solid base of quality informants to operate against the Chinese communists.

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The Communist Party, USA, is operating in an atmosphere of optimism as a result of the March 3, 1967, decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., which stated that the Party could not be forced to register under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The feeling throughout the Party is that it has won its fight for existence and now must move to capitalize on this victory by becoming an effective force on the American scene.

Within this week the Party adopted various programs in an effort to move out of its isolation from the American people. It is working toward the establishment of a daily newspaper which is expected to be in operation in time to have an effect on the national elections in 1968. Originally, the Party planned to merge peace, labor, and civil rights groups into a new political party which would nominate a candidate for President of the United States in 1968. Now, the Communist Party is seriously considering running its own candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States in 1968.

May 1, 1967, is to mark the institution of a massive recruiting drive by the Party to take advantage of the favorable Court decision and each Party district is being instructed to start making plans for this recruiting drive now. In addition, Party leaders have called for more infiltration by Party members into the trade union movement in an attempt to regain the power the Party had in this movement in the 1940's.

The Party believes that youth must be the central concentration for its work in the future. In order to have the most impact on the young generation and to gain recruits quickly, the Party must make an effective appeal to youth. Therefore, it is instituting a massive campaign against United States policy in Vietnam, instituting resistance to the military draft, and encouraging all types of demonstrations by youth. The Party also will start a movement to have Congress pass a bill guaranteeing full employment for all youth.

The Party considers recruiting of youth its most important project in 1967. Current plans call for doubling the number of youth in the Party during the Summer of 1967, and the nationwide establishment of Party schools to fully indoctrinate these youth recruits in the principles of Marxism.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Since United States aircraft attacked selected targets in North Vietnam following torpedo-boat assaults against destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin in early August, 1964, there have been in the United States almost daily demonstrations to protest United States intervention in Vietnam. Many of these demonstrations have reached major proportions.

The Communist Party and other subversive groups such as the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a communist-inspired Marxist-oriented youth group; the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated as subversive by the Attorney General, and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance; the Workers World Party, a communist splinter group and its youth affiliate, Youth Against War and Fascism; and the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Chinese Marxist group, have actively supported and participated in demonstrations along with the Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which has been described by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, as a group which the Party has "going for us." Pacifist groups such as Women Strike for Peace, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Committee for Nonviolent Action, and the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy have also taken a leading role in sponsoring such demonstrations. Summaries showing the highlights of these demonstrations are furnished to the White House and other Government officials two or three times a week.

The Spring Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, both of which include members of the Communist Party and other subversive groups in their membership, are sponsoring demonstrations throughout the United States April 8-15, 1967. The focal point of the week-long activity will be massive demonstrations at New York City and San Francisco, California, on April 15. The Reverend James Bevel is the National Director of the Spring Mobilization Committee. Bevel is an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights group which is headed by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The Student Mobilization Committee is the brainchild of Bettina Aptheker, a student at the University of California at Berkeley and a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee. An attempt is being made to have 500 individuals burn their draft cards at New York City during the demonstration on April 15, 1967, as a mass protest against the war and the draft.

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DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. At the height of the Dominican Revolution, we had a staff of 14 Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions, we established a permanent Legal Attache office there staffed with three Agents.

Since his inauguration July 1, 1966, Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability, however, there continues to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, the loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs and only recently published a document which appears intended to set the stage for a vast movement of resistance against Balaguer. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to establish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. They possibly would be willing to let Bosch's political party provide the overt leadership.

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BOMBING OF YUGOSLAV
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA
JANUARY 29, 1967

Our investigation has developed a great deal of substantial information implicating the following individuals in a conspiracy to bomb Yugoslav diplomatic establishments in the United States and Canada on 1/29/67:

Reverend Radomir Chkautovic	Lebanon, Pennsylvania
Reverend Stojilko Kajevic	Youngstown, Ohio
Zivko Kajevic	Youngstown, Ohio
Djordje Djelic	Cleveland, Ohio
Milan Nikolic	Cleveland, Ohio
Desimir Marjanovic	Cleveland, Ohio
Miomir Radovanovic	Chicago, Illinois
Dragisa Kasikovic	Chicago, Illinois
Borislav Kornic	Los Angeles, California
Kosta Stanojevic	Toronto
Branco Stanojevic	Toronto
Branislav Petrov	Toronto
Becir Rakocevic	Toronto

We have evidence of meetings by the conspirators at Chicago, Illinois, 6/26-28/66; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, 8/27-28/66; Libertyville, Illinois, 9/30 - 10/2/66; and Perrysburg, Ohio, 1/24-25/67.

Borislav Kornic has admitted to two different individuals that Kornic, Milan Nikolic, and Desimir Marjanovic bombed the San Francisco Consulate with explosives Marjanovic transported to Los Angeles from Cleveland, Ohio. One of the persons to whom Kornic made these admissions has testified at the grand jury; the other is not willing to testify at this time.

Other evidence includes proof that Stojilko Kajevic's automobile was used prior to the bombings in an attempt to buy dynamite and a pattern of long distance telephone calls between the suspects at pertinent times.

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Presentation to a Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., commenced 3/10/67 but the grand jury is available to hear this case only on Fridays. Additional witnesses are appearing 3/17/67 and it is anticipated further testimony will be given the grand jury 3/24/67 and possibly 3/31/67.

Brandon Alvey, the trial attorney handling this case, has described the Bureau's investigation as outstanding and said he has never before seen so much good information gathered in such a short time. Alvey states that if there was a statute making it a violation to bomb diplomatic establishments in the United States, the evidence now available would support a conspiracy conviction. There is no such statute; however, the statute the Department considers most applicable (Section 956, Title 18) makes it a violation to conspire in the United States to damage property owned by a foreign government in a foreign country.

To successfully prosecute under Section 956, it must be proven that the conspiracy originated in the United States. No violation would exist if the conspiracy originated in Canada even if subsequent discussions and other overt acts occurred in the United States. It is unlikely that this point can be established unless a confession is obtained from one of the conspirators. Alvey is making every effort to develop the necessary evidence on this point in examining witnesses before the grand jury and has laid the groundwork for possibly forcing testimony from one or more prime suspects by offering immunity coupled with a threat of contempt proceedings if testimony is withheld.

Trial attorney Alvey has indicated the grand jury is enthusiastic but he does not expect to obtain a true bill unless additional evidence is developed to prove the conspiracy to bomb the Canadian establishments originated in the United States. We are vigorously pursuing all logical possibilities to develop such information by continuing investigation.

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JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hoffa and three others are presently serving prison terms as a result of their conviction in Chattanooga Federal Court 3/4/64, on charges of obstruction of justice. The only legal issues presently pending are two motions in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, on which arguments were heard 2/7/67, and a motion for new trial filed in U. S. District Court, Chattanooga, 2/28/67 alleging the Government's use of wire tapping and electronic eavesdropping against Hoffa, his attorneys, and others. These charges, so far as the Bureau and its personnel are concerned, are completely false and the Government filed its response to this motion on 3/10/67. The Chattanooga court is expected to rule on this motion in the near future. Although Hoffa is now in prison, his attorneys have continued unsuccessfully to shop around the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to have one of the Justices release Hoffa on bail pending disposition of the pending motions.

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ROBERT EARL BARNES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Robert Earl Barnes is the notorious burglar with an extensive arrest record who was the main witness at the trial in District Court of 5 policemen charged with bribery and conspiracy. Trial, which ended March 11, 1967, resulted in the conviction of 3 District of Columbia police officers and the acquittal of the other 2.

Barnes has admitted to our Agents the theft on June 12, 1964, of a 34.10 carat diamond ring (appraised at $120,000) from Mrs. John R. McLean, a guest at the Lucayan Beach Hotel, Grand Bahamas Island. The diamond ring was transported by Barnes and an associate to New York City where it was sold. Some of the evidence has been presented to a Special Federal Grand Jury, however, prosecution of Barnes for the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property violation was held in abeyance pending completion of the trial of the police officers.

On March 13, 1967, Assistant U. S. Attorney Harold T. Sullivan, who is handling this matter, advised that it was the specific instruction of U. S. Attorney David Bress that prosecution of Barnes in connection with the McLean diamond should be pursued and pertinent witnesses are to be called before the Grand Jury.

This is being followed most closely.

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MEETING WITH
ATTY GEN'L
MAR 17, 1967

BOMBING DEATH OF
WHARLEST JACKSON
AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI
ON FEBRUARY 27, 1967
CIVIL RIGHTS
BOMBING MATTERS

A full investigation is being conducted at the Department's request concerning the death of Wharlest Jackson at Natchez, Mississippi, as a result of a bomb exploding in his pickup truck as he left work at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company in Natchez shortly after 8 p. m. on February 27, 1967.

Jackson had been employed by the Armstrong Company since June, 1955. On February 20, 1967, he began training for a new job as a cement mixer, a type of position previously held only by white men. His particular job was a new position and was based on seniority. Jackson had held the position of treasurer in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Natchez branch and is survived by his wife and five children. George Metcalf, a Negro fellow employee, also active in the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People, who previously customarily rode to work with Jackson, was seriously injured in a similar type explosion in 1965.

On the scene examination by Laboratory experts indicates that a high-order explosive was detonated under the cab portion of Jackson's truck directly beneath the driver. Fragments of wire recovered at the scene appear to be wire from an electric blasting cap, indicating that such a cap may have been connected to and activated by the electric wiring system of the truck. Portionsof the wires to the brake light, tail light, and left rear turn indicator light, which were originally located on the inside of the left frame, are missing as a result of the explosion. No additional physical evidence has been disclosed to date.

Extensive investigation conducted under the on-the-scene supervision of Inspector Joseph A. Sullivan indicates that a group known as the Silver Dollar group is responsible for the bombing. The Silver Dollar group is reportedly a secret group of Mississippi and Louisiana Klansmen founded in June, 1965. One informant is presently a member of the group but to date has been unable to establish the identity of

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persons responsible for the bombing. Intensive efforts are being made to develop additional sources to furnish further penetration of the group and to trace the electric blasting cap probably used to detonate the explosive.

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CLIFFORD A. JONES
PERJURY

Clifford A. Jones, former Lieutenant Governor of Nevada who is closely allied with Nevada gambling interests, was indicted January 5, 1966, on three counts of perjury as a result of his having testified falsely before the Bobby Baker grand jury. This testimony concerned payments Jones arranged through one of his companies of $10,000 to Baker through Wayne Bromley, a close associate of Baker. U. S. District Court Judge Gasch presently has taken under advisement pretrial motions of Jones for continuance of trial and change of venue.

On March 25, 1965, in response to request of Criminal Division, Bureau monitored telephone calls from Bromley to Jones and Baker. Bromley and his attorney had asked that this be done. Department held such monitoring would be legal. On March 26, 1965, Department requested we monitor meeting to be attended by Jones, Bromley, and Baker at a hotel in Los Angeles. Purpose of meeting was to get Bromley, a Government witness, to tailor his testimony to agree with testimony Jones had given. Bureau declined to monitor this meeting because of lack of security of the premises involved which presented a risk of disclosure of the coverage. Department then got Bureau of Narcotics to assist in monitoring of the meeting.

Recently we have responded to Department's request regarding Bureau electronic coverage of Jones. Such coverage involved twenty conversations over four Las Vegas and one Miami electronic device. All conversations were inconsequential and have no bearing on perjury charges against Jones. This coverage will be subject matter of future pretrial proceedings.

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SAM HOLLOWAY BOWERS, JR., ET AL;
BURNING OF PROPERTY AND SHOOTING,
FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
JANUARY 10, 1966;
VERNON FERDINAND DAHMER, SR., ET AL - VICTIMS
VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS

At approximately 2 a.m. on January 10, 1966, the residence and business of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr., a 58-year-old Negro and past President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Forrest County, Mississippi, was shot into and completely gutted by fire. Dahmer died the afternoon of the same date in a Hattiesburg, Mississippi, hospital.

Extensive around-the-clock investigation conducted by the FBI resulted in the indictment of 15 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan on June 22, 1966. The indictment charged these Klansmen with violation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statutes. Those indicted included Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr. imperial wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

A motion was filed on behalf of 13 of the defendants to dismiss this indictment based upon an objection to the array of the jurors. Based upon this action the facts were re-presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, which resulted in the indictment of 12 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi on February 27, 1967. Lawrence Byrd, Sr., who was one of the original 15 indicted, was named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant by the Federal Grand Jury on February 27, 1967.

This matter is presently pending prosecutive action.

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MURDERS OF THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

Civil Rights workers Michael Henry Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, both white, together with James Earl Chaney, Negro, were murdered near Philadelphia, Mississippi, on June 21-22, 1964.

On October 2, 1964, a Federal Grand Jury indicted 18 persons for Civil Rights violations pertaining to these murders. These indictments were dismissed October 7, 1966, on legal grounds on the basis that certain groups, including Negroes, were excluded from the grand jury panel. This case was re-presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, and on February 27, 1967, indictments were returned against 19 persons. They are presently free on bond. No trial date has been set.

Of the 19 persons indicted, 17 are identical to those previously indicted in this case. Jimmy Lee Townsend, who was 17 years old at the time of the murders, was the one who was previously indicted but not indicted at this time. In addition to those previously indicted, this grand jury indicted Ethel Glen "Hop" Barnett, former sheriff and present candidate for sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi, and Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., Imperial Wizard, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

The following law enforcement officers were among those indicted: Lawrence Andrew Rainey, Sheriff of Neshoba County; Cecil Ray Price, Deputy Sheriff, Neshoba County, and Richard Andrew Willis, Patrolman, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Police Department.

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SHORTAGES OF U. S. DISTRICT JUDGES

AND

SHORTAGES IN THE U. S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

We have, on a number of occasions, instructed the field to advise us of any shortage of U. S. Attorneys or Federal Judges, which is affecting our prosecutions.

In this connection, since September 1, 1966, we have written to the Department, pointing out a shortage of a Federal Judge or a U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of Ohio, the Middle District of Florida, the Eastern and Southern Districts of Illinois, the Eastern District of Louisiana, the District of Puerto Rico, the District of New Jersey, the Eastern District and Western District of Wisconsin, the Middle District of Tennessee, the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, the Eastern District of Michigan, and the Northern and Eastern Districts of Texas.

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REQUEST OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL VINSON, MARCH 14, 1967, RE LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA, CRIME CONDITIONS

Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Criminal Division, requested preparation of an extensive summary crime condition report concerning Lake County, Indiana. He asked for information on gambling, racketeering, counterfeiting, narcotics, shoplifting and other such matters. By letter to the Attorney General on March 16, 1967, we pointed out we no longer make such reports and our commitments preclude the preparation of such a study. This is apparently a "fishing expedition" type request for Vinson's and Petersen's Task Force. We advised them they have reports in gambling and racketeering-type cases in Lake County, Indiana, where recent prosecutive action has been taken against hoodlums.

The Department has embarked on a Crime Task Force Program which solicits the active participation of the various Federal investigative agencies. We informed the Department that there are inherent drawbacks to such a program and are not actively participating in it. We have, however, advised the Department that if matters within our jurisdiction arise during the Task Force Program, we will handle such upon referral of these matters to us. We have also agreed to conduct an indices and credit check of grand jury panel in the Buffalo area, which is to be convened for the Task Force in operation in that area.

Department attorney Peloquin advised a Canadian police official that the FBI was participating in a "buy back" of United States Postal Money Orders and we directed a letter to the Attorney General on March 8, 1967, pointing out that Peloquin had misinformed the Canadian authorities on our participation.

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WIRETAPPING

The Attorney General testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on March 15, 1967, that microphone and wiretapping were unnecessary in connection with control of crime in the United States. Various bills to outlaw wiretapping and eavesdropping or to legalize such practices are pending in the Congress. We directed a letter to the Department dated March 6, 1967, concerning legislation proposed by Senator Eastland which would authorize wiretapping and use of microphones with court approval in organized crime investigations. We informed the Attorney General that such legislation would be very beneficial to our efforts in the field of organized crime and would appear to provide a statutory basis for practices now being followed in connection with use of such devices in national security matters. Microphones were of inestimable value in determining La Cosa Nostra weaknesses and day-to-day organizational moves, and enabled us to develop excellent informants, disseminate information to local authorities and to make counter moves to dry up La Cosa Nostra sources of income.

In connection with Departmental disclosures of our prior microphone coverage in cases presently before the trial and appeals courts, there has been to date no complete reversal of any of such cases which were actually brought to trial. In several cases, notably, Kolod-Alderisio in Denver, Colorado; Robert G. Baker in Washington, D. C.; Frank Peter Balistrieri in Springfield, Illinois; Charles Battaglia in Tucson, Arizona; and Gilbert Lee Beckley in Miami, Florida, disclosures were made and hearings held, and in each instance the court has ruled against the defendants and in favor of our position that these cases were not tainted. In the Black case and in the Schipani case in New York, the Supreme Court has remanded for retrial and these are still under consideration.

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GAMBLING CASES

In our gambling cases, we have already recorded a total of 78 convictions thus far this fiscal year, which represents 30 more convictions than at a similar time last year. In addition, we have in excess of 350 individuals arrested and/or indicted and awaiting trial for violations of these statutes. As a result of our dissemination policies of gambling information to local authorities, we have directed telling blows against La Cosa Nostra members active in this field by virtue of numerous arrests made by local authorities.

During this fiscal year we have disseminated 159,823 items of criminal information to local authorities, which is an increase of 50,000 items over this same period last year.

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SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD
CONFLICT OF INTEREST
ELECTION LAWS

In early 1966 we conducted detailed investigations concerning six items of possible irregularities (Conflict of Interest) on the part of Senator Dodd. These investigations were conducted at the specific request of the Department following its review of voluminous documents made available by columnist Jack Anderson (Drew Pearson's leg man). These matters have been under consideration by the Department since May of 1966 when our investigations were completed.

Today (3/16/67) we received a letter from Assistant Attorney General Vinson requesting investigation concerning possible election laws violations based on testimony given before the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct which is now holding hearings concerning Senator Dodd. Vinson's letter is being analyzed and appropriate recommendations will be submitted.

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FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

The 79th Session of the FBI National Academy begins Monday, March 20, 1967. There will be 100 law enforcement officers in attendance with representatives from 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 7 foreign officers from 5 foreign countries (Australia, Canada, Colombia, Malaysia and Thailand). (The Attorney General presented diplomas to the graduating class of the 75th Session of the National Academy on May 26, 1965, when he was Deputy Attorney General.)

On January 25, 1967, the Director sent a memorandum to then Acting Attorney General Clark requesting that National Academy representatives be included under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 as soon as possible for financial assistance in helping to defray living expenses while attending the FBI National Academy. We referred Mr. Clark to previous correspondence on this same matter and a reply dated August 24, 1966, that indicated that such support would be appropriate under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. The Director pointed out that while we anticipate having a continuing demand and desire to attend this Academy, we do not feel this factor should have a bearing on the allocation of funds under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. It was assumed in the Attorney General's reply in August, 1966, that in view of the current limited capacity of the Academy plus the ample demand and desire of local agencies to send candidates it would be unnecessary at this time to be concerned about subsistence aid.

It was estimated that approximately $80,000 for subsistence and travel would be needed for the March class and that it would vary somewhat for each class and that if the Acting Attorney General approved this concept, the Director stated a request for a grant would be submitted on proper documents to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

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We have never received a reply to this memorandum even though we pointed out that several grants under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act have been awarded for the conduct of police seminars and have included funds for financial assistance of the attendees. The Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General that we are not asking for this money for the FBI but that the funds would be helpful to the agency sending the man to the National Academy. Although we have not conducted a nation-wide survey, we are aware that many departments do not submit applications to the National Academy because they do not have the funds to pay the living expenses of their officers while they would be in Washington.

POLICE TRAINING

Assistance in training matters continues to be one of the most sought after cooperative functions of the FBI. During calendar year 1966, the FBI assisted municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in 5478 training endeavors, attended by 163,302 people. Over 1200 Special Agents of the FBI are trained as police instructors, and during 1966, they contributed 45,383 hours of instruction time, free of charge, at police training schools. Assistance is rendered in all types of schools, however, special emphasis is being placed on police administration and management, search and seizure, probable cause for arrest, due process in criminal interrogation, laboratory matters, crime scene search, collection and preservation of evidence, human relations in police management, and police-community relations.

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NEW FBI ACADEMY

In May, 1965, the Director submitted a proposal to the Attorney General for the building of a new FBI Academy on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. This suggestion was immediately endorsed by the President and the Attorney General. The Director's proposal outlined that with the new facility, instead of training 200 local law enforcement officers annually at the FBI National Academy we could train 1,200 and up to 1,000 local law enforcement officers in specialized courses. The Congress has appropriated funds for the construction of this new facility.

The planning and engineering work on the site is in progress and it is anticipated that the contract for the construction of the Academy will be let sometime during the summer of 1967. It is believed that the new Academy will be ready for occupancy during fiscal year 1969.

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EXECUTIVE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM

Executive Order 11315 established an Executive Assignment System for filling positions in Grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. The FBI was specifically excluded. The Director by statute has the authority to fill the 110 Super-grade positions allotted to the FBI. An inventory of skills of employees throughout the Government in Grades GS-15 through 18 is being established by the Civil Service Commission to fill vacancies in other agencies and it proposes to include in this inventory all such employees, including those in the FBI. This would make our executives available for consideration by other agencies although we are still exempt from having to consider employees of other agencies in filling our vacancies. The Department, therefore, was requested by letter dated December 21, 1966, to approve a letter to the Civil Service Commission requesting exclusion of FBI executives from the proposed inventory as retention by the FBI of its executives is considered essential. We have been following with the Department but the matter has not yet been acted upon by the Attorney General.

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"THE FBI" -- TELEVISION SHOW
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY
8 P.M., SUNDAY EVENINGS

"The FBI" has been a highly successful television show which stars Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., as Inspector Erskine. The show has been renewed for its third year (1967-68).

The National Television Index ratings for the fourth quarter of 1966 show that "The FBI" had an audience of 13,230,000 homes for each program and that this was up one million from the 1965 season. The ratings also indicate that 29,350,000 view the program. More than 22 million of these viewers are above the age 18.

The series has been produced by Quinn Martin Productions in cooperation with Warner Brothers Studios at Burbank, California. The show is sponsored by the Ford Motor Company.

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File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 5 & 14

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 30, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S MEETING WITH
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WILL R. WILSON, CRIMINAL DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APRIL 30, 1969

SYNOPSIS: In accordance with your request, we have prepared a memorandum concerning items which the Director might care to use in connection with captioned matter. This has been coordinated with the Special Investigative Division.

Assistant Attorney General (AAG) Wilson is scheduled to be the featured speaker before the Federal Bar Association on April 30, 1969, at 12:30 p. m. The speech will be given in the National Lawyers Club and is entitled "Don Quixote Among the Mafia."

Attached for ready reference are more detailed writeups concerning the following matters:

Organized crime - Details of the Manhattan Joint Strike Force established by the Department are set forth, including the identities of the members of the supervisory council. In the Extortionate Credit Transaction case involving Albert M. Billiteri, the Attorney General on April 23, 1969, approved microphone and technical surveillance at two of Billiteri's key locations. Billiteri is a Buffalo, New York, La Cosa Nostra member.

Status of Antiriot Laws investigations in Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C. set forth. In addition, mention is made of recent campus disorders at Brandeis and American Universities.

Mention is made of the fact that we have written five letters to the Department requesting its views concerning the prosecution of Dyer Act violations since there is a divergence of opinion among the United States Attorneys as to which cases should be prosecuted. Our last letter to the Attorney General dated March 5, 1969, has not been answered.

RIS:jny
(7)

14 JUL 25 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Director's Meeting with
Assistant Attorney General
Will R. Wilson

A number of case writeups are set forth which are believed to be of interest to the Department, particularly AAG Wilson. Included are fraud cases against the Universal Fibreglass Corporation (thirteen million dollar contract to produce mail delivery trucks); Youth Pride, Inc., Washington, D. C. (payroll padding); Chromcraft Corporation ("paper" corporations formed to act as subcontractors in connection with production of rocket launchers for United States Navy).

Writeups are also submitted concerning financier Louis Wolfson and his alleged dealings with Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas based upon information furnished by the Internal Revenus Service; the bribery case involving Congressman George H. Fallon (allegations received that payoffs totaling $200,000 were made to Congressman Fallon and Lawson B. Knott, Jr., former General Services administrator, in return for obtaining commitments for Government occupancy of office buildings). Our New York Office developed information that a theft ring existed at John F. Kennedy Airport, New York City, and it is anticipated Federal Grand Jury will indict 15 to 17 individuals. Attorney General Mitchell has reportedly expressed interest in this case (Sidney Steinschreiber; And Others, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property).

ACTION:

This is submitted for information, and attached are more detailed writeups concerning the above matters.

DETAILS - OVER

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DETAILS:

ORGANIZED CRIME

ALBERT M. BILLITERI
EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

Billiteri is a Buffalo, New York La. Cosa Nostra member in the "family" of "Commission" member Steve Magaddino, and operates a major loan-shark racket in the Buffalo area on behalf of Joseph Fino, the "underboss" of the Magaddino family. On 4/23/69, the Attorney General approved a recommendation for microphone and technical surveillance at two of Billiteri's key locations where this illegal activity is carried on. The Attorney General authorized a Department Attorney to handle the filing of affidavits with the Federal court in Buffalo, New York, to obtain the necessary court order for the electronic surveillance sought, pursuant to Title 3 of the Omnibus Crime Bill. The Department Attorney, in conjunction with our Buffalo office, was to make application to the court on 4/28/69, the necessary affidavits to be filed by a Bureau Agent. This is the first such application we have made pursuant to the provisions of Title 3.

MANHATTAN JOINT STRIKE FORCE

The Department has proposed a strike force with the stated objective of making a concentrated drive against organized crime in the borough of Manhattan in New York City. This apparently has been enlarged to include the Bronx in view of the inclusion of the Bronx County District Attorney on the Strike Force Council. This strike force is to be composed of Department Attorneys, members of the staffs of the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties, members of the New York City Police Department and investigators from the various Federal investigative agencies, including the FBI. The Federal Government is to provide the office space and office equipment. A supervisory council has been named to make decisions of strategy and timing and approve all planning. The members of the Council have been named as Assistant Director in Charge John F. Malone of our New York office, the District Attorneys of New York and Bronx Counties, Police Commissioner of New York City, Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson, the Assistant Secretary for Law Enforcement of the Treasury Department, the Chief of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, and the U. S. Attorney of the Southern District of New York.

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ANTIRIOT LAWS

Chicago Cases

On March 20, 1969, the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois, based upon extensive Bureau investigations, returned indictments against seven leaders of the New Left and one leader of the Black Panther Party all of whom were charged with Antiriot Laws violations in connection with the Chicago disturbances at the time of the Democratic National Convention. Trial has been set for September 24, 1969.

San Francisco Case

After extensive FBI investigation the Department commenced grand jury proceedings on April 23, 1969, at San Francisco in connection with Antiriot Laws violations allegedly committed by three Black Panthers who gave instructions in the use of firearms and explosives during a conference held by the Black Panther Party in San Francisco last November.

Philadelphia Case

We have conducted extensive investigation into Antiriot Laws violations in connection with the Black Power Conference held in Philadelphia in August and September, 1968. Approximately 3,000 to 4,000 Negroes from all over the country attended this conference during which five subjects provided instruction in the use of firearms and explosives for a closed meeting of approximately 70 persons.

Inauguration Disturbances

On April 18, 1969, the Department requested investigation of fifteen subjects who allegedly came to Washington, D. C., on inauguration day for the purpose of creating disorders. This investigation is being conducted on an expedite basis.

Campus Disorders

At the present time there are also a number of Antiriot Laws investigations being conducted with regard to recent campus disorders,

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most notably at Brandeis University where two professors from San Francisco State College allegedly contributed to the seizing of the Administration Building on January 8, 1969, and American University, Washington, D. C., where members of the Students for a Democratic Society allegedly traveled to Washington, D. C., and participated in seizing a building on the campus on April 23, 1969.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE INVESTIGATIONS (DYER ACT)

In the fall of 1967, the former Attorney General and his staff held conferences with various United States Attorneys (USA) here in Washington, D. C. Following these conferences, we learned of a divergence of opinion among USAs concerning the Department's views in prosecuting Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) cases. Some had the opinion that only automobile theft ring cases should be prosecuted in Federal court while others were of the opinion that only cases having commercial aspects should be considered for such prosecution. Other USAs felt only cases possessing aggravated circumstances should be considered. Some continue to consider each case on its individual merits. During the period October, 1967, through May, 1968, we wrote four letters to the former Attorney General requesting the Department's views concerning the prosecution of these cases. In a letter dated April 12, 1968, to the Department, we set forth our views that prosecution of Dyer Act cases in Federal court should not be restricted to commercial matters and to adults, but rather that each case should be considered on its individual merits. None of these letters were answered. On March 5, 1969, we wrote the present Attorney General informing him of the divergence of opinion among USAs. This letter also requested the Attorney General furnish us his views concerning this matter; however, an answer has not been received to date.

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UNIVERSAL FIBREGLASS CORPORATION
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Following a partial audit by General Services Administration, we instituted an investigation, at Department's request, of alleged overcharges to the Government by Universal Fibreglass Corporation (Universal) on a $13 million contract to produce mail delivery trucks. All logical investigation has been completed and reported except the review of the Universal records. Access to the pertinent records was recently achieved through court action and an extensive audit is now being pressed. Criminal prosecution of several subjects is now indicated.

Congressman H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) has publicized this matter. Press items have indicated that the office of then Senator Hubert H. Humphries may have been instrumental in having the contract awarded to Universal.

YOUTH PRIDE, INC.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

In January, 1969, following administrative investigations by General Accounting Office and Department of Labor, the Department requested we review subpoenaed records of Youth Pride, Inc., a Washington, D. C., organization funded by Labor Department to help underprivileged youths, to identify individuals participating in payroll padding in violation of Fraud Against the Government Statutes. Grand jury began hearing witnesses March 10, 1969.

CHROMCRAFT CORPORATION; ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

We conducted an extensive investigation in this case of a multimillion dollar fraud scheme in which "paper" corporations were formed to act as subcontractors in connection with the production of rocket launchers for the U. S. Navy. Millions of dollars in overcharges to the Navy were channeled by subjects into Swiss bank accounts. On August 7, 1968, two corporations and four individuals, including Francis Rosenbaum, a Washington, D. C., tax attorney, were indicted in Washington, D. C., on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government of more than $4 million. Trial date is set for September 8, 1969. On January 29, 1969, civil suits were filed in Federal courts in Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Missouri, demanding judgment for double damages arising from the fraud charges in the criminal indictment.

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LOUIS WOLFSON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At request of the Department, received April 17, 1969, we are ascertaining subscribers to some 400 telephone numbers in various parts of the United States called from the Florida farms of Louis Wolfson, who was recently convicted in two Securities and Exchange Commission cases in New York. Most of these have been determined and furnished Criminal Division. Remaining are being expedited and results being furnished to Department as received. Bureau records also checked with negative results regarding $20,000 check from Wolfson Family Foundation to Abe Fortas, Supreme Court Justice, dated January 3, 1966, and $20,000 check from Fortas to Wolfson Family Foundation dated December 22, 1966. Internal Revenue Service conducted investigation and determined $20,000 check to Fortas was allegedly for discrimination study and $20,000 returned to Wolfson Family Foundation by Fortas as study was not undertaken.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE H. FALLON; ET AL.
BRIBERY

Investigation is being conducted of allegation made by Joseph J. Weiner, a Washington, D. C., mortgage broker, that payoffs totaling $200,000 were to be made to Congressman Fallon and Lawson B. Knott, Jr., former General Services Administration Administrator (GSA), in return for obtaining commitments from GSA for Government occupancy of office buildings in Baltimore, Maryland, and Durham, North Carolina, to be constructed by Piracci Construction Company, Baltimore, Maryland. Weiner was granted immunity by U. S. Attorney, Baltimore, from prosecution in Federal Housing Administration Matters case provided he was truthful in Congressman Fallon case. Investigation awaiting results of visit by Dominick Piracci and Weiner at GSA sometime in May, 1969.

SIDNEY STEINSCHREIBER;
AND OTHERS
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY (ITSP)
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT (TFIS)
CONSPIRACY

Captioned investigation concerns theft ring operating at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York City. Special Prosecutor Daniel P. Hollman, Department of Justice Task Force, is presenting evidence to Federal Grand Jury wherein 15 to 17 indictments anticipated probably April 30, 1969. Organized Crime Section of the Department of Justice and Attorney General Mitchell particularly interested.

In October, 1968, four individuals, including Steinschreiber and Mario Alessi, were arrested by the FBI in connection with theft of drugs. Since that time, Alessi, a Pan American Airways cargo supervisor, has been cooperating and named others in connection with pharmaceutical thefts amounting to over $100,000, as well as a series of general merchandise thefts, such as furs, jewelry, and firearms probably in excess of $250,000 involved. Alessi has identified Raymond Wood, U. S. Customs Examiner, as being involved. Wood has been interviewed, but denies complicity. Customs Agency has been apprised of Wood's alleged involvement.

This Bureau has long been aware of the serious problems of thievery at airports in the New York metropolitan area, particularly at John F. Kennedy International Airport. Special Agents of this Bureau are assigned on the scene at that airport and are actively handling investigations of violations within our jurisdiction. In performing our duties, we enjoy close working cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, with the airlines, and with the Airport Security Council formed in 1968 to cope with these problems.

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Page 680

MR. A. H. BELMONT

November 30, 1959

MR. F. A. FROHBOSE

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated November 23, 1959. In connection with the Bureau's control program aimed in developing live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside the Soviet bloc with a view to developing investigative and intelligence data in "trouble-spot areas," the Director approved a recommendation that Liaison discuss with State the problem of developing live informants in Cuban establishments in the U. S.

On November 30, 1959, Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section discussed instant matter with Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State. Mr. McDonnell advised that the Department of State had no objection to the Bureau attempting to develop live sources within the Cuban establishments in the U.S. Mr. McDonnell was advised that the Bureau would check with State on individual cases as to clearance for specific interviews. Mr. McDonnell said this would be completely in accord with the State Department thinking.

ACTION:

For information. Appropriate instructions will be issued to the field.

109-12-210
ONB:jlk
(8)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. James
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries)

NOT RECORDED
117 DEC 9 1959

87 DEC 14 1959

CENTRAL FILES

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Page 681

1 - Mr. James

SAC, WFO

December 4, 1959

Director, FBI
(105-new)

CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
IS - CUBA

Re Bulets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

State Department clearance for Bureau to institute program to develop live informants and sources within all Cuban diplomatic establishments in the United States was granted on 11/30/59. Bureau authority is therefore granted to recipient offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of individuals who can be utilized in this matter. On completion of this survey, the recipient offices should submit their recommendations as to the individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for investigation in each individual case. Include in your survey, the names of sources and informants that are currently being used in Cuban diplomatic establishments within your respective territories together with the names of sources and informants not assigned to an establishment but who are in a position to furnish information concerning Cuban Government activities in this country.

In view of the present situation in Cuba, this matter should be given preferred attention.

2 - Miami

2 - New York

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries)

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(9)

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Page 682

- Donahoe
- Edwards
1 - Liaison

A. H. Belmont

April 15, 1960

S. B. Donahoe

CEYLONESE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CEYLON

On 2/16/60 a source of WFO furnished information which disclosed that the current Ceylonese Ambassador to the United States R.S.S. Gunewardene, while assigned as ambassador in Rome in 1954, did not conceal his sympathies to representatives of the countries in the "peace camp" and that he was often in attendance at cultural and social events of the "Peoples Democratic States." This information was disseminated to State Department. In addition, WFO was requested to analyze the situation in its office as it pertained to coverage of Ceylon. Its views and recommendations regarding a program for the development of sources and informants in the embassy of Ceylon were requested.

WFO has advised that it has no coverage at Ceylonese establishments at the present time and that the entire Ceylonese non-diplomatic staff contains only four possibilities for developing such coverage. It recommended instituting investigation of these individuals for the purpose of exploiting their potential.

In view of the information concerning the Ceylonese Ambassador's past sympathies coupled with the Bureau's responsibilities in security investigations regarding international trends or developments affecting the internal security of the U.S. and our responsibilities for keeping other interested agencies advised of current intelligence information, it is believed that we should consider the possibility of establishing appropriate coverage within the Ceylonese establishments in the U.S.

Recommendation:

That liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs at Department of State, the possibility of the Bureau developing live sources within Ceylonese diplomatic establishments within the U.S. If it is approved, also secure clearance for very discreet investigation of potential sources which we will thereafter select.

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(6)

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(1) - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

CONFIDENTIAL

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Page 683

Mr. A. H. Belmont

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

April 28, 1960

1 - Belmont
1 - Bartlett
1 - Donahoe
1 - Schaefer

BURMA ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.
IS - BURMA

The Washington Field Office (WFO) advised by letter 3/1/60 that SA Frank B. Still, Jr. met Mr. Harlan C. Westover, Chancellor, Embassy of Burma, Washington, D. C., at a cocktail party during the 1959 Christmas and New Year holidays. Westover appeared friendly and indicated he did most of the work for the First Secretary at the Embassy of Burma. His work consists mostly of handling the Embassy accounts and purchase agreements with American firms. WFO believes Westover would be amenable to further contact.

We are in need of additional informants in the Burmese field and WFO desires authority to conduct an investigation of Westover leading toward his development as a possible source or informant regarding Burmese matters.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the strategic location of Burma, which borders China, and the fact it is in an area of constant unrest, believe Westover, if developed as a source or informant, could furnish us information which may be of interest to the State Department and other U. S. Government agencies. The Bureau's responsibilities regarding developments affecting the internal security of the U. S. along with keeping other U. S. Government agencies informed of information received through our sources and informants warrants us at this time to secure State Department clearance for a program to develop adequate informant coverage within Burmese diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

RECOMMENDATION:

That liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, the possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Burmese diplomatic establishments in the U. S. If it is approved, also secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will thereafter select.

105-new
1 - 134-8930 (Harlan C. Westover)
1 - 65-58359 (Embassy of Burma)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

WRS:pcm
(5)

65-63113-
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

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Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 14, 1960

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Wacks

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

My memorandum 12/21/59 pointed out twelve field offices, directly or potentially involved under captioned program in the development of live sources within foreign official establishments in the U. S., had been requested to submit evaluations and suggestions regarding possible expansion of this phase of program. As a result three specific questions were raised. These were considered at Internal Security - Espionage Conference June 9-10, 1960, with results set forth hereinafter:

First question related to whether we should attempt source developments in establishments outside Washington, New York City, and San Francisco, where all existing sources currently operate, and whether we should alter present instructions that potential sources be limited almost exclusively to employees of foreign establishments who are U.S. citizens. Conference decided that official establishments outside Washington and New York City for the most part are of a commercial nature with honorary consuls, most of whom in fact are U.S. citizens. For this reason, in absence of a showing that valuable intelligence data might exist in establishments removed from these two cities, it would not be feasible to undertake extensive program to develop sources therein. With regard to expanding our targets to include for potential development individuals who are not U.S. citizens, Conference was of the opinion we should continue as in the past concentrating on U.S. citizens but giving consideration (taking into account any special circumstances involved) to making discreet approaches after thorough investigation to foreigners employed in these diplomatic establishments, this to be done on a highly selective basis.

Second question related to whether we should relax present requirement that all authorized interviews with potential sources be initially conducted under suitable pretext, preferably in connection with criminal matter unrelated to the employment of

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(6)

EX 105

REC- 22 65-63113-192

59 JUN 23 1960

NAT. INT. SEC.

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Page 685

the person interviewed. The Conference was of the opinion that this requirement should not be relaxed since we are dealing in a most delicate area and must proceed with all possible precautionary measures. It was noted the procedures we have followed in the past have been successful and that alteration of such procedures is certainly not mandatory at this time.

Third question related to the possibility of utilizing sources which we have already developed to reach higher-level sources. In this connection, it may be noted most of our present sources occupy clerical or secretarial positions in the various establishments where they are employed. The Conference felt that on a highly selective basis we might be able to work through one or more of these lower-level employees to develop some official in the same establishment who would be willing to cooperate with the FBI. This would permit the acquisition of higher-level intelligence data relating to the specific country involved. The Conference was of the opinion that the New York and Washington Field Offices, which handle all but a very few of the sources already established, should be alert for any possibilities of stepping up our intelligence acquisition methods in this manner. Those two offices agreed to do this.

ACTION:

This disposes of the three questions raised in referenced memorandum. No further action is necessary.

WRW DEMS

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

DATE: June 16, 1960

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JUNE
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mossburg
1 - Callahan
1 - Cotter
1 - Wacks

5-

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE:

Program inaugurated 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal phases. First phase concerns receipt of notification from other U.S. agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly governments. Second phase involves maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of foreign governments at State Department request. Third phase involves development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST:

First phase principally involves review of any file references and indexing procedures at Seat of Government at nominal costs. Under second phase, ten technical surveillances are currently being maintained covering official establishments of Cuba, France, Germany, and the United Arab Republic at a total estimated monthly cost of $19,866 (for details see Attachment A). Under third phase involving development of live sources, we presently have 24 actual and 27 potential sources in the establishments of 19 friendly foreign countries (for details see Attachment B). Costs of this phase are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources which can produce.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS:

This program supplements and is supplemented by a number of programs which result in intelligence coverage; such as, CODE WORD Intensification Program, and name check program of holders of official and diplomatic visas.

MCT - 1

MAGNITUDE:

(CLOSURE)

EX 108

REC- 16

65-61113-193

Instant program has ramifications touching on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon international developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department.

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PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES:

No weaknesses have cropped up in the past six months. Over-all program is operating smoothly and effectively.

REVIEW OF PROGRAM AT INTERNAL SECURITY - ESPIONAGE CONFERENCE 6/9-10/60:

At this Conference, captioned program was reviewed. Consideration was given to questions whether we should endeavor to develop sources at establishments outside Washington and New York City and whether we should relax our procedures to permit more direct approach during interviews with potential sources. Conference concluded that probability of there being important intelligence data within foreign official establishments outside Washington and New York City was too remote to warrant expenditure of manpower and money for purpose of endeavoring to expand program in this direction at this time. With regard to relaxing requirement that potential sources be interviewed under suitable pretext, preferably of a criminal nature, Conference felt we are operating in too delicate an area to let down safeguards at this time. Conference agreed that New York and Washington Field Offices should, on a highly selective basis, endeavor to develop higher-level sources where situation permits such efforts by making approaches to them through sources currently being operated on lower levels (such as chauffeurs, clerks, secretaries, et cetera, in diplomatic establishments). This will be done.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Controls are exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field. Technical surveillances are subject to 90-day evaluations. No interviews are conducted of potential sources without specific State Department clearance. Control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are regularly routed. Semi-annual evaluation of program encompasses review of control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS:

Review of control file discloses instructions are current and adequate.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative control.

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Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmon
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Friend y Foreign Countries
(Semiannual Evaluation)
65-63113

On a continuing basis it produces information of value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and handling of international relations and to the Bureau in its investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommend d program be continued in present form. Re-evaluation will be submitted i December, 1960.

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Intelligence Coverage of
Friendly Foreign Countries
Bufile 65-63113

Attachment A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the specific request or with the specific approval of the office of the Deputy Under Secretary of State:

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Cuba		
Embassy, D. C.		$2250
Consul and Attaches, D. C.		1606
Consul, NYC		2294
Consul, Miami		733
France		
Chancery, D. C.		5188
Germany		
Embassy, D. C.		3687
United Arab Republic		
Chancery, D. C.		1210
Attaches, D. C.		1369
UN, NYC		1529
Total Estimated Monthly Cost		$19,866

During past six months, technical coverage of the Iraqi Chancery in Washington and the Iraqi Consulate and UN office in New York City was discontinued as a part of this program.

Special technical coverage was maintained for the benefit of the State Department at the French Embassy residence from 4-15-60 to 4-29-60, which period included the time French President Charles deGaulle visited the United States.

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ENCLOSURE

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Page 690

Intelligence Coverage of
Friendly Foreign Countries
Bufile 65-63113

Attachment B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources in official establishments of countries listed below. Actual sources developed to date and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each target country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Brazil	0	0*
China	6	1
Cuba	0	1
Ghana	0	1
India	1	2
Iran	1	2
IRaq	3	1
Israel	1	2
Jordan	1	0
Laos	0	2
Lebanon	2	0
Pakistan	0	11
Saudi Arabia	2	0
Sudan	1	2
Thailand	0	0
Tunisia	0	0
United Arab Republic	5	0
Venezuela	0	2
Yemen	1	0
	24	27

*Husband of attache in Brazilian Consulate, New York City, furnishes information received from his wife, thus operating as a cut-out.

In addition to the 24 actual sources noted above, we have 3 live sources in Japanese establishments and 1 in a Malayan establishment, developed prior to the incorporation of this phase of our intelligence coverage into captioned program in May, 1958. Japan and Malaya are not presently target countries.

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Page 691

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/21/62

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Mossburg
1 - Callahan
1 - G.C.Moore
1 - Mullins
1 - Cotter

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

This program was inaugurated in 1954 and was expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from the U. S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

The first phase consists chiefly of review of file references and indexing at Seat of Government at nominal expenses. Under the second phase, we are presently operating 19 technical surveillances covering official establishments of 10 non-Soviet-bloc countries at a total estimated monthly cost of $23,827. These countries are Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Guinea, Indonesia, Israel, Netherlands, and Portugal. Coverage of 6 of these countries (Brazil, Congo, Guinea, Indonesia, Netherlands, Portugal) was prompted by Attorney General's expressed interest in January, 1962, in having Bureau increase technical surveillances to include establishments of various countries outside the Soviet Bloc. These surveillances are tentative in nature and, if they prove unproductive, they will be discontinued in favor of coverage on other critical countries. (For details of technical surveillance coverage, see attachment A.)

Under the third phase of this program, we currently have 41 actual and 32 potential live sources in the establishments of 29 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by State Department as "target" countries. (For details, see attachment B.) Costs of this phase are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs of program are considered fully justified based on value of information developed.

65-63113

Enclosures - 2

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(9)

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TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including CODE WORD oviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U. S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering U. S.

MAGNITUDE

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and the current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and the State Department. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

LAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have developed during the past year. The program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated each 90 days. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance. A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

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Page 693

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
(ANNUAL EVALUATION)
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in April, 1963.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 694

Attachment A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the present time with the approval in each instance of the State Department. (Heretofore, in connection with periodic evaluations of this program, we have listed only tesurs requested specifically by State Department. Hereafter, we plan to list all tesurs covering non-Soviet bloc establishments, regardless of whether they were initiated in response to State request or were prompted by our own intelligence requirements. It is felt this is more realistic approach and will more comprehensively show the scope of our coverage.)

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Brazil		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.		$2,403
UN Delegation, NYC		1,483
Congo		
UN Delegation, NYC		494
Cuba		
UN Delegation, NYC		510
Cuban Ambassador to UN, NYC		291
Dominican Republic		
Embassy, Washington, D.C.		920
Consulate, NYC		1,430
France		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.		3,583
Guinea		
UN Delegation, NYC		2,224
Embassy, Washington, D.C.		852
Indonesia		
UN Delegation, NYC		1,012
Embassy, Washington, D.C.		1,734
Ambassador, Washington, D.C.		116

65 6 31 292

ENCLOSURE

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Israel	
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	*1,972*
Consulate, NYC	*1,235*
Netherlands	
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	*1,655*
Ambassador, Washington, D.C.	*236*
Portugal	
UN Delegation, NYC	*741*
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	*936*
TOTAL ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST	*$23,827*

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See memo Wannall to Sullivan, 5/21/62,
"Intelligence C[redacted]age of Non-Soviet-Bloc [redacted]
Countries (Annual Evaluation)."

Attachment B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources at the official establishments of the below-listed countries. Actual sources developed and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Argentina	0	0
Bolivia	0	0
Brazil	2	1
Burma	1	1
Ceylon	0	1
Chile	0	0
China	4	1
Colombia	0	0
Congo	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0
Cuba	1	1
Dom. Republic	2	0
Ecuador	0	2
El Salvador	0	0
Ghana	1	0
Guatemala	0	0
Guinea	0	2
Haiti	0	0
Honduras	0	0
India	1	2
Indonesia	2	3
Iran	0	1
Iraq	0	2
Israel	1	1
Jordan	0	0
Korea	0	1
Laos	1	2
Lebanon	1	0
Malaya	1	0
Mali	1	2
Morocco	0	3
Nicaragua	0	0
Pakistan	1	0
Panama	0	0
Paraguay	0	0
Peru	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0

Enclosure 191

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Country	Actual	Potential
Sudan	2	1
Syria	0	0
Thailand	1	0
Tunisia	1	1
United Arab Republic	5	1
Uruguay	1	0
Venezuela	1	0
Yemen	0	0
TOTALS	31	29

Enclosure

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Page 698

MR. A. H. BELMONT July 21, 1960

R. O. L'ALLIER

INDONESIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
IS - INDONESIA

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated 6-15-60 in the above-captioned matter. Liaison was instructed to talk with State regarding the possibility of the Bureau's developing live sources within Indonesian diplomatic establishments in the U.S., and if approved secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which will be selected in the future.

Instant matter was discussed on 6-17-60 by Mr. Emond of the Liaison Section with Mr. Frank Meloy, Assistant to Mr. Raymond A. Hare, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

On 7-19-60 Mr. Meloy advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that after considering this matter State has come to the conclusion that the successful penetration of Indonesian diplomatic establishments within the U.S. would be of real interest to State; that the results would be interesting and useful and that State has decided to grant approval to the Bureau to proceed with this matter. This approval also carries with it, clearance for discreet investigations of potential sources.

ACTION:

For information.

OHB:sap (8)

1-Parsons
1-Belmont
1-Donahoe
1-Schaefer
1-65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1-Liaison
1-Bartlett

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

65-63113-
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184 AUG 2 1960

51 AUG 3 1960

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Page 699

COPY

SAC, WFO (105-26155) July 28, 1960

Director, FBI (105-87125)

INDONESIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - INDONESIA

ReBulet 4-28-60 captioned "Irma Viscal de Ginario, IS - Indonesia." Reference is also made to New York letter 6-2-60 and WFO letter 6-1-60 both captioned as above. Copy of referenced WFO letter is enclosed for the New York Office.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop sources and informants within all Indonesian diplomatic establishments in the United States was granted 7-19-60. State Department advised that the successful penetration of Indonesian diplomatic establishments in the United States would be of real interest to it.

Therefore, Bureau authority is hereby granted the Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct an up-to-date survey regarding the identities of individuals connected with Indonesian diplomatic establishments in your respective territories who can be utilized regarding captioned matter; and, thereafter submit recommendations as to the individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case. Bureau authority is not granted at this time for investigations of those individuals mentioned in relets until such time that an up-to-date office index check is made, local police and credit records are checked and a check made with established sources. Attempts should also be made to secure the individual's date and place of birth which, of course, will assist the Bureau in checking its indices regarding the individual you propose to investigate. Upon receipt of this information, the Bureau will then be in a better position to determine whether or not an investigation should be conducted.

WFO and New York should bear in mind that we should select only those persons for development as confidential sources and subsequent interview whom we can anticipate from our investigations will be responsive to our request for assistance. Such persons should be considered for interviews to present a minimum of risk in regard to their divulging to their employers any contacts by the FBI as such disclosure could result in serious repercussions between the Governments of Indonesia and the United States.

2 - New York (100-56137) (Enclosure 1)

NOT RECORDED
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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(6)
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Page 700

COPY

Letter to SAC, WFO
RE: INDONESIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
105-87125

It is the Bureau's feeling that contacts with persons with other than American citizenship and who have not displayed any loyalty to the United States Government or indicated sympathy with our investigative responsibilities are extremely risky and could result in impairing relations between the United States and Indonesia if a contact with the FBI was disclosed.

NOTE: Bureau in memo 6-15-60 captioned "Indonesian Activities in the United States, IS - Indonesia" pointed out that we needed informant coverage in the Indonesian field. It was also noted in the memo that there have been differences between the Indonesian Army and President Sukarno of Indonesia over the composition of the new Indonesian Parliament. Sukarno is said to have personally appointed certain communists to the new body. On 3-8-60 Khrushchev and Sukarno issued joint communiques calling for relaxation of tension, peaceful coexistence and general disarmament. The Soviets also recently extended a credit of $250,000,000 to Sukarno and both parties agreed to increase mutual trade and cultural exchanges. We requested liaison to discuss this matter with appropriate official at State with possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Indonesian diplomatic establishments in the United States and, if approved, also secure clearance for discreet investigations of potential sources which we will thereafter select. As indicated in instant letter, State furnished approval for the above program on 7-19-60 which also afforded Bureau clearance to conduct discreet investigations of potential sources. WFO and New York being advised accordingly.

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Page 701

- Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-34566) July 29, 1960

Director, FBI (105-85418)

CEYLONESE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CEYLON

For the benefit of the New York Office a source of WFO furnished information on 2-16-60 which disclosed that the Ceylonese Ambassador to the U. S., R.S.S. Gunewardene, while assigned as Ambassador in Rome in 1954 did not conceal his sympathies to representatives of the countries in the "peace camp" and that he was often in attendance at cultural and social events of the "Peoples Democratic States." In view of this information WFO was requested to analyze its informant coverage pertaining to Ceylonese activities in the U. S. WFO's views and recommendations regarding a program for the development of sources and informants in the Embassy of Ceylon were requested. WFO advised it had no coverage at Ceylonese establishments at the present time and recommended instituting investigations of certain individuals for the purpose of exploiting their potential.

In view of the information concerning the Ceylonese Ambassador's past sympathies coupled with the Bureau's responsibilities in security investigations regarding international trends or developments affecting the internal security of the U. S. and our responsibilities for keeping other interested agencies advised of current intelligence information, we should at this time consider the possibility of establishing appropriate informant coverage within all Ceylonese diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

State Department clearance to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all Ceylonese diplomatic establishments in the U. S. was granted on 7-19-60. State Department related, however, that Ceylonese activities are of no particular interest to the Department of State, but in view of the past activities of Ceylon's Ambassador to the U. S., R.S.S. Gunewardene, State would have no objection to the Bureau developing live sources providing the target is a citizen of the U. S. State related that a contact of a

2 - New York
VRS:ms
(7)

YELLOW DUPLICATE
JUL 29 1960
MAILED

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Countries)

51 AUG 5 1960

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ORIGINAL COPY

Ceylonese national would require a discussion with State of the individual case before taking any action.

Bureau authority is hereby granted the Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of individuals connected with Ceylonese diplomatic establishments within your respective territories who can be utilized regarding captioned matter; and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to the individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case.

It is important that we should select only those individuals for development as confidential sources and possible subsequent interviews whom we can anticipate from our investigations will be responsive to our requests for assistance. The Bureau feels that contacts with persons with other than American citizenship and who have not displayed any loyalty to U. S. Government nor indicated sympathy with our investigative responsibilities, are extremely risky and could result in serious repercussions between the U. S. and Ceylon if a contact with the FBI was disclosed.

NOTE: With State Department clearance concerning the above program we are now in a position to develop live sources within all Ceylonese diplomatic establishments in the U. S. This, of course, will afford us another means of securing good information which would not otherwise be available to other interested U. S. Government agencies. WFO and New York being instructed accordingly.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 703

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mossburg

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 7, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In view of recent information received indicating Morocco has accepted Soviet military aid and will soon request the United States and France to remove its military bases from Morocco, the Department of State is being requested to grant clearance for us to institute a program to develop sources and informants in Moroccan diplomatic establishments in the United States.

Recent newspaper publicity has indicated a definite interest by the Soviets and Communist China in infiltrating various countries of Africa, which at the present time are in the throes of various nationalist moves. On 11-16-60 an article appeared in the Madrid daily newspaper "A.B.C." which stated the Moroccan Government had announced the acceptance of Soviet military aid. On 11-22-60 the same newspaper reported a Moroccan military mission was departing Morocco for Moscow on that date to discuss Soviet military aid. The same newspaper reported on the same date that a good-will mission from Morocco had been received by Khrushchev in Moscow. A United Press International release dated 12-5-60 stated that Morocco may soon demand removal of all United States and French military bases on her territory.

Madrid papers in October, 1960, related that Moroccan labor unions, which are communist infiltrated, planned to send representatives to Cuba and the same unions are urging the Moroccan Government to disband the Royal Moroccan Army and set up Castro-type militias.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the political developments in Morocco as indicated above, it is believed that we should institute a program to develop sources and informants at Moroccan diplomatic establishments in the United States for the purpose of obtaining intelligence data of assistance to the United States Government concerning Moroccan activities in the United States. Such sources will be in a position to furnish us information indicating possible Morrocan activities within our investigative jurisdiction.

65-63113-230

EHM:lag (9)

REC-22

114 EX 104

9 FEB 24 1961

1 - 62-77787-235 (Moroccan UN Delegation, New York City)
1 - 62-103546 (Moroccan Consulate, New York City)
1 - 105-62915 (Moroccan Embassy, Washington, D.C.)

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 704

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ACTION:

It is recommended liaison obtain State clearance for an FBI program to develop sources and informants at Moroccan diplomatic establishments in the United States in view of facts and observations set forth above.

OK

2-10-61 JPM Donnell, State, advised clearance granted to proceed with above program.

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Page 705

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Parsons
- Belmont
- Donahoe
- Liaison
1 - Mossburg

Tolson
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Malone
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 24, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We are requesting State to grant clearance for us to conduct a program to develop sources and informants at diplomatic establishments in the United States of the Mali (Africa) Government in view of that Government's anti-Western and pro-Soviet-bloc attitude.

The Republic of Mali was admitted to the United Nations as a new republic in Africa on 9-28-60. The Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Department of the Air Force, has advised the "leftist-oriented government" of Mali apparently intends to establish ties with a number of Sino-Soviet-bloc countries. On 10-13-60 Mali recognized Communist China and OSI indicated that the Nationalist Chinese representatives in Mali would be asked to leave that country. In October, 1960, Soviet Russia recognized the new Republic of Mali and a Soviet delegation was due to arrive in Mali in late 1960. OSI has advised that Mali has consistently voted at the United Nations with the communist bloc on East-West issues.

The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) advised on 1-27-61 that Soviet-bloc activities in Mali were expected to increase. The Government of Mali has retained "radical, leftist and pro-Marxist" ministers in key posts including: interior, planning, information, transportation, communications, public laws and "leftist" Prime Minister Modibo Keita had retained portfolio of defense and security. ONI advised on 3-21-61 that Mali signed an economic and trade agreement with the USSR for a 44 million ruble loan. Mali is presently purchasing Soviet planes; has concluded an economic agreement with Communist China and is selling 90 per cent of its total exports to the communist bloc in 1961.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Bureau liaison contact the appropriate State Department representative and obtain clearance for the FBI to institute a program to develop sources and informants at diplomatic establishments in the United States of the Republic of Mali in view of the fact that Mali appears to be fast becoming a satellite of the Soviet bloc.

65-63113

EHM:fag

(9)

1 - 105-NEW (Republic of Mali Embassy)
1 - 62-77787-384 (Republic of Mali UN Delegation, New York City)
1 - 105-NEW (Republic of Mali Consulate)

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65-63113-232

APR 5 1961

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Page 406

Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

It is also recommended that liaison secure State clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will hereafter select.

3/29/61
OK on both counts per
J P M: Donnell, State
OSB

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Page 707

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
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Conrad
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Evans
Malone
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Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 20, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We are requesting State to grant clearance for us to conduct a program to develop sources and informants at diplomatic establishments in the United States of the Government of the Republic of the Congo in view of political crisis existing in that country and in view of Soviet support and support of other African and pro-Soviet countries of procommunist political group in the Republic of the Congo.

The Republic of the Congo obtained its freedom from Belgium in 1960 and since that time has been involved in a political turmoil between opposing factions. The procommunist - pro-Soviet faction was represented by Patrice Lumumba who was killed in the Republic of the Congo during February, 1961. As a result of his death, procommunist and anti-Western demonstrations were held in the United States and in many countries of the world. Lumumba's Lieutenant Antoine Gizenga, who is pro-Soviet, has assumed Lumumba's position with the dissident group. In view of critical political situation existing in the Republic of the Congo and the fact that Soviet Russia and other pro-Soviet - African countries (Ghana, Mali and Guinea) are supporting the pro-Gizenga faction in the Republic of the Congo, it was believed desirable in late 1960 that we should endeavor to establish sources in diplomatic establishments of the Republic of the Congo in the United States. Through such sources it was believed we could obtain intelligence information of value to the United States Government and be in a position to promptly institute investigation of any matter coming within our jurisdiction through such coverage. Both New York and WFO have made inquiries in the past and were unable to ascertain that the Republic of the Congo had set up any diplomatic establishments in the United States. The New York Office has now determined that a temporary office for its United Nations Delegation has been set up at 145 East Forty-ninth Street, New York City, and New York has requested authority in order that investigation can be conducted to determine the identities of any personnel who would be suitable for development as sources and informants at this establishment.

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65-63113-237

65-63113

EHM:fag
(7)
1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mossburg

5 MAY 11 1961

MAY 1 - 7105 97459-336 (Nationality Group Coverage - Republic of the Congo)

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Page 708

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

ACTION:

In view of the present controversial political situation in the Republic of the Congo and Soviet support for the procommunist political faction there, it is recommended that Bureau liaison contact the appropriate State Department representative and obtain clearance for the FBI to institute a program to develop sources and informants at diplomatic establishments in the United States of the Republic of the Congo. It is also recommended that liaison secure State clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will hereafter select.

OK P

7/2/61
JPM McDonnell, State, advised clearance granted to institute a program to develop sources & informants as outlined above and also to conduct discreet investigations of potential sources. - ayb Bartlett

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Page 709

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: June 22, 1961

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JUNE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mossburg
1 - Callahan
1 - Cotter
1 - Moore, G. C.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

Program inaugurated 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal phases: (1) receipt of notification from other U.S. agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly governments; (2) maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of foreign governments at State Department request; and (3) development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

First phase principally involves review of file references and indexing procedures at Seat of Government at nominal cost. Under second phase, five technical surveillances are currently being maintained covering official establishments of Cuba, France and the United Arab Republic at a total estimated monthly cost of $11,586. (For details see Attachment A). Under third phase we presently have 28 actual and 35 potential sources in the establishments of 26 nations approved by State Department as target countries. (For details see Attachment B). Costs of this phase are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counter-intelligence coverage requires sources which can produce.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by a number of programs which result in intelligence coverage; such as, COVE WORD Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check program covering holders of official and diplomatic visas.

Enclosures - 2

WRW:bcf
(7)

REC. 44 - 24

27 JUN 27 1961

EX-107

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Page 710

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

MAGNITUDE

Instant program has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon international developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department. Principal field activity lies in Washington, D. C., and New York City, where majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have cropped up in the past six months. Over-all program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field. Technical surveillances are subject to 90-day evaluations. No interviews are conducted of potential sources without specific State Department clearance. Control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are regularly routed. Semiannual evaluation of program encompasses review of control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file discloses instructions are current and adequate.

OVER-ALL VALUE

For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. On a continuing basis it produces information of value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and handling of international relations and to the Bureau in its investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommended program be continued in present form. Reevaluation will be submitted in December, 1961.

WCS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 711

ATTACHMENT A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the specific request or with the specific approval of he office of the Deputy Under Secretary of State:

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Cuba		
Delegation to Organization of American States, D.C.		$1674
Mission to United Nations, N.Y.		551
France		
Chancery, D.C.		4563
United Arab Republic		
Chancery, D.C.		3145
Delegation to United Nations, N.Y.		1653
Total Estimated Monthly Cost		$11,586

During the past six months technical coverage of four official Cuban establishments was discontinued when the establishments were closed by virtue of severence of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Cuba. Coverage of the attache offices in Washington of the United Arab Republic was also dropped because of nonproductivity.

NW-88613, DocId:32199554
Page 712

ATTACHMENT B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources in official establishments of countries listed below. Actual sources developed and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each target country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Brazil	1	1*
Burma	0	3
Ceylon	0	2
China	3	1
Congo	0	0
Cuba	1	1
Ghana	1	2
Guinea	0	1
India	2	4
Indonesia	0	3
Iran	1	0
Iraq	1	1
Israel	2	5
Jordan	0	0
Laos	3	0
Lebanon	1	0
Mali	0	4
Morocco	0	2
Pakistan	3	0
Saudi Arabia	2	0
Sudan	2	0
Thailand	0	1
Tunisia	0	3
United Arab Republic	3	1
Venezuela	1	0
Yemen	1	0
Totals	28	35

*In addition to one actual informant and one potential informant in Brazilian establishments, we are operating as a cut-out the husband of an attache in the Brazilian Consulate, New York City, who furnishes data received from his wife.

We also have one live source in a Japanese establishment and one in a Malayan establishment, developed prior to the incorporation of this phase of our intelligence coverage into captioned program in May, 1958. Japan and Malaya are not present target countries.

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Page 713

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 12, 1961

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In my memorandum of 10-6-61 it was pointed out that we had proposed to the Department of State the expansion of this program to fifteen Central and South American countries. The program involves the developing of live sources in diplomatic establishments in the U.S. of foreign countries with emphasis on countries faced with communist subversion, Sino-Soviet bloc activity or revolutionary situations. We felt the existing situation in Latin America warranted this expansion. In view of the fact that U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, declined State clearance for this expansion it was recommended and approved we go on record with letters to Secretary of State Rusk and the Attorney General informing them of the program and its merit and pointing out we were unable to further implement this program in view of the State Department decision.

There is an additional factor here which warrants consideration. Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, with whom we discussed this matter at State, has been extremely cooperative with the Bureau from time to time. He was particularly helpful in connection with the opening of the office of the Legal Attache in Manila. In fact, on our behalf, he exerted pressure on the U.S. Ambassador there in order to secure his approval of the establishing of the office. He undoubtedly can be helpful in the future on such matters.

For the above reasons it is believed highly desirable to send a letter to Johnson directly rather than to Rusk. Johnson is a top-level official and we will have served our purpose by putting him on notice and outlining our views.

ACTION:

EX 100 REC 52 246

Attached are letters to Deputy Under Secretary of State Johnson and the Attorney General.

Encs. (7)
SBD:dmd
65-63113
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe

XEROX
OCT 20 1961

16 OCT 20 1961

SEE ADDENDUM ON NEXT PAGE

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 714

ADDENDUM BY MR. TOLSON 10/13/61

I am inclined to the view that we should not send the attached communications to the Attorney General and Deputy Under Secretary of State Johnson concerning our proposal to expand our intelligence coverage in this country with respect to countries in Central and South America. After all, we presented the matter to Mr. Johnson, indicated what we could do and he, in turn, advised that the requested clearances would not be granted. It is not the Bureau's basic responsibility to develop information concerning these foreign countries. It is obvious that someone in the State Department to whom Johnson has talked is opposed to our doing this. We have been told that if there is a specific country or individual involved and a request was made by the Bureau, consideration would be given to such a request. I think that we should let the matter stand on that basis.

Mr. Belmont does not agree. This matter presently rests on an oral basis only and he feels that we should be on record.

CT:DSS

Cover memo & letter to Johnson & memo to A.G.

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans

The Attorney General

October 13, 1961

1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

It is felt you will be interested in recent developments relating to our efforts to expand and improve our capacity to produce data of intelligence and investigative value regarding countries in Central and South America.

An integral part of our intelligence and internal security coverage is the developing of individual sources within the diplomatic establishments in the United States of foreign countries. We endeavor to direct our efforts in those areas where such coverage is likely to be most beneficial. For this reason we concentrate on those countries faced with increased communist subversion, countries tending toward alignment with the Soviet-Sino bloc or countries involved in actual or potential revolutionary situations with international ramifications.

We are fully cognizant of the delicacy of such a program and have set up what we feel are sensible safeguards. In order to assure coordination with foreign policy objectives we request clearance from the Department of State before designating a particular country as a target. We then conduct most discreet investigations of carefully selected individuals, preferably citizens of the United States, who are connected with the diplomatic establishments of the particular country. When we feel there is a reasonable potential for success we then request clearance from the Department of State for an interview with the individual. As an additional safeguard the interview is conducted under a pretext, usually unrelated to our internal security responsibilities, in order to reduce substantially the possibility of any repercussions arising from the interview. Further contact, if any, depends upon our assessment of the attitude and reliability of the individual and the degree of cooperation volunteered.

As a result of this program, which has proceeded on a most careful and discreet basis, we have develo

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See note page 3

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Page 7 16

The Attorney General

attempting to develop sources with regard to a number of countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia as well as the countries of Cuba, Venezuela and Brazil.

The increasing political instability in the countries of Central and South America has been a serious cause for concern in view of the inroads made by communism, the efforts of the Castro regime in Cuba to export its revolutionary concepts and the increased efforts of the Sino-Soviet bloc to extend its influence in that area. In recognition of this situation we sought clearance from the Department of State for the designation of fifteen countries in that area as target countries under this program.

We consulted Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Mr. Francis D. Meloy, his Special Assistant. We were advised by Mr. Johnson in September, 1961, that careful consideration had been given the matter. We advised, however, that clearance would not be granted for the proposed expansion of this program although consideration would be given to any request we might make with regard to any specific country or individual. Mr. Johnson indicated it was felt that the diplomatic establishments in the United States of these countries were strictly on the outside with regard to pertinent developments in the home countries. He felt no real intelligence could be gained and the risk of developing sources outweighed any possible gain.

Our past experience has shown this program can produce intelligence data of value as well as investigative data of assistance in handling our internal security responsibilities. The development of informants in diplomatic establishments is a delicate and tedious process which requires careful planning. The most propitious time to implement such a program is prior to the point that the diplomatic establishment of a particular country is staffed solely by individuals who have no sympathy with the position or views of the United States.

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The Attorney General

In view of the decision of the Department of State we are unable to implement this program further with regard to the countries of Central and South America and in view of your interest in developments in that area it was felt you would like to know about the situation.

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

Note:

Classified "Secret" since unauthorized disclosure of our objectives in this program could result in severe damage to our foreign relations.

This letter has been written pursuant to memo, 10-6-61, Donahoe to Sullivan re Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries. The word "Friendly" has been omitted from the caption of this letter since it does not accurately apply to all of the countries involved in this program.

Cover memo prepared Donahoe to Sullivan re "INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES" dated 10-12-61 prepared by SBD:dmd.

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

October 13, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

10/16/61 delivered by hand

UCT 13 3 25 PM '61

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Special Agent O. H. Bartlett has recently discussed with you and Mr. Francis E. Meloy our proposal to expand and improve our capacity to produce data of intelligence and investigative value regarding countries in Central and South America.

An integral part of our intelligence and internal security coverage is the developing of individual sources within the diplomatic establishments in the United States of foreign countries. We endeavor to direct our efforts in those areas where such coverage is likely to be most beneficial. For this reason we concentrate on those countries faced with increased communist subversion, countries tending toward alignment with the Soviet-Sino bloc or countries involved in actual or potential revolutionary situations with international ramifications.

We are fully cognizant of the delicacy of such a program and have set up what we feel are sensible safeguards. In order to assure coordination with foreign policy objectives we request clearance from the Department of State before designating a particular country as a target. We then conduct most discreet investigations of carefully selected individuals, preferably citizens of the United States, who are connected with the diplomatic establishments of the particular country. When we feel there is a reasonable potential for success we then request clearance from the Department of State for an interview with the individual. As an additional safeguard the

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See note page 3

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Page 719

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson

interview is conducted under a pretext, usually unrelated to our internal security responsibilities, in order to reduce substantially the possibility of any repercussions arising from the interview. Further contact, if any, depends upon our assessment of the attitude and reliability of the individual and the degree of cooperation volunteered.

As a result of this program, which has proceeded on a most careful and discreet basis, we have developed or are attempting to develop sources with regard to a number of countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia as well as the countries of Cuba, Venezuela and Brazil.

The increasing political instability in the countries of Central and South America has been a serious cause for concern in view of the inroads made by communism, the efforts of the Castro regime in Cuba to export its revolutionary concepts and the increased efforts of the Sino-Soviet bloc to extend its influence in that area. This situation prompted us to initiate contact with the Department of State and to request clearance for the designation of fifteen countries in that area as target countries under this program.

Following his conversation with you and with Mr. Meloy on September 12, 1961, Mr. Bartlett informed me that after careful consideration you had advised clearance would not be granted for the proposed expansion although consideration would be given to any request we might make with regard to any specific country or individual. I understand that you feel the diplomatic establishments in the United States of these countries are strictly on the outside with regard to pertinent developments in the home countries and no real intelligence could be gained. It was the opinion of the Department of State that the risk of developing sources outweighed any possible gain.

Our past experience has shown this program can produce intelligence data of value as well as investigative data of assistance in handling our internal security responsibilities. The development of informants in diplomatic establishments is a delicate and tedious process which requires careful planning. The most propitious time to implement such a program is prior

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Page 720

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson

to the point that the diplomatic establishment of a particular country is staffed solely by individuals who have no sympathy with the position or views of the United States.

In view of the decision of the Department of State we are unable to implement this program further with regard to the countries of Central and South America. It was felt you would be interested in a review of this program and our views as to the merits of it.

Sincerely yours,

Note:

Classified "Secret" since unauthorized disclosure of our objectives in this program could result in severe damage to our foreign relations.

Cover memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan prepared on 10-12-61 re Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries by SB/Hqs.

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Page 221

Mr. Leavitt
Mr. Donahoe

SAC, NFO 12/6/61

Director, FBI (105-97459-212)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - ECUADOR

On 11/29/61 clearance was obtained from the Department of State for the Bureau to discreetly institute investigation designed to develop sources at the Ecuadorian establishments. Accordingly, recipient offices should institute a survey for the purpose of identifying persons employed at the Embassy of Ecuador, Washington, D. C., the Ecuadorian Mission to the United Nations, New York City, and the Consulate of Ecuador, New York City, particularly United States citizens, who might possess potential as sources or informants. Submit your requests for investigation in this regard in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau clearance to institute investigation in each individual case.

Submit the results of your initial survey under instant caption 30 days after receipt of this communication and thereafter on a 90-day basis setting forth progress being made to develop confidential sources and informants until such time as adequate coverage is assured.

Extra copies are being furnished NFO and New York for their files on the above-mentioned Ecuadorian diplomatic establishments.

4 - New York

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1 - 62-57242 (Embassy of Ecuador, Washington, D. C.)
1 - 105-New (Ecuadorian Mission to the United Nations, New York City)
1 - 105-New (Consulate of Ecuador, New York City)

THI:bjs
(14)

NOTE: On 11/28/61 Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Office of Security, Department of State, advised SA Orrin H. Bartlett that State Department approval was being granted the Bureau to develop sources and informants at the Embassy of Ecuador, Washington, D. C., and other Ecuadorian establishments if it should become necessary.

65-63113-

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 9, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Attorney General has forwarded the attached letter from Secretary Rusk dated April 2, 1962. This letter is in response to one from the Attorney General dated March 20 and concerns the Attorney General's view as to the desirability of the FBI expanding its existing program of developing sources in diplomatic establishments of foreign countries. A letter by the Attorney General was sent after he was informed the State Department had declined to give clearance to our expanding this program to include coverage of additional Latin American countries.

Secretary Rusk in his letter agrees that all necessary steps should be taken to enhance the security of the United States and, therefore, has no objection to the program of preliminary discreet investigations. The Secretary does say that he is not convinced that a comprehensive program of penetration through foreign embassy personnel will yield intelligence of sufficient importance to be worthy of the high political risks. He adds, however, thatthis is something that can be looked into further after the preliminary investigations have been conducted.

The Attorney General mentioned orally that he was sending the letter and that, of course, we couldn't expect the State Department to totally reverse itself. The Attorney General suggested that we proceed with the preliminary investigations and thereafter if we encounter any further difficulties with the State Department, he would like to be informed.

ENCLOSURE / ENCLOSURE

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ACTION

The Domestic Intelligence Division will proceed to implement this expanded program on a highly selective basis. This is the type of investigation which of necessity will be handled on a most discreet basis.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan

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April 2, 1962

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have received your letter of March 20 concerning the desire of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to develop intelligence sources in the diplomatic establishments in the United States of an additional 15 Latin American countries, and I have had an opportunity to review the correspondence on this subject between the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Under Secretary Ball.

I share your belief that all necessary steps should be taken to enhance the security of the United States and I believe that it should be possible for the Department of State and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to cooperate in the achievement of the objectives to which we are both committed. The Department of State therefore has no objection to the program which you propose in which preliminary investigations will be conducted by the FBI in this program in a discreet manner under which it would not be possible for these efforts to be traced to the United States Government or its representatives. Before open interviews are undertaken with individuals with a view to penetrating specific diplomatic establishments, however, the Department of State would like to discuss with the FBI these efforts at penetration on a case-by-case basis.

Under Secretary Ball's letter of January 18, 1962 gives a good summary of our reservations about an across-the-board effort with Latin American embassies. My chief concern is related to penetration through foreign nationals. It seems to me highly certain that a proportion

The Honorable
Robert F. Kennedy,
Attorney General.

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ENCLOSURE

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Page 724

of these would report such approaches to their own governments and create tensions between us and friendly Foreign Ministers and Presidents. Some would, of course, do their best to appear co-operative, with the full knowledge of their own governments. Having in mind other means of high reliability, I am not convinced that a comprehensive program of penetration through foreign embassy personnel will yield intelligence of sufficient importance to be worth the high political risks. However, that is something we can look into after your preliminary investigations have proceeded further.

I am asking my colleagues to follow closely the possibilities of fully exploiting the Special Security Committee recently established by the OAS as a result of a Punta del Este resolution. I personally hope that we can move without delay to a discreet but effective inter-national cooperation against subversion and espionage, especially in the Caribbean area.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

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Page 725

1 - Mohr
1 - Wannall
1 - Leavitt

SAC, KFO

4/10/62

Director, FBI (105-92459-207)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CHILE
INTERNAL SECURITY - CHILE

A recent State Department report assessing the Communist Party of Chile (PCC) observes the basic objective of the PCC is to weaken Chile's ties with the U. S. and swing it toward the Soviet Union and other bloc countries. The same report notes the efforts of the Soviet Union and Communist China to increase trade with Chile but concludes that negotiations in this field are primarily a cover for political and intelligence operations and a means for carrying out functions of a diplomatic mission. The possibility exists that Chile could take a favorable position with regard to the Soviet Union and bloc countries.

The Bureau in order to be in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning Chile on April 4, 1962, obtained State Department clearance to discreetly institute investigation designed to develop sources at the Chilean establishments.

Accordingly, the recipients should institute a survey for the purpose of identifying persons employed at the Embassy of Chile, Washington, D. C., the Chilean Mission to the United Nations and the Consulate of Chile, both in New York City, particularly United States citizens, who might possess potential as sources or informants. Submit your recommendations for investigation in this regard in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau clearance to institute investigation in each individual case.

Submit the results of your initial survey under instant caption to reach the Bureau by May 10, 1962, and thereafter on a 90-day basis setting forth progress being made to develop confidential sources and informants until such time as adequate coverage is secured.

2 - New York

RECORDED
APR 10 1962

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Foreign Nations)
1 - 62-64318 (Embassy of Chile, Washington, D. C.)
1 - 105-new (Chilean Mission to the United Nations, New York City)
1 - 105-new (Consulate of Chile, New York City)

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SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

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Letter to SAC, WFO
RE: NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CHILE
105-97459-207

NOTE:

On 4/4/62, Mr. Francis E. Meloy, State Department, advised SA Orrin H. Bartlett that State Department approval was being granted for the above-described investigation.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 23, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. J.D. Donohue
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

BACKGROUND

The Attorney General on Saturday, 1-20-62, advised Assistant Director Evans he would like to receive this week the Director's views as to what additional technical coverage should be instituted on diplomatic establishments in Washington, D. C.

Regarding the above, the Attorney General had previously indicated on 1-11-62 he was thinking in terms of extending coverage on the smaller countries rather than the "Iron Curtain" countries. He felt coverage of the Iron Curtain countries was essential but their representatives were more alert to such coverage and he felt representatives of the smaller countries might talk more freely. He indicated he did not want coverage of our true friends, like the British. He hinted at possible coverage of the Indonesians. On 1-20-62 when Evans spoke with him he indicated he felt additional coverage of the African countries might be worthwhile.

PRESENT COVERAGE

In analysing proposals for increased coverage we have taken a look at what we already have. We have technical coverage in Washington and/or New York on eight countries of the type being considered, as follows: Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Israel, Saudi Arabia (in Boston), United Arab Republic and West Germany. The Saudi Arabian coverage, on King Saud, will be discontinued this week since King Saud is leaving Boston en route to Florida and then is going home. State Department has advised it does not desire he be covered in Florida.

PROPOSED COVERAGE

Virtually every country is a logical target regarding which technical surveillance coverage might produce valuable intelligence data. We have in the past utilized this technique to cover various

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65-63113
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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countries involved in political or military situations of particular interest to U.S. intelligence community and/or to the FBI. The technique must necessarily be considered an exploratory step since in some instances in the past our experience has shown the results are negligible and do not justify continuance while in other instance the coverage may be worthwhile for a long time.

We feel there are a number of countries regarding which coverage should be attempted to assess the potential value. While the Attorney General spoke in terms of "embassies" we feel simultaneous coverage is desirable, if possible, of the United Nations Delegations also in order to determine from which spot the best intelligence emanates.

With regard to African countries we suggest coverage at this time of four additional countries: (1) Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville); (2) Guinea; (3) Mali and (4) Morocco. The Congo is a key trouble spot in Africa. Guinea and Mali lean toward the Soviet bloc and are targets of Soviet-bloc subversion. There have been increasing Soviet inroads in Morocco and Moroccan territorial claims may pose serious problems in 1962.

With regard to Latin-American countries we propose coverage of five additional countries: (1) Brazil; (2) Argentina; (3) Mexico; (4) Venezuela and (5) Panama. It is felt Brazil, Argentina and Mexico represent excellent potential for acquisition of intelligence in view of their influential positions. Brazil itself is politically unstable. Venezuela and Panama are traditional trouble spots in Latin America.

With regard to Asian and Southeast Asian countries we propose coverage of six countries; (1) Indonesia; (2) Laos; (3) South Vietnam; (4) Thailand; (5) India and (6) Japan. Indonesia is a particular trouble spot at this time. Laos, South Vietnam and Thailand are all feeling the increased pressures of the Sino-Soviet bloc. India in the past has been the acknowledged leader of the neutralist nations. Japan, while oriented toward the West, has been beset by the problems of internal communism.

Regarding Western Europe we propose coverage of Portugal, a country beset by the problems posed by Angola, its colony in Africa,

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and the loss of Goa in Portuguese India. Its relations with the United States are strained at this time and anti-United States demonstrations have been permitted.

OBSERVATIONS

It cannot be said with any assurance that all of this coverage will be productive of valuable intelligence data. The diplomatic representatives in the U.S. of some countries are much more active and knowledgeable than those of others. With regard to some countries we may run into definite translation problems.

If the coverage were installed at the embassy and United Nations Delegation of each of the 16 countries mentioned above simultaneously, this would increase our number of technical surveillances by 32. We presently have 84 technical surveillances and one additional one is being installed. Of these 85, 81 are in Bureau cases and four are exclusively maintained at the request of the National Security Agency (NSA). We are also installing coverage of teletype facilities of seven additional establishments at NSA request, which will increase our count from 85 to 92. The addition of technical surveillances in instant matter will probably raise the total to 100 or more, of which 11 will be at NSA request. We have proposed that in the future we not include in our over-all count those technical surveillances which are maintained at the request of NSA.

The best way to test the potential in instant matter is to install coverage on six or eight establishments, see what we get, replace the unproductive coverage with new coverage of new establishments, and, in general, continually probe the potential of this coverage by changing our targets selectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General specifying the additional countries coverage of which we feel might be productive. We are advising the Attorney General that if he approves we will explore the feasibility of coverage of the embassy as well as the United Nations Delegation of each country. Thereafter, if the coverage is feasible, we will clear each proposed installation with State and with the Attorney General, as we have in the past.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE
OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
65-63113

2. It is recommended that we go ahead and authorize the New York and Washington Field Offices to conduct secure surveys as to feasibility of coverage of the establishments mentioned. This will enable us to move more rapidly if the Attorney General approves the proposed targets. If approved, New York and Washington Field will be so instructed.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 24, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

We are in receipt of a letter dated 1-18-62 from Under Secretary of State George W. Ball detailing the thinking of the State Department which prompted its prior withholding of clearance for us to endeavor to develop intelligence sources in the diplomatic establishments in the United States of fifteen Central and South American countries. This letter is in reply to our letter of 10-13-61 to Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs which set forth our views.

Attached for ready reference are my memoranda to you dated 10-6-61 and 10-12-61 which trace the background of this correspondence.

The letter from Mr. Ball contains nothing particularly new and is primarily a reiteration of previously expressed views of the State Department. It is a polite, reasonable expression of a difference of opinion with views which we hold. Since it deals with a most sensitive operation it is difficult to take strong issue with it even when disagreeing with some of the views expressed. It clearly indicates State wants to work with us on this program but wants to do so on a selective, case-by-case basis.

As a matter of fact we have in the past cleared with State Department before designating each individual country as a target for source development at which time we have specified why we felt the political situation warranted this action.

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However, we felt and still feel that the increasing political instability in the countries of Central and South America warranted a broadened and simultaneous effort to explore whether we could develop sources in their diplomatic establishments here. We were and are concerned about the inroads of communism, the influence of "Castroism" and the increased efforts of the Sino-Soviet bloc to extend its influence in the area.

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The insistence of the State Department on a country-by-country approach with presentation of reasonable evidence to show

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that data of value might be obtained which would outweigh the risks is essentially a short term view. Source development is definitely a long term proposition and the most advantageous time to initiate such an effort is before the country becomes a real trouble spot. In fact good sources in ostensibly "friendly" country establishments could possibly produce data pointing to impending trouble. We felt the situation in Latin America warranted the long term view. Getting down to "brass tacks" all the requested clearance would have meant is that State would have agreed to our conducting discreet inquiries regarding potential sources. Existing procedures provide (and we did not propose a change) that we not make a personal approach to a potential source without specific clearance from State. This gives State a firm opportunity to take the "cautious view" it desires to take.

The development of sources in diplomatic establishments is admittedly a delicate operation but can produce data of definite value. This is illustrated by several examples during the past year. Sources of this type have provided the first authentic confirmation of the assassination of the Dominican dictator, Generalissimo Trujillo; identified the Panamanian Ambassador to the Organization of American States as on the payroll of the Dominicans; provided data as to what the President of Pakistan would probably discuss with President Kennedy; furnished a code book utilized by Cuban diplomatic establishments in Cuba; and have provided voluminous valuable intelligence data in connection with our inquiries into Dominican lobbying activities in the U.S.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is felt we have made our views known in detail and on the record and it is not believed we should pursue the difference in views with State. This latter view is prompted by the fact that if we take strong issue and sway State to our point of view we will simply have State looking over our shoulder without any real backing on a sensitive operation. Ball's letter does not require a reply.

We advised the Attorney General by letter of 10-13-61 of the proposal and of the problem and it is believed we should apprise him of Ball's letter.

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN
COUNTRIES
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached is a letter to the Attorney General forwarding him a copy of Ball's letter and copies of prior correspondence for ready reference. We are advising the Attorney General that in view of our vital interest in the Latin-American situation we will endeavor to develop as effective coverage as possible within the framework of the limitations imposed by the State Department.

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The Attorney General

January 25, 1962

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

On October 13, 1961, I advised you of our discussions with the Department of State relative to expanding our existing program of developing sources within the diplomatic establishments of selected foreign countries so as to include fifteen additional countries in Central and South America. I advised you the Department of State would not grant clearance for the proposed expansion but indicated it would consider individual requests. Our views as to the merits of the program were outlined at that time.

On the above date we directed a letter to Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, expressing our views regarding the situation. Under Secretary of State George W. Ball has replied in a letter dated January 15, 1962, explaining and reiterating the views of the Department of State and indicating the Department of State desires to be helpful and cooperative.

For ready reference I am attaching one copy each of the communications mentioned.

The development of sources in diplomatic establishments is admittedly a delicate operation but can produce data of definite value. This is illustrated by several examples during the past year. Sources of this type have provided the first authentic confirmation of the assassination of the Dominican dictator, Generalissimo Trujillo; identified the Panamanian Ambassador to Organization of American States as on the payroll of the Dominicans; provided data as to what the President of Pakistan would probably discuss with President Kennedy; furnished a code book utilized by Cuban diplomatic establishments in Cuba; and have provided voluminous valuable intelligence data in connection with our inquiries into Dominican lobbying activities in the United States.

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The Attorney General

In view of our vital interest in the Latin-American situation we will endeavor to develop as effective coverage as is possible within the framework of the limitations imposed by the Department of State.

Enclosures - 3

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 3)

Note: Cover memorandum from Donahoe to Sullivan prepared by SBD:dmd on 1-24-62 same subject.

The word "Friendly" has been dropped from former title of this program "Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries" since not all of our target countries can be construed as friendly and the present title is more accurate.

Classified "Secret" in view of reference to highly sensitive operation and in view of attachments.

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SECRET

The Attorney General — JUNE — January 26, 1962

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. J. D. Donohue
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

Assistant Director C. A. Evans has advised me of your interest in increased technical surveillance coverage of diplomatic establishments of foreign countries in the United States, particularly of those countries outside the "Iron Curtain," and of your request on January 20, 1962, for my views as to what additional coverage should be instituted.

For several years we have been utilizing technical surveillance coverage of diplomatic establishments or representatives of countries outside the Soviet bloc. The technique has been utilized largely with respect to countries which were existing or potential trouble spots and has been aimed at producing intelligence data of interest not only to the FBI but also to other agencies in the intelligence community. At the present time we have such coverage in Washington, D. C., and/or New York City on the countries of Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Israel, United Arab Republic and West Germany. Our past coverage has been probing and in recent years has involved coverage of eleven other countries.

MAILED 4 JAN 29 1962 COMM-FBI

While virtually every country is a logical intelligence target it is felt there are definite areas in which we might extend our technical surveillance coverage at this time to explore whether valuable intelligence data could be produced. It is believed that coverage of the diplomatic establishments of the particular countries in Washington, D. C., and at the United Nations will enable us to explore more accurately the potential of the coverage.

With regard to African countries we suggest coverage at this time of four additional countries: (1) Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville); (2) Guinea; (3) Mali and (4) Morocco. The Congo is a key trouble spot in Africa. Guinea and Mali lean toward the Soviet bloc and are targets of

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram

65-63113-267

NOTE: Cover memorandum prepared from Donahoe to Sullivan re same subject dated 1/23/62. SBD:dmd

SBD:dmd:mvr
(10)

(Note continued page 2)

SECRET

NW 88613 DocId:32199554 Page 737

The Attorney General

Soviet-bloc subversion. There have been increasing Soviet inroads in Morocco and Moroccan territorial claims may pose serious problems in 1962.

With regard to Latin-American countries we propose coverage of five additional countries: (1) Brazil; (2) Argentina; (3) Mexico; (4) Venezuela and (5) Panama. It is felt Brazil, Argentina and Mexico represent excellent potential for acquisition of intelligence in view of their influential positions. Brazil itself is politically unstable. Venezuela and Panama are traditional trouble spots in Latin America.

With regard to Asian and Southeast Asian countries we propose coverage of six countries: (1) Indonesia; (2) Laos; (3) South Vietnam; (4) Thailand; (5) India and (6) Japan. Indonesia is a particular trouble spot at this time. Laos, South Vietnam and Thailand are all feeling the increased pressures of the Sino-Soviet bloc. India in the past has been the acknowledged leader of the neutralist nations. Japan, while oriented toward the West, has been beset by the problems of internal communism.

Regarding Western Europe we propose coverage of Portugal, a country beset by the problems posed by Angola, its colony in Africa, and the loss of Goa in Portuguese India. Its relations with the United States are strained at this time and anti-United States demonstrations have been permitted.

We propose to test the potential of this coverage by installing it on six or eight establishments, seeing what we get, replacing the unproductive installations with new coverage of new establishments, and, in general, continually probing the potential by changing our targets selectively.

If you approve, we will explore the feasibility of the coverage outlined and thereafter request clearance from the Department of State as well as your authorization for each proposed installation.

NOTE: Classified "Secret" in view of detailed discussion of proposed tehcnical coverage.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

DATE: January 31, 1962

FROM : Andrew F. Oehmann
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Please refer to your memorandum of January 26, 1962, captioned as above.

The Attorney General has approved your proposal to test the potential of the increased technical surveillance referred to in your memorandum as set forth in the last two paragraphs thereof.

REC-72 62-116113-270

17 FEB 7 1962

SECRET

EX-109

FEB 6 1962

JAN 31 1962

NW 88613 DocId:32198554
Page 739

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

DATE: February 4, 1963

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

JUNE

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Donohue
1 - G.C. Moore

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

With the approval of Attorney General (1/31/62) we instituted program to expand our use of technical surveillances on diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc. Following is an analysis of this program and its current status:

We advised Attorney General 1/26/62 that on a selective and probing basis we would explore coverage of following countries under this program by instituting coverage on six or eight establishments at a time:

Argentina
Brazil
Republic of the Congo
Guinea
India
Indonesia
Japan
Laos
Mali
Mexico
Morocco
Panama
Portugal
Thailand
Venezuela
South Vietnam

After necessary survey and State Department clearance in each instance, we initiated initial coverage during early March, 1962, and to date coverage on the following establishments has been instituted:

Embassy of Argentina
Embassy of Brazil
Brazilian Delegation to United Nations (UN)
Congolese Delegation to UN
Embassy of Guinea
Guinea Delegation to UN
Embassy of India
Indian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Indonesia
Indonesian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Japan
Embassy of Mali
Embassy of Mexico
Mexican Delegation to UN
Embassy of Portugal
Portuguese Delegation to UN

REC-58
65-63113-320
17 FEB 11 1963

65-63113
GCM:ams
(7)

FEB 18 1963

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 740

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
65-63113

Of the above-listed establishments, we still have as of this date current coverage on:

Embassy of Argentina
Embassy of Brazil
Brazilian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Japan
Embassy of Mexico

Coverage on other establishments on which we have had installations has been discontinued because of unproductivity. With respect to current coverage, the Brazilian and Argentinean establishments during the Cuban crisis and subsequent thereto have produced valuable data which has been furnished to Attorney General as well as to interested agencies. This intelligence information for the most part during the Cuban crisis pertained to reactions and actions of those Latin-American countries in connection with the Cuban situation. Coverage on the Embassy of Japan has not produced information of any significance to date. This particular surveillance on the Embassy of Japan is being analyzed separately within two weeks and determination will be made at that time as to whether it should be continued. Although information on above Mexican establishment has not produced much worthwhile data to date, Mexico's position in Latin-American affairs is such as to warrant our continuance of this coverage for the time being. In this regard, Washington Field Office within past week has been able to monitor additional lines at the Mexican Chancery which were not previously monitored because of other commitments. It is felt this additional coverage will be productive.

In addition to the above existing coverage, we are in the process of making a survey as to feasibility of placing coverage on the Venezuelan Embassy. It is noted that President Betancourt of Venezuela is making a visit to this country on 2/18/63 and technical coverage on the Venezuelan establishment may be able to provide pertinent data during this visit.

ACTION:

This program will be followed closely and will be reanalyzed in 90 days.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/21/63

FROM : W. R. Wannall

JUNE

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - J.D. Donohue
1 - G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

On 1/31/62, with approval of Attorney General, we instituted program to expand our use of technical surveillances on diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet Bloc. In connection therewith we advised the Attorney General on 1/26/62 that on a selective and probing basis of six to eight establishments at a time we would explore coverage of 16 countries (selection being based on potential for intelligence acquisition and consideration of trouble-spot status).

To date we have at one time or another afforded coverage to all countries on this list except Laos, Morocco, Panama, Thailand and South Vietnam. At present time we have technical coverage on Brazilian Embassy, Brazilian United Nations Delegation, Argentinian Embassy, Mexican Embassy, Venezuelan Embassy, and are in the process of making installation at Venezuelan Delegation to United Nations.

ST-109 REC-27 65-63113-325

In addition to technical coverage of countries mentioned in above list, we have during past year found it necessary to institute technical coverage on other countries not included in the list but outside of Soviet Bloc which suddenly developed as trouble spots or which for one reason or another developed a potential for intelligence acquisition which had to be explored immediately. For example, during Cuban crisis we instituted coverage on establishments of Chile, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Bolivia. During investigation of sugar lobbying activities, coverage was instituted on Haiti and Nicaragua. More recently because of tense conditions in Middle East brought about by Iraqi coup, we are instituting coverage of Embassy of Iraq. Likewise, because of changing conditions in Guatemala we have during past month instituted coverage on Embassy of Guatemala and the ~~Ambassador's~~ residence.

13 MAR 5 1963

OBSERVATIONS:

In view thereof of changing world conditions, we should allow ourselves more flexibility in connection with our program of expanded technical coverage of non-Soviet-bloc countries and not restrict such coverage solely to countries upon a list prepared a year ago. Although

65-63113
Enclosure - Sent 3/25/63
GCM:slj
(7)

6 MAR 15 1963

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 742

the countries listed originally still are considered key countries under this program and all should be eventually covered for a trial period to test their potential, it would be more logical from time to time to cover other non-Soviet-Bloc countries not on the list which have developed into either trouble-spot areas or otherwise represent good potential for technical coverage. This would allow us to make the maximum use of our technical facilities.

ACTION:

If you approve, Attorney General will be advised as to the status of this over-all program and that in the future we will include additional countries requiring coverage because of changing world conditions.

O.K.

NW 88613 DocId:32199564
Page 743

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 30, 1963

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

JUNE

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Donohue
1 - G. Moore

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

With approval of Attorney General (1/31/62), we instituted program to expand use of technical surveillances on diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc. Following is an analysis of this program and its current status:

We advised Attorney General 1/26/62 that on selective and probing basis we would explore coverage of following countries under this program by instituting coverage on six or eight establishments at a time:

Argentina
Brazil
Republic of Congo
Guinea
India
Indonesia
Japan
Laos
Mali
Mexico
Morocco
Panama
Portugal
Thailand
Venezuela
South Vietnam

After necessary surveys and State clearance in each instance, initial coverage was initiated early March, 1962, and to date coverage on following establishments has been instituted:

Embassy of Argentina
Embassy of Brazil
Brazilian Delegation to United Nations (UN)
Congolese Delegation to UN
Embassy of Guinea
Guinea Delegation to UN
Embassy of India
Indian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Indonesia
Indonesian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Japan
Embassy of Mali
Embassy of Mexico
Mexican Delegation to UN
Embassy of Panama
Embassy of Portugal
Portuguese Delegation to UN
Embassy of Venezuela
Venezuelan Delegation to UN

Of the above-listed establishments, as of this date we have productive coverage on following (others discontinued as unproductive):

Embassy of Argentina
Embassy of Brazil
Embassy of Mexico
Embassy of Panama
Embassy of Venezuela

REC-52 339

65-63113
6 MAY 20 1963
(7)

EX-114

17 MAY 3 1963

5.4 6

NW 88611 DocId:32199554
Page 744

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
65-63113

Out of the original sixteen countries on list furnished Attorney General 1/26/62, we have not instituted coverage on Laos, Morocco, Thailand and South Vietnam. We will endeavor to explore productive potential of these four countries as soon as such is feasible consistent with Bureau's over-all technical demands.

In addition to above, by letter to Attorney General 2/25/63 we advised we were expanding above coverage to include such additional non-Soviet-bloc countries, not on original list of sixteen but which have developed into either trouble-spot areas or otherwise represent good potential for technical coverage. Since 2/25/63 we have covered following establishments under this expanded category:

Embassy of Guatemala
Residence of Guatemalan Ambassador
Embassy of Nicaragua

This coverage on these three establishments to date has furnished worthwhile intelligence data and is still being maintained. We are in the process of instituting coverage on Embassies, UN Delegations and residences of Ambassadors of Syrian Arab Republic and United Arab Republic, such coverage being instituted at State's request in view of critical situation developing in Middle East.

When above is installed, we will be covering currently sixteen different establishments under this expanded coverage of non-Soviet-bloc countries.

ACTION:

This program will be followed closely and will be reanalyzed in 90 days.

NW 88613 DocId:32189564
Page 745

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 16, 1963

1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. D.F.X. Callahan
1 - Mr. Mossburg

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

This program was inaugurated in 1954 and was expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from the U.S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at Seat of Government at nominal expenses. Under second phase we are presently operating 25 technical surveillances covering establishments of 14 non-Soviet-bloc countries at total estimated monthly cost of [redacted]. These countries are Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, [redacted] and Venezuela. For details of technical surveillance coverage see Attachment

Under third phase of program we currently have 35 actual and 31 potential live sources at establishments of 44 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by State Department as "target" countries. For details see Attachment B. Costs of this phase arise chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including Cove Word Program, Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering U.S.

Encs.
RDC:dmd (8)
65-63113
1 - Mr. Mullins

6 MAY 1963

ENCLOSURE

REC 8
ST-101

22 MAY 24 1963

SEND-MAIL

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 746

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

MAGNITUDE

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and the current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and the State Department. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D.C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have developed during the past year. The program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillance are evaluated each 90 days. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance. A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in May, 1964.

- 2 -

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 747

Attachment A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the present time with the approval in each instance of the State Department.

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Argentina		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.		$3,027
Brazil		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.		3,307
Cuba		
Cuban Mission to UN, NYC		677
Cuban Ambassador to UN		247
Dominican Republic		
Embassy, Washington, D. C.		1,009
France		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.		3,313
Guatemala		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.		1,296
Ambassador's Residence Washington, D.C.		518
Haiti		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.		1,000 *
Ambassador, Washington, D.C.		1,000
Delegation to UN, NYC		1,000
Consulate, NYC		500

* These costs are tentative estimates based on similar surveillances. These 4 technical surveillances have all been installed since 5-1-63

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ENCLOSURE

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Page 748

Iraq	
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	2,329
Israel	
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	2,082
Consulate, NYC	1,200
Mexico	
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	605
Nicaragua	
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	1,202
Panama	
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	666
Yugoslavia	
Yugoslav Mission to UN, NYC	1,573
Yugoslav Consulate, NYC	2,157
Yugoslav Consulate, Pittsburgh	416
Yugoslav Consulate, Chicago	292
Yugoslav Consulate, San Francisco	380
Yugoslav Embassy, Washington, D. C.	2,659
Venezuela	
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	1,102
TOTAL ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST	~~$33,557~~ $26,080

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Page 749

Attachment B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources at the official establishments of the below-listed countries. Actual sources developed and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Argentina	0	1
Bolivia	0	0
Brazil	2	1
Burma	1	1
Ceylon	1	0
Chile	0	0
China (Nationalist)	3	1
Colombia	0	0
Congo	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0
Cuba	1	0
Dominican Republic	1	0
Ecuador	0	0
El Salvador	0	0
Ghana	1	1
Guatemala	0	0
Guinea	0	0
Haiti	0	0
Honduras	0	1
India	0	0
Indonesia	2	2
Iran	1	6
Iraq	2	2
Israel	1	2
Jordan	0	0
Laos	2	0
Lebanon	1	0
Malaya	1	0
Mali	1	0
Morocco	0	3
Nicaragua	0	0
Pakistan	1	0
Panama	0	0

ENCLOSURE

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Page 750

Paraguay	0	1
Peru	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1	0
Sudan	2	2
Thailand	0	0
Tunisia	0	1
United Arab Republic	6	5
United Syrian Rep.	1	1
Uruguay	1	0
Venezuela	1	0
Yemen	1	0
TOTALS	35	31

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 751

Memorandum

TO: W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 18, 1964

FROM: W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

- JUNE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Mullins

Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This program was inaugurated in 1954 and was expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: 1) regular notification from the U.S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at Seat of Government at nominal expenses. Under second phase we are presently operating 46 technical surveillances covering establishments of 25 non-Soviet-bloc countries at total estimated monthly cost of $47,259.73. These countries are Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. For details of technical surveillance coverage see Attachment A.

Under third phase of program we currently have 42 actual and 58 potential live sources at establishments of 47 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by State Department as "target" countries. For details see Attachment B. Costs of this phase arise chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including Soviet Bloc Program, Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering U.S.

65-63113
Enclosures
RDC:ams
(7)

REC- 33

11 MAY 20 1964

6 MAY 22 1964

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 752

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
(ANNUAL EVALUATION)

MAGNITUDE

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and the current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and the State Department. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D.C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have developed during the past year. The program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated each 90 days. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance. A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in May, 1965.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 753

Attachment A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the present time with the approval in each instance of the State Department:

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Algeria		
Embassy, Washington, D. C.		$ 409.91
Argentina		
OAS, Washington, D.C.		409.83
Embassy, Washington, D.C. (Office of Naval Attache)		Not Available (New installati
Bolivia		
United Nations Delegation, NYC		339.00
Brazil		
Embassy, Washington, D.C.		3,483.58
UN Delegation, New York City		1,356.00
British Guiana		
Public Relations Office, NYC		169.50
Chile		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.		743.33
UN Delegation, New York City		508.50
China		
UN Delegation, New York City		678.00
Colombia		
UN Delegation, New York City		508.50
Cuba		
UN Delegation, New York City		684.00

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Page 754

Cyprus	
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	$ 393.67
UN Mission, New York City	339.00
Dominican Republic	
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	929.16
UN Delegation, New York City	169.50
Ecuador	
Embassy, Washin ton, D.C.	2,637.91
France	
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	2,018.75
Consulate, Washington, D.C.	1,269.00
Ambassador's Residence, WDC	538.33
Greece	
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	788.00
UN Delegation, New York City	678.00
Iraq	
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	1,288.50
UN Delegation, New York City	509.50
Israel	
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	3,242.83
Consulate, New York City	849.16
Japan	
UN Delegation, New York City	678.00
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	3,114.50
Mexico	
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	1,115.00
Nicaragua	
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	1,115.00

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Panama	
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	$1,024.58
Ambassador to OAS, Washington, DC	Not Available (New Installation
UN Delegation, New York City	339.00
Syria	
Chancery, Washin ton, D.C.	1,360.00
Turkey	
Embassy, Washin ton, D.C.	1,182.00
UN Delegation, New York City	1,017.00
United Arab Republic	
UN Delegation, New York City	1,525.50
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	1,133.33
Venezuela	
Chancery, W shington, D.C.	1,844.25
Yugoslavia	
Consulate General, San Francisco	393.00
Consulate General, New York City	1,528.50
UN Mission, New York City	1,186.50
Consulate General, Chicago, Ill.	451.42
Consulate General, Pittsburgh, Pa.	590.85
Aleksandar Zambelli, Washington, DC	367.67
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	2,352.17
TOTAL ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST	47,259.73

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Page 756

JUNE

Attachment B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources at the official establishments of the below-listed countries. Actual sources developed and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Argentina	0	2
Bolivia	0	0
Brazil	3	8
Burma	0	1
Ceylon	0	0
Chile	1	1
China	1	1
Colombia	0	5
Costa Rica	0	0
Cuba	1	0
Dominican Republic	4	3
Ecuador	0	0
El Salvador	0	0
Ghana	1	1
Guatemala	0	0
Guinea	0	2
Haiti	0	0
Honduras	0	2
India	0	0
Indonesia	3	0
Iran	3	7
Iraq	1	3
Israel	0	1
Jordan	0	2
Kenya	0	1
Laos	2	0
Lebanon	3	4
Malaya	1	0
Mali	0	1
Mexico	0	0
Morocco	0	2
Nicaragua	1	1
Pakistan	1	0
Panama	1	0
Paraguay	0	1
Peru	1	0
Republic of the Congo	0	1
Saudi Arabia	1	0

433

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Page 757

Country		Actual	Potential
Sudan		0	1
Syria		2	1
Thailand		1	0
Tunisia		0	0
United Arab Republic		5	4
Uruguay		1	0
Venezuela		3	1
Vietnam		0	1
Yemen		1	0
	TOTALS	42	58

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/1/63

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mossburg

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We are recommending that State clearance be obtained in order that we may institute programs to develop sources and informants in the diplomatic establishments of certain African countries in the U. S.

In May, 1962, the U. S. Intelligence Board (USIB) indicated a need for coverage of 30 African countries particularly for intelligence regarding reactions to U. S. political, military and economic policy toward Africa.

In a memorandum dated 6/22/62 we pointed out that with State approval we had instituted an intelligence collection program through the development of sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of seven African countries and had instituted technical surveillance coverage at three of these establishments. At that time we recommended State Department clearance be obtained to develop sources and informants within the diplomatic establishments of 19 additional African countries in which USIB had expressed an interest. The State Department subsequently asked us to hold off our plans for such coverage until the USIB study was completed.

In July, 1962, the Deputy Attorney General was advised by the State Department that State would undoubtedly feel it necessary to turn down our request. We were subsequently advised that the Deputy Attorney General had discussed this matter with the Attorney General and that he felt strongly that the State Department should grant approval. We deferred to the Department's judgment when the Deputy Attorney General indicated he intended to make the Attorney General's feelings known to the State Department. We did not receive the necessary clearance requested from the State Department.

65-63113

EHM:klw
(6)

5 9 DEC 13 1963

65-63113-404

8 DEC 10 1963

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 759

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

It is noted that our request of State involving 19 African countries was based on the needs of USIB. Since that time, we have had no further indication from USIB of its interests in the African area. However, based on current critical conditions presently existing in various African countries, it is believed that we should institute programs to develop sources in the diplomatic establishments in the U. S. of the following African countries: Somalia, Sudan, South Africa, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Tanganyika, Senegal and Nigeria.

ACTION:

It is recommended Liaison discuss this matter with State and obtain its approval for a program for us to develop sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of the above African countries with the understanding that State clearance will be obtained prior to our actually approaching any potential source or informant involved.

Ext DEM/wrlg
EPE

OK if DD/P has no objection

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Page 760

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
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Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-5-64

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES
NON SOVIET BLOC

Since Dominican Republic continues to be trouble-spot area primarily due to instability of Government and known efforts of extremists on the "Left" and "Right" to bring about a coup, State Department is being requested to grant clearance for us to initiate a program to develop sources and informants in Dominican diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

For a number of years we have had a program to develop live sources at official establishments of various key noncommunist countries which have been designated as "target" countries because of various factors, including evidence of Soviet or communist infiltration, importance in cold war and/or other international developments which make a particular country of special significance. In the past Dominican Republic, although meeting above criteria which would qualify it as a "target" country, has not been so designated as our coverage was considered quite adequate.

However, now that the Dominican Government is most unstable following the 9-25-63 overthrow of Juan Bosch, there has been a steady change in diplomatic personnel assigned to U. S. which makes it feasible for us to take additional steps to develop new sources in diplomatic establishments. In the past we have handled development of such potential sources in Dominican establishments by securing State Department clearance on an individual basis.

In order to streamline our procedures in this regard, it is felt we should now take necessary steps to make Dominican Republic a "target" country by securing appropriate State Department clearance for such source development.

2/7/64 FBWells State checking
2/20/64 Wells advised State approved.

ACTION:

REC-133 12 Liaison should obtain State clearance from appropriate State Department representative for FBI to conduct discreet investigations of potential security informants in Dominican diplomatic establishments in U.S. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted with any potential source without first obtaining State Department clearance.

65-63113-
FEB 26 1964

65-63113
1 - 105-97459-211 (Nationality Group Coverage - Dominican Republic)
GCM:lab
(7)

NW 88613 Docld:32199554 Page 761

1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl

SAC, New York

3-26-64

Director, FBI (105-87453-370)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE -
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
IS - VIETNAM
DUMD: 6-23-64

Effective immediately instant recipients are instructed to open new files bearing instant caption and submit letter to Bureau under this caption every 90 days setting forth progress made to develop confidential sources and informants at Vietnamese diplomatic establishments. Your initial letter should be forwarded to reach Bureau on or before 6-23-64. These 90-day letters should also indicate progress being made to develop sources and informants outside diplomatic establishments.

Be guided by instructions and observations set forth in Bulet to New York with copies for WFO dated 2-18-64, "Intelligence Coverage of Non-Soviet-Bloc Countries."

2 - WFO

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Noncommunist Countries)

VER:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

Bureau has program involving development of sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations when such would be in the best interest of U. S. Inasmuch as Vietnam is such a sensitive area, it was recommended Liaison obtain State clearance for Bureau to include Vietnam in this program. State approval was obtained 3-19-64.

Both New York and WFO are familiar with Bureau instructions and policy with regard to this type of coverage.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

65-63113-
NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 27 1964

72 APR 3 1964
150

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Evans
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Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan WCS

DATE: 2/5/64

FROM : W. R. Wannall WRW

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Believed State Department clearance should be obtained to add Republic of Vietnam to list of countries previously approved by State Department under captioned program.

Captioned program involves development by the FBI of confidential sources and informants in the diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations where (1) it appears that country is leaning toward the Soviet Bloc (2) where the situation in a particular country involves a serious political or military crisis (3) where there is a clear investigative need. At present time we are developing sources and informants in the diplomatic establishments of 44 friendly foreign nations with State Department approval.

At this time it is felt we should obtain State clearance to institute a program to develop sources and informants in South Vietnamese diplomatic establishments in the United States.

South Vietnam is an integral part of Asia where United States is deeply involved politically, economically and militarily to stem tide of Chinese Communists. South Vietnam within less than six months has had its president slain and been governed by two military juntas which gained control by coup d'etat. Any information which we can obtain regarding current political picture should prove of value.

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison should obtain State clearance from appropriate State Department representative for FBI to conduct discreet investigations of Potential Security Informants in Vietnamese diplomatic establishments in United States. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted with any potential source without first obtaining State Department clearance.

VER:slj
(6)

3/7/64
Discussed w/ Mr. Hallo State
3/19/64
Hallo advised State approves our program

MCT-1

REC-23

1 MAR 26 1964

NW 3-25-64 Ltr to NY
3-24-64 VER:pd
2-WFO

9 APR 2 1964

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Page 463

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 17, 1964

1 - Liaison (Bartlett)
1 - Wannall
1 - Mossburg

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES

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D. J. Brennan

We are recommending State Department clearance be obtained to institute a program to investigate potential sources employed at diplomatic establishments of Kenya in the U. S.

On 3-23-64 Mr. H. B. Wells, State Department, advised the Bureau the State Department was very suspicious of Burudi Nabwera, Ambassador from Kenya to the United Nations and Ambassador designate to the U. S. from Kenya. Mr. Wells pointed out Burudi is a henchman of Oginga Odinga, a prominent procommunist political leader in Kenya. Wells requested us to investigate Nabwera to determine his activities and contacts in the U. S. This investigation is presently being conducted.

The New York Office has requested State clearance be obtained to investigate Rene Baptiste, a chauffeur at the Kenya United Nations Mission, to determine his potential as a security informant. There are no U. S. nationals at this establishment and there is a need for source coverage there, particularly in view of the State Department's request that we investigate Nabwera. Bureau files contain no information that can be identified with Baptiste based on information available.

4-21-64 discussed with H B Wells, State
4-27-64 Wells approved Kenya as a target country.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Bureau Liaison contact the appropriate State Department representative to obtain clearance for us to institute discreet investigations of potential security informants at diplomatic establishments of Kenya in the U. S. who may be of assistance to us in our investigation of the Ambassador. State should be advised we will obtain clearance from that Department prior to actually contacting any potential source.

1 - 105-97459 Sub 325 (Nationality Group Coverage - Kenya)

EHM:jal
(8)

1 - 134-12633 (Rene Baptiste)

REC-11 65-63113-430

12 MAY 1 1964

72 MAY 8 1964

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 21, 1964

1 - Liaison (Bartlett)
1 - Wannall
1 - Meier

FROM : W. R. Wannall

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES

In view of recent Japanese developments, State Department is being requested for clearance for our initiation of program to develop live sources in Japanese official establishments.

For a number of years, we have had a program to develop live sources in official establishments of noncommunist countries, designated as "target" countries, because of presence of certain significant factors. Japan has not previously been designated as a "target" country.

State Department "Secret" Research Memorandum RFE-36, dated 6-17-64 on "Communist China's Policy for Establishing Diplomatic Relations," reports that Peiping's interest in expanding its network of diplomatic ties has significantly increased in past three years. Communist China now has diplomatic relations with 48 countries and, because of its recent successes and continued intensive efforts, it may soon overtake Nationalist China which has recognized 60 countries. According to the memorandum, this is liable to have immense effect on Chinese representation in international organizations, particularly the United Nations (UN). According to State Department, Japan is the number one target on Communist China's diplomatic horizon and an intensive step-by-step cultivation of Japan is under way. CIA's "Secret" Special Report, "The China Problem in Japanese Politics," dated 5-1-64, reports that in Japan supporters of the Japanese Government feel that development of Japan's informal relations will ripen into full-fledged diplomatic relations with Communist China.

The fact that trade between Japan and Communist China is on the increase certainly can be expected to encourage establishment of diplomatic relations between these countries in the not too far distant future. In 1963, this trade increased 60 per cent over 1962 and it is expected to take another big jump in 1964. Further, the Communist Party of Japan (CPJ) is urging close ties with China. This organization of approximately 105,000 members has taken the side of Communist China in its ideological war with the USSR.

65-63113

REC 55 65-63113 7/23 E. Bluett L. Bluett

18 JUL 31 1964

EX 100

1 - 105-97459-234 (Nationality Group Coverage - Japan)

ACM:jal
(7)

7/24/64 H. B. Wells, ENR, State, Will check & respond upon 5. (See pg. 2)

67 AUG 6 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-97459-234

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 765

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES
65-63113

According to articles in the 7/9 and 19/64 issues of "The New York Times," the Japanese Government is not as strong now as in preceding years. Prestige of its Premier, Hayato Ikeda, re-elected to a third term 7-10-64, has been damaged by inflationary trends that have sent consumer prices up 20 per cent in past three years. His new cabinet has been called "weak" and "lightweight" due to his attempts to achieve balance among feuding elements in his own Liberal Democratic Party.

Japan is also buffeted by pressures from the USSR with which it has rather extensive trade relations. On 5-14-64, the USSR's First Deputy Premier, Anastas Mikoyan, made a surprise "good will" visit to Japan. He and members of his group met with Premier Ikeda and other highly placed Japanese officials. Real purpose behind his visit is unknown. Some claim his aim was merely an expansion of trade. Others believe USSR felt the trip was necessary so as to reinforce Russia's position with Japan because of increased relations between Japan and China.

OBSERVATIONS:

Industrially, Japan is the leading power in Asia and it wields considerable influence on lesser Asiatic countries. Capitulation by Japan to pressures of Communist China could have significant effect on such countries, possibly hastening their own recognition of Communist China and also the ultimate admission of Communist China to UN. We should do what we can to make available to State Department and other interested agencies, any information which would enable them to take appropriate steps. It is, therefore, recommended we secure State clearance for the development of live sources in Japanese official establishments in the U. S. This matter will be handled by Washington Field and New York Offices whose agents are experienced in such matters and can be relied upon to conduct themselves discreetly so as not to imperil cordial relations presently existing between U. S. and Japan. As a further safeguard, only American citizens employed in these establishments will be considered for development as informants.

7/27/64 Mr H. Bartlett Wells, IN-R State advised no objection to investigations as outlined below Lynn-Jones

ACTION:

If you approve, Liaison Section will obtain State Department clearance for FBI to conduct discreet investigations of American citizens employed in Japanese official establishments to determine their potential as security informants. Liaison should advise State Department that no interviews of such persons will be conducted without first checking with State Department.

- 2 -

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 766

1 - Mr. Meier

SAC, New York (105-65930) 7/31/64

Director, FBI (105-97459-234)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE
IS - JAPAN
(Buded: 10/30/64)

ReNYlet 7/7/64, no copy WFO, requesting authority to initiate nationality group coverage of Japanese establishments.

Through liaison channels on 7/27/64, State Department clearance was secured for this program. Accordingly, WFO and New York should ascertain identities of employees of the Japanese Embassy and UN Mission who are citizens of U.S. Any such person considered to have potential should be made the subject of an individual file and Bureau consulted prior to institution of background investigation.

The foregoing is not intended to limit the development of sources to individuals employed in Japanese establishments. Should you find that other areas of Japanese activity, such as organizations of Japanese nationals, require coverage you should not hesitate to initiate the necessary action.

Under caption of this letter, New York and WFO should advise Bureau by 10/30/64 and thereafter at 90-day intervals as to over-all progress made in this matter.

2 - WFO

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Non-Communist Countries)

ACM:epj:rth
(7)

64 AUG 12 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

60 AUG 5 1964 DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-97459-234

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 7 of

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE
105-97459-234

NOTE:

By memorandum W. R. Wannall to W. C. Sullivan 7/21/64, captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Non-Communist Countries" it was recommended and approved that State Department clearance should be secured for the development of live sources in Japanese establishments. Clearance was secured from H. Bartlett Wells on 7/27/64 by SA W. J. McDonnell.

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Page 768

DIRECTOR, FBI 7/7/64

SAC, NEW YORK (105-65980) (P)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - JAPAN
IS - JAPAN

This is to advise that there are reportedly five thousand Japanese nationals in various capacities in the New York City area, in addition to the numerous officials and employees at the Japanese Consulate and the Japanese Mission to the United Nations. It is felt that the Bureau, at this time, might consider authorizing the institution of nationality group coverage concerning Japan to further implement our current coverage. It is felt that with recent overtures from the Soviet Union regarding trade and cultural exchanges with Japan and, more important, trade relations being further extended between Japan and Red China that for these reasons Japanese coverage should be extended.

In view of the above, it is requested that authority be granted to institute nationality group coverage concerning Japan.

2 - BUREAU RM
1 - NEW YORK (105-65980)

RVP:EMD
(3)

65-63113-
NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-65980-7

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 069

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 30, 1964

1 - Liaison (Bartlett)
1 - Wannall
1 - Mossburg

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES

We are recommending that State clearance be obtained through liaison for an FBI program to develop sources and informants at Algerian diplomatic establishments in the United States.

At the present time, the Algerian Government, headed by Premier Ahmed Ben Bella, is receiving military aid and assistance from the Soviet-bloc and Cuba. Algerian military personnel are also receiving military training in those countries. The Algerian Communist Party, which supported Ben Bella's party in its fight against the French for Algerian independence, is gaining in numbers and influence. It would appear that intelligence information relating to Algerian activities both in the United States and abroad is of definite interest to the U.S. Government in view of Algeria's rising influence in North African political and military matters.

State has previously granted clearance for FBI programs to develop sources and informants in the diplomatic establishments in the United States of several African countries for the purpose of developing needed intelligence information. State clearance for these programs is limited to our investigating logical persons who may be so developed. Prior to actually contacting such persons to determine their potential, State clearance is again obtained for each person being considered. In the past, State has indicated it feels that because of the risks involved, we should only consider for development as sources, American citizens employed at African diplomatic establishments. However, State has indicated that where there is an investigative need for such a source, State would consider granting clearance for development of other than American citizens.

10/2/64 HSHulls 1/8/65 Hoover State approved

ACTION:

It is recommended Bureau Liaison obtain State clearance for the FBI to institute a program to develop sources and informants in Algerian diplomatic establishments in the United States indicating we will, of course, obtain State clearance prior to interviewing any potential informant or source.

65-63113

1 - Nationality Group Coverage - Algeria

EHM:jal (7)

REC-55 65-63113-766

JAN 18 1965

EX-109

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/13/64

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Ruehl

FROM : W. R. Wannall

Tolson
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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Believed State Department clearance should be obtained to add Cambodia to list of countries previously approved by State Department under captioned program.

Captioned program involves development by FBI of confidential sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations where (1) it appears that country is leaning toward Sino-Soviet-Bloc (2) where situation in particular country involves serious political or military crisis (3) where it is clear investigation needed. At present time we are developing sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of 45 friendly foreign nations with State Department approval.

It is believed we should, at this time, obtain State clearance to institute program to develop sources and informants in Cambodian diplomatic establishments in U. S.

Cambodia is integral part of Southeast Asian critical area where U. S. is deeply involved politically, economically, and militarily to stem tide of Chinese Communists. During 1963 Cambodia signed friendship treaty with Communist China; broke diplomatic relations with South Vietnam; publicly requested all U. S. economic and military aid programs be terminated; and in 1964 commenced receiving arms and equipment from Communist China. Any information which we can obtain regarding current attitude of Cambodia toward United States should be of value.

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison obtain State Department clearance, from appropriate representative, for FBI to conduct discreet investigations of potential security informants in Cambodian diplomatic establishments in U. S. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted with potential sources without first obtaining State Department clearance.

VER:ssh
(6)

11/18/64 REC- 40 65-63113-461
A. T. Kellbom State advised that there are no Cambodian officials in DC & Embassy is occupied by Cambodian students only

4 DEC 8 1964

11/25 DEC 8 1964
NC & Com State approved Cambodia like Thailand and Laos

56 DEC 10 1964

65-63113

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Page 771

SECRET This document consists of 1 pages.
Number 1 copies, Series A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

November 25, 1964

Read 11/30/64 from HO Ekern State Dept

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Bartlett, FBI

SUBJECT : Investigation of Cambodian UN Mission

The Department of State has no objection to FBI undertaking a discreet investigation or survey of the Cambodian Mission to the UN and its employees. However, great caution should be excised to see that the Cambodian representatives remain unaware of it. Our relations with Cambodia at this moment are extremely delicate, and we could not afford any operation involving any risk of disclosure.

Halvor O. Ekern

Intelligence coverage of Iron Curtain Countries

REC-40 65-63113-462

4 DEC 8 1964

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65-63113

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

DATE: 6/29/65

1 ~~- Mr. Belmont~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Mullins
1 - Mr. Wacks
1 - Mr. Jaquiss

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

This program was inaugurated in 1954 and was expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) regular notification from the U.S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) maintenance of technical surveillance of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at Seat of Government at nominal expenses. Under second phase we are presently operating 52 technical surveillances covering establishments of 24 non-Soviet-bloc countries. These countries are Algeria, Argentina, Burma, Cambodia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republi France, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Turkey, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Tanzania.

Under third phase of program we currently have 85 actual and potential live sources at establishments of 49 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by State Department as "target" countries. Costs of this phase arise chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including CODE WORD Program, Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check programs regarding foreign cfficials entering U.S.

65-63113

RDC/mea
(10)

EX-100 REC-41 63-113-4586

6 JUL 2 1965

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Page 773

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
(ANNUAL EVALUATION)

MAGNITUDE

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and the current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and the State Department. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have developed during the past year. The program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated each 90 days. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance. A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in May, 1966.

DEMBER

- 2 -

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GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. D. Cotter

DATE: 7/12/65

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Jaquiss

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

It is believed State Department clearance should be obtained to add Burma to list of countries approved by State Department under captioned program.

Captioned program involves development by FBI of confidential sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations where:

(1) It appears that country is leaning toward Sino-Soviet-bloc.

(2) Where situation within the particular country involves serious diplomatic or military crisis.

(3) Where it is clear investigation is needed.

It is believed we should at this time obtain State Department clearance to institute program to develop sources and informants at Burmese diplomatic establishments in the United States.

Burma is integral part of critical Southeast Asian area where United States is deeply involved politically, economically and militarily to stem the tide of Chinese Communist influence. The Burmese Government is carrying on protracted negotiations with the Burmese Communist Party, or White Flag, insurgents. Communist China has evidenced great interest in these talks. Any information we can obtain concerning Burma's attitude toward the United States or concerning the critical political and military situation in Southeast Asia should be of value.

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65-63113
REC-107 65-63113-491
1 - 105-97459 Sub 301 (Nationality Group Coverage - Asia)
1 - 105-97459 Sub 264 (Nationality Group Coverage - Burma)

18 JUL 22 1965

HJJ:gas
(8)

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54 JUL 26 1965

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 775

Memo R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan
INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison obtain State Department Clearance from appropriate representative for FBI to conduct discreet investigation of potential security informants in Burmese diplomatic establishments in the United States. Liaison should advise State no interview will be conducted with potential sources without first obtaining State Department clearance.

7-14-65
A.T. Welborn, State, advised. He is checking. OSB

7-20-
HO Eckern, State, advised State has no objection to our proposal. OSB

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Page 776

Mr. R. D. Cotter

Mr. E. H. Mossburg

1/20/66

1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Mr. E.H. Mossburg

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE
ISRAEL

It is recommended that we continue our efforts to develop live sources and informants in Israeli diplomatic establishments in the United States.

State clearance was obtained on 6/2/58 for the FBI to develop sources and informants at Israeli diplomatic establishments. Our request for this clearance was based upon our need to combat the activities of Israeli intelligence agents operating out of the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C., and the Israeli United Nations Delegation, New York City. At the same time, as a result of the Suez Crisis in 1957-1957, the possibility of war in the Middle East was prevalent and Israel occupied a central position in this sensitive area. Our needs for sources were based, therefore, upon FBI investigative needs and the need to obtain significant intelligence data for other U. S. Government agencies.

After instigating this program, we developed an extremely valuable informant who was an American citizen and who was employed at the Israeli Embassy. This informant was used for several years and furnished valuable information of assistance in our investigation of Israeli intelligence matters and significant intelligence data. She left the Israeli Embassy in 1963. At the present time we have developed several former employees of Israeli diplomatic establishments in the U. S. and persons who have operated in the past for the Israeli Intelligence Service. Some of these persons continue to have contacts with persons in Israeli establishments; however, we have no sources presently employed in Israeli diplomatic establishments in the U. S. This is partially explained by the sensitivity of the program; the fact that the Israel Security Service is extremely thorough in briefing its diplomatic employees concerning possible recruitment efforts by U. S. intelligence servicesand the employment by the Israelis of a very few U. S. citizens who would be logical targets for recruitment.

The risk of developing sources in Israeli establishments is comparable with similar efforts directed at Soviet diplomatic establishments. The Israeli Intelligence and Security Services are regarded as being

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1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage)
EHM:gas
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OF NON-SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES

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102 JAN 25 1966

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Page 777

extremely knowledgeable and efficient. Israel being a friendly country makes our recruitment efforts more difficult when we consider that an improper approach could present a most embarrassing situation for the U. S. Government.

At the current time we have under investigation certain known and suspected Israeli intelligence agents in the U. S. who either have connections with a Israeli establishment or are assigned to such an establishment; we are also currently conducting Registration Act investigations in which the Israeli Government or an Israeli establishment in the U. S. is reportedly acting as the foreign principal; Israel continues to occupy a delicate and dangerous position in the Middle East where she is surrounded by Arab nations seeking her extinction. The possibility of war in the Middle East involving Israel is continually present.

ACTION:

It is recommended that in view of the matters referred to above indicating a current need for FBI sources at Israeli diplomatic establishments in the United States that we continue our efforts in this regard.

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Mr. R. D. Cotter

Mr. A. R. Jones

1/20/66

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Mr. E. H. Mossburg
1 - Mr. A. R. Jones

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE
MIDDLE EAST

This is an analysis of our program to develop informants in the diplomatic establishments in the U. S. of certain Middle East countries.

On June 23, 1959, State Department approved a program to develop informants in the diplomatic establishments in the U. S. of the following Middle East countries: Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAR and Yemen. These countries were selected because it was believed that they were drifting toward the Soviet bloc and because the Middle East had long been a volatile "trouble spot." The Middle East remains turbulent and unpredictable. Cyprus and the Arab-Israeli borders continue to be the major trouble spots but poor Iranian-Iraqi relations as well as the unresolved Yemeni question may also cause many problems. State indicated it was all right to investigate any proposed source but interviews would be considered on a case basis. State advised it did not desire us to use anyone other than Americans, but it would consider the use of non-Americans if there was an investigative interest involved. We have no investigative need for sources since there has been no information developed indicating any of these countries has conducted espionage or intelligence activities against the U. S.

At the present time the countries of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon appear to be firmly oriented toward the Western World and it does not appear that further efforts to develop sources at these establishments is warranted.

The oil-rich countries of Iran and Iraq are still being wooed strenuously by the Soviets and our efforts to develop sources should continu We have one good informant who works part time at the Embassy of Iran in Washington, D. C. Another informant who worked full time there recently resigned. We also have a symboled informant who works as a secretary at the Embassy of Iraq, Washington, D. C. A source who was employed at the Consulate General of Iran, New York City, recently resigned. New York has a good PSI at the Iraqi Consulate and another under development.

65-63113

Comparatively recent revolutions in Yemen and Syria show the continuing political instability in this area and offers opportunities for

Enclosure
105-97459-350
1 - ~~65-63113~~ (Intelligence Coverage)
ARJ:gas (5)

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109 JAN 24 1966

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NW 88613 Docld:32199554
Page 779

the Soviets to gain additional influence and so our efforts to develop informants in these establishments should continue. We have a very good symboled informant in Washington, D. C., who continues to furnish information regarding the Royal Government of Yemen and if a coalition government between the Royal Government and the Yemen Republic Government occurs this informant may again be employed in the Yemen Arab Republic Embassy. WFO has a symboled informant who is available to furnish information concerning personnel of the Embassy of the Syria Arab Republic. New York has a PSI, who although not associated with the Syrian diplomatic establishment, is, however, in a position to obtain information regarding activities of Syrian diplomatic personnel there.

The UAR under President Nasser is still a volatile hot spot. Nasser continues to court both the Soviets and the Western World and at any time a full-scale war between the UAR and Israel could erupt so we should continue our efforts here. We have one symboled informant who furnishes information concerning personnel of the Embassy of UAR but this informant is not employed there. We had a symboled informant at the UAR Delegation to the United Nations but she was recently terminated when she left her employment to get married.

WFO has a good symboled informant at the Embassy of Lebanon who is employed as a secretary there. A former symboled informant who is an employee of the Lebanese Delegation to the United Nations is available to furnish coverage at the Lebanese diplomatic establishments in New York City. No further efforts to develop sources warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That further efforts to develop sources at Jordanian, Lebanese and Saudi Arabian diplomatic establishments in the U. S. are not warranted and should be discontinued. Attached is a letter to WFO and New York advising these offices to discontinue their efforts in this regard.

(2) That our efforts to develop sources at the diplomatic establishments of Iran, Iraq, Syria, UAR and Yemen should continue.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cotter

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 12, 1966

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Atkinson
1 - Mr. Harrell
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

JUNE

This program was initiated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as other information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from U. S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of technical surveillance of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such diplomatic establishments.

SCOPE AND COST:

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at the Seat of Government at nominal cost.

Under the second phase we are presently operating 27 technical surveillances covering establishments of 17 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The countries are: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, and Vietnam. The cost of operating this phase of the program consists primarily of monitoring the technical installations involved and the translation of the intelligence product. These costs are analyzed each time the technical surveillance is justified (on a quarterly basis after the first month's operation). The cost appears to be fully justified based on value of data developed.

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Under the third phase of this program we currently have 45 approved live sources and 16 under investigation at establishments of 37 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by the State Department as "target" countries. Costs of this phase arises chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

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(8)
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TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS:

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including Code Word Program, Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering the U. S.

MAGNITUDE:

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and U. S. Government. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESS:

No weaknesses have developed during the past year.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated 30 days after the installation and each 90 days thereafter. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance.

A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes a review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTION:

A review of the control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department, the White House, other agencies and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in May, 1967.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Liaison (Mr. Bartlett)
DATE: July 19, 1966
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Solomon

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
~~NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES~~

Jamaica, an independent nation since October, 1962, within the past year has been subjected to widespread civil disorders posing a substantial threat to the existing Government. There has been significant strengthening of subversive, communist and anti-Government forces within the country. Increasing inability of Government and police to cope with severe unrest has precipitated urgent plea for substantial U. S. assistance. On basis of indications of rapidly deteriorating internal situation in Jamaica, State Department is being requested to grant clearance for us to initiate program to develop sources and informants in Jamaican diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

For a number of years we have had program to develop live sources in official establishments of various noncommunist countries which have been designated "target" countries because of various factors including evidence of Soviet or communist infiltration, importance in the cold war and/or other international developments which make a particular country of special significance. Recent developments in Jamaica indicate that this country should be considered at this time for designation as a "target" country.

Grinding poverty and an extremely high unemployment rate make Jamaica a prime area for left-wing agitators. Consulate of Cuba in Kingston is focal point for procommunist and anti-Government agitation and activity. The recently organized Young Communist Organization (YCO), is reportedly receiving guidance and assistance from Cuban Consul, and is preparing to become spearhead for sabotage and terrorism. YCO has established training base in Jamaica and in mid-June made unsuccessful attempt to dynamite a major Government building. Communist elements are attempting to control the Ras Tafari Movement, a Jamaican black nationalist extremist cult with an estimated membership of twenty thousand. Cuban

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1 - 105-97459-219 (Nationality ~~Group~~ ~~Coverage~~ - Jamaica)

77 AUG 12 1966

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Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES
65-63113

Consul, Kingston, recently made an urgent request of Havana for financial help to Ras Tafarians. In December, 1965, it was reported that Jamaica had received offers of aid from Soviet-bloc countries (not further defined) and recently Jamaican business firms were said to be planning to circumvent restrictions on trade with Cuba in connection with the proposed sale of sugar refining machinery to Cuba.

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison, through contact with appropriate officials there, should seek State Department clearance for FBI to conduct discreet investigation of potential security informants in Jamaican diplomatic establishments in the U. S. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted of any potential source without first obtaining specific State Department clearance.

ACTION:

If approved, to be referred to Liaison Section for handling.

7-20-66
C S Buford Checking
ops

7-27-66
Mr Buford said State has no objection,
ops

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison (Bartlett)

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/30/66

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Mossburg

FROM: R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES

We are recommending that State clearance be obtained for a program to develop live sources at French diplomatic establishments in the United States.

BACKGROUND:

Captioned program involves development by FBI of live sources in diplomatic establishments of noncommunist countries where it appears that country is (1)leaning toward the Sino-Soviet bloc (2)where a situation in a particular country indicates a serious political and military crisis or (3)where there is an investigative need. Upon obtaining State clearance to investigate potential sources, the Field is advised to institute the program but no interviews of potential sources are conducted without first obtaining State clearance. The initial interviews with potential sources are conducted in the majority of cases through the use of pretexts.

NEED FOR SOURCES AT FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN UNITED STATES:

Since January, 1966, relations between the United States and France appear to have become more strained. France has practically discontinued its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). President De Gaulle has publicly criticized United States policies in Vietnam. The United States Intelligence Board is currently considering whether or not it is in the best interests of the United States Government to continue to make United States intelligence data available to France. We have received allegations from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that a sensitive source reported the French Foreign Intelligence

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1 - 105-97459-231 (Nationality Group Coverage - France)

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Memorandum R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
65-63113

Service is training fifty "deep cover" intelligence agents to be dispatched to the United States to collect intelligence as France is no longer closely associated with NATO. CIA has also furnished information indicating two French diplomats, attached to the Materiel French Military Mission, are suspected intelligence agents.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Bureau Liaison contact appropriate officials at the Department of State to obtain State clearance for the FBI to conduct discreet investigations of potential security informants in French diplomatic establishments at the United States. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted of any potential sources without first obtaining State Department clearance. + in writing.

Discussed with A S Buford 12/5/66
Will advise
WJM
12/21/66 Approved by
A S Buford State
OK HR

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan JUNE

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 12, 1967

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Atkinson

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This program was initiated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as other information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from U. S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of technical surveillance of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such diplomatic establishments.

SCOPE AND COST:

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at the Seat of Government at nominal cost.

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Under the second phase we are presently operating 10 technical surveillances covering establishments of 7 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The countries are: Algeria, China, Dominican Republic, France, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. In early February, 1967, 24 telephone surveillances on non-Soviet-bloc establishments were discontinued in accordance with the Director's instructions that the total number of telephone surveillances be substantially reduced. The cost of operating this phase of the program consists primarily of monitoring the technical installations involved and the translation of the intelligence product. These costs are analyzed each time the technical surveillance is justified (on a quarterly basis after the first month's operation). The cost appears to be fully justified based on value of data developed.

6 MAY 16 1967

Under the third phase of this program we currently have 35 approved live sources and 19 under investigation at establishments of 32 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by the State Department as "target" countries. Costs of this phase arises chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

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WHA:brr (8)

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6 21 MAY 24 1967

5 - Mr. Williams

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS:

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U. S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering the U. S.

MAGNITUDE:

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and U. S. Government. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESS:

No weaknesses have developed during the past year.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated 30 days after the installation and each 90 days thereafter. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance.

A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes a review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTION:

A review of the control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVERALL VALUE:

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to the White House, State Department, other agencies and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Reevaluation will be made in May, 1968.

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ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JUNE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 14, 1968

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Atkinson

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

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This program was initiated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as other information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from U. S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of telephone surveillance of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such diplomatic establishments.

SCOPE AND COST:

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at the Seat of Government at nominal cost.

Under the second phase we are presently operating 12 telephone surveillances covering establishments of 11 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The countries are: Algeria, China, Dominican Republic, France, India, Israel, Jordan, Panama, United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Vietnam. The cost of operating this phase of the program consists primarily of monitoring the technical installations involved and the translation of the intelligence product. These costs are analyzed each time the telephone surveillance is justified (on a quarterly basis after the first month's operation). The cost appears to be fully justified based on value of data developed.

Under the third phase of this program we currently have 51 approved live sources and 20 under investigation at establishments of 38 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by the State Department as "target" countries. Costs of this phase arise chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

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11 MAY 17 1968

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MAY 21 1968

NW 88613 DocId:32989554
Page 789

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
65-63113

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS:

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U. S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering the U. S.

MAGNITUDE:

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and U. S. Government. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESS:

No weaknesses have developed during the past year.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Telephone surveillances are evaluated 30 days after the installation and each 90 days thereafter. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance.

A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes a review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTION:

A review of the control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVERALL VALUE:

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to the White House, State Department, other agencies and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Reevaluation will be made in May, 1969.

WK DFM

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Page 790

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

DATE: May 8, 1970

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Attached herewith is a single copy of a write-up prepared in captioned matter during recent inspection of Domestic Intelligence Division (April, 1970).

The Inspector concluded that captioned program is productive and should be continued.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached memorandum serve as annual evaluation of instant program.

REC- 29

65-63113-574

MAY 18 1970

Enclosure

AJD:ams
(4)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. O'Brien

1 - ENCLOSURE

5-O'Brien

65-63113

66 MAY

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Page 791

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Bufile: 65-63113)

4-H

1. Background, Date of Inception, Scope and Desired Objectives

This program is aimed at developing positive intelligence information as well as data of value to FBI investigations. The program was inaugurated in 1954, expanded in 1955 and 1959, and during 1962 and 1963 additional coverage was approved.

The program has three principal phases as follows:

a. Regular notification to the FBI by other U. S. agencies regarding arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries. This phase consists chiefly of file reviews at Seat of Government at nominal expense.

b. Maintenance of special coverage on official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with the approval of State Department and the Attorney General. We currently have special coverage on six diplomatic establishments of four non-Soviet-bloc countries and one additional installation as recently approved by the Attorney General. Countries currently covered are Panama, Israel, Jordan, and the United Arab Republic. Our cost in operating this phase of the program is related to translation of the intelligence product and salary of personnel who man special coverage equipment. Costs are analyzed on an individual basis each time the special coverage is justified. This justification is based on the value of the data developed.

c. This phase relates to the development of live sources within diplomatic establishments of non-Soviet-bloc countries as well as the development of individuals so closely connected with official establishments they are able to

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION INSPECTION
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65-63113-274

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199654
Page 792

provide accurate up-to-date intelligence information. We now have 28 actual and 29 potential live sources at the establishments of 33 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The principal cost involved in this phase relates to Agent time devoted to investigations of sources and time spent in handling these source

2. Positive Results Achieved

This program has enabled us to provide the White House and the intelligence community a continuing flow of information affecting the national and international interests of the U. S. Specifically, this information has included details of the plans and activities of those countries involved in the Middle East crisis, details regarding the continuing crisis in Panama, developments related to the recent U. S.-Bolivia crisis, and substantial valuable information regarding developments in the Dominican Republic. In the areas mentioned above as well as in a number of other instances, information developed through this program and disseminated within the U. S. Government has provided recipients current information regarding international political scene and has assisted those responsible for policy-making decisions in these areas. Recently, the U. S. Ambassador to the UN and members of his staff expressed their appreciation for a continuing flow of pertinent data provided to them as regards the Middle East situation. This program produces information of the type necessary to enable the Bureau to fulfill its investigative and internal security responsibilities.

Extent and Nature of Current Supervision

Prior to Division re-organization (January, 1970), the Number One Man of the then Latin American Section served as coordinator of this program. In this capacity, he was in periodic contact with the Section Chief of the then Nationalities Intelligence Section and with individual supervisors concerning objectives and results achieved. Since Division re-organization, which brought matters involving all friendly foreign countries (except West Germany) under the present Nationalities Intelligence Section, the Number One Man of the Nationalities Intelligence Section serves as coordinator along these same lines.

Current Justification for Continuation

This program continues to produce information of substantial value as regards Bureau investigative and intelligence interests as well as the interests of other U. S. agencies. The

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 793

information produced continues to pinpoint the FBI as a regular and most valuable source of intelligence information. It is recommended that this program be continued.

5. How Often Evaluated and Date of Last Justification

Program is evaluated annually. It was last justified by memorandum dated 5/27/69.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 5/5/71

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Attached herewith is a single copy of a write-up prepared in captioned matter during the inspection of this Division in January, 1971.

The Inspector concluded that captioned program is productive and should be continued.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached memorandum serve as annual evaluation of program.

AJD:hc
(4)
Enclosure

1-Mr. Brennan
1-Mr. Wannall
1-Mr. Harrell

1 ENCLOSURE

ST-113
REC-39 [redacted]-583

11 MAY 7 1971

1315
2 MAY 14 [illegible]

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 795

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Bufile: 65-63113)

1. Background, Scope and Objectives

Program was inaugurated 1954 aimed at developing positive intelligence information, as well as data of value to FBI investigations. Expansion of the program took place in 1956 and 1958 and during 1962 and 1964, as well as in 1970, additional coverage was approved.

The program has three principal phases as follows:

a. Regular notification to the FBI by cable of U.S. arrivals regarding arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-soviet bloc countries. This phase consists chiefly of file reviews at Seat of Government at nominal expense.

b. Maintenance of special coverage on official establishments of selected non-soviet bloc countries with the approval of State Department and the Attorney General. We currently have special coverage on eleven diplomatic establishments of seven non-Soviet bloc countries and three additional installations as recently approved by the Attorney General. Countries currently covered are Panama, Israel, Jordan, the United Arab Republic, Chile, Bolivia and Peru. Cost in operating this phase of the program is related to translation of the intelligence product and salary of personnel who man special coverage equipment. Costs are analyzed on an individual basis each time the special coverage is justified. This justification is based on the value of the data developed.

c. This phase related to the development of live sources within diplomatic establishments of non-Soviet bloc countries as well as the development of individuals so closely connected with official establishments they are able to provide accurate up-to-date intelligence information. We now have 47 actual and 42 potential live sources

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION INSPECTION
1/28/71
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65-63113-583

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 200

at the establishments of 2 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The principal cost involved in this phase relates to Agent time devoted to investigations of sources and time spent in handling these sources.

2. Positive Results Achieved

This program has enabled us to provide the White House and the highest level of the intelligence community a continuing flow of valuable foreign political information affecting the national and international interests of the U.S. The program was particularly productive in our coverage of such critical areas of tension as the Middle East crisis, the continuing crisis in Panama, and the recurrent political crises created in Latin America through the unsettling and advancement of variables in the various countries covered. In the areas mentioned, as well as in other trouble militarily areas, this program has served as a basis for obtaining information which has provided U.S. Government with current data regarding the international political scene and has contributed otherwise unobtainable information for the benefit of those responsible for policy decisions at the highest level of our Government. An example of the importance of this information is illustrated in the comments of the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Charles W. Yost, made by him in a letter dated 11/13/70 to the Director. Ambassador Yost noted that the support given to the U.S. United Nations Mission by the Bureau was deeply appreciated by him and had afforded him privileged insight and perspective.

The quality of this program is further attested to by realization by the White House of the capabilities of the FBI to produce positive foreign political intelligence with resulting instructions to the Bureau to expand this capability thereof in select liaison positions. As a result of these instructions, our capability in furnishing foreign political information was expanded through the opening of six new liaison posts in Beirut, Lebanon; Caracas, Venezuela; La Paz, Bolivia; Copenhagen, Denmark; Managua, Nicaragua; and Tel Aviv, Israel. With this expansion, our overseas liaison agents were increased from 28 to 42 with supporting clerical personnel being increased in number from 22 to 40. This move has increased the number of our foreign posts from 11 to 17. (More detailed comment regarding increase in liaison abroad is set forth in the work papers of this inspection under Section 4-E, Accomplishments - Special Coordination Unit.)

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3. Extent and Nature of Current Supervision

The program as it relates to all friendly foreign countries (except West Germany) is coordinated by the Number One Man of the Nationalities Intelligence Section working through the separate supervisors assigned to the individual country's desk within the Section.

4. Current Justification for Continuation

This program continues to produce information of substantial value relative to Bureau investigations as well as substantive foreign political information of vital interest to the White House and members of the intelligence community. The information continues to illustrate the FBI's ability to produce valuable intelligence information relative to foreign political matters and to solidify the Bureau's position as a valuable source of foreign intelligence data. It is recommended that this program be continued.

5. Periodic Justification

Program is evaluated annually and was last justified by memorandum dated 6/8/70.

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Page 798

File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 6 of 14

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 799

SSC Request
8/20/75
Part II
Item 3

Retain

Excised portions denoted in red

1671

CC [illegible]ch to Messrs: Branigan
Kurtz
Lampher
McCasli

Meehan
orstrom
urner
Vannall

November 18, 1954

SAC, Washington Field

RECORDED - 25

Director, FBI 65-63113-5 June PERSONAL ATTENTION

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

As you are aware, at the present time our coverage on the intelligence efforts of foreign countries here in the United States is primarily aimed at the activities of Soviet and Communist bloc countries. This has been brought about by the fact that those countries represent the greatest threat to the security of our nation, both in the international and domestic fields.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a number of instances have been brought to our attention reflecting so-called "friendly nations" are engaging in direct intelligence activities against the United States. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., who was engaged in furnishing top secret information from the National Security Agency to representatives of the Netherlands Government, fully portrays the inherent danger in such intelligence activities. Once vital information reaches another nation, our security with respect to such information is only as good as the security of the foreign government.

The purpose of this memorandum, therefore, is to alert you to the necessity of promptly bringing to the Bureau's attention any information developed indicating representatives of foreign countries are engaged in intelligence activities here. Our basic policy is to conduct investigations only in instances where we receive allegations indicating an individual representing a for[illegible] nation is engaging in activities in violation of our laws or oth[illegible] wise constitutes a security menace.

CC: 2 - Boston
2 - Chicago
2 - Cleveland
2 - Detroit
2 - Los Angeles
2 - New Orleans
2 - New York
2 - Philadelphia
2 - Pittsburgh
2 - San Francisco
2 - Seattle

PERSONAL ATTENTION
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COMM - FBI
NOV 19 1954
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RJL:em
(33)

The duplicat for this letter is being retained in the office of Supervisor R. J. Lamphere.

DEC 29 1958

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 801

The Bureau is aware that the French, the British, the Israelis, the Germans, and a number of other nations either have regularly assigned intelligence representatives in the United States or, from time to time, send such representatives to the United States. In many instances such representatives deal with United States Government agencies on an official basis. At the same time, it is possible that such representatives are engaged in other intelligence activities while here. We are requesting other Government agencies who deal with intelligence representatives of foreign governments to keep us advised of the identities of foreign intelligence representatives in the United States. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is incumbent upon us to be alert to develop information on foreign intelligence representatives and to exploit any situation which may develop indicating such persons are endangering United States security.

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CONFIDENTIAL

VIA LIAISON

Date: November 19, 1954

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

This Bureau has received information in a number of instances in the recent past where representatives of so-called "friendly nations" have engaged in intelligence activities in violation of existing United States statutes and against the best interests of the United States. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., wherein vital information from the National Security Agency was furnished to representatives of the Netherlands Government, illustrates the security menace to the United States Government in such activities.

We are aware of the identity of certain intelligence representatives of friendly countries who are stationed in the United States. We are aware that certain of these representatives officially represent their governments in dealing with agencies of the United States Government. In other instances, it has come to our attention that intelligence representatives of foreign governments make visits to the United States to confer with United States agencies. Frequently, however, we are not officially notified when such individuals come to the United States as intelligence representatives and, while other United States agencies are probably officially sponsoring the visits of such representatives, the possibility remains that such persons may, while in the United States, engage in intelligence missions which are not known to the United States agency sponsoring the visit.

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Winterrowd
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Gandy

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(6)
1 copy to AAG William F. Tompkins

Delivered by SE. 27 Hand 11-19-54

RECORDED

CONFIDENTIAL

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 803

We would, therefore, like to be notified by the recipients of this letter when information is received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government is coming to the United States. We would like to be advised in the event any agency sets up a liaison arrangement with such an intelligence representative and to be furnished with brief details of his approved activity. This information is needed in order to guide this Bureau in discharging its responsibilities and, at the same time, it will enable us to advise the appropriate agency in the event information is received that the intelligence representative is acting outside the scope of his approved activity. Similarly, any information concerning the activities of these intelligence representatives coming to the attention of any agency which would appear to be outside the scope of their prescribed activity should be brought to the attention of this Bureau. These data will assist us in eliminating unnecessary inquiries and in concentrating on those matters of this type which merit close attention.

We would like to have this information with respect to intelligence representatives now in the United States and, on a continuing basis, with respect to future arrivals. Of course, we desire to continue to be furnished data concerning suspected intelligence representatives who arrive and with whom no working arrangement exists.

The above request is also being directed separately to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; the Director of Special Investigations, the Inspector General, Department of the Air Force, and the National Security Agency.

CC: 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

TO E. F. Hall, CIA
11/22/57
AJP

NW 88612 DocId:32199554
Page 804

CONFIDENTIAL

Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

November 18, 1954

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter to Mr. Dennis A. Flinn, Director, Office of Security, Department of State, Washington, D. C., in which there is being set forth the request that other agencies of the United States Government notify this Bureau when they have knowledge of the identities of intelligence representatives of so-called "friendly foreign nations" who are in the United States.

It was thought you would be interested in this as intelligence activities aimed against the United States, regardless of the country from which they emanate, do constitute a security hazard.

You will note from the attached letter that this request is also being directed to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; the Director of Special Investigations, the Inspector General, Department of the Air Force, and the National Security Agency.

Attachment

RJL:em
(5)

COMM - FBI
NOV 18 1954
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NOV 19 1954
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CONFIDENTIAL

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Page 805

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Received by Liaison
12-15-54. SDE

14 December 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

(9-1)

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter dated 18 November 1954, Subject: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations.

For your interim information, preliminary study of this particular problem is underway, although a firm plan for supplying the desired information in a uniform and expeditious manner and on a continuing basis has not been completed. However, in the course of our inquiry it has been observed that the National Security Agency in many cases would be able to supply additional data concerning the personalities involved in the form of biographical or background information which may be of further assistance to you in this particular effort. With your approval the scope of the information requested from this Agency will be enlarged to include this additional material when available.

I wish to assure you that your request is receiving our careful study and that a basic report will be forthcoming at an early date.

Sincerely,

RALPH J. CANINE
Lieutenant General, US Army
Director

4

RECORDED - 3 — 6

18 DEC 21 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

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Page 806

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

91146

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Received from OSI
Date 2/4/55

ATTN: Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan
Liaison Agent

RE: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter, above subject, dated 18 November 1954.

This office is in receipt of a communication from the Directorate of Intelligence, U. S. Air Force which is quoted as follows:

> "In order to provide the Directorate of Special Investigations with the information necessary to satisfy the FBI request contained in the inclosed letter, the Directorate of Intelligence in the future will notify your office when foreign intelligence representatives visit the US at D/I invitation or under D/I sponsorship."

For your information, names of foreign intelligence representatives furnished by the Directorate of Intelligence will be checked in the Office of Special Investigations Central Indices for any additional information prior to transmission to your office. This office will, of course, bring to your attention any additional information received concerning visits to the United States of intelligence representatives of foreign governments.

RECORDED - 77

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EX-112

17 FEB 8 1955

Sincerely,

F. L. WELCH
Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Div.
Directorate of Special Investigations
The Inspector General

FEB 15 1955

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 807

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ONI 05500.4
Op-921B
7 Feb 1955

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

ONI INTERNAL INSTRUCTION 05500.4

From: Director of Naval Intelligence
To: All Division, Branch, and Section Heads, ONI

Subj: Provision of information to the FBI on foreign intelligence representatives

1. Purpose. To provide for notification to the FBI of visits to the United States by intelligence representatives of foreign governments.

2. Discussion.

a. The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation has expressed the following requirements, in connection with the Bureau's internal security responsibilities:

(1) Notification of current or prospective visits of intelligence representatives of foreign governments to the United States, being sponsored by, or which are within the purview of, the Department of the Navy,

(2) Information as to any liaison arrangements with such visitors, and a brief summary of their approved activity,

(3) Information indicating activities on the part of a visitor outside the scope of his approved visit purpose,

(4) Any information on suspected intelligence representatives with whom no working arrangements exist.

b. The FBI is aware of the identity of the foreign naval and air attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, and of the general nature of the approved activities of such attaches. It is therefore considered that the FBI's requirements as to this category of intelligence representatives will normally be served by providing the Bureau with current rosters of accredited attaches and a current edition of the Office of Naval Intelligence Guide for such attaches, as well as notification as to the projected travel of Soviet and Satellite attaches. However, any other information as to the activities of attaches which are of an internal security nature and are outside their authorized scope, is of interest to the FBI and should be provided.

3. Action.

a. Op-92B2 will continue to provide the FBI with current information as to the identity of attaches accredited to the Department of

AUG 20 1971

CONFIDENTIAL

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Page 808

XEROXED ORIGINAL RETAINS

the Navy, and with current information as to their approved activities (Guide for Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy). Op-922 will also pass to the FBI, the State Department, and Op-921E, in accordance with current procedures, notifications of projected travel received from Soviet and Satellite attaches.

b. Other information indicating activities on the part of an attache which is in contravention of approved attache behavior will be brought to the attention of the Director of Naval Intelligence, via Op-92B2. If the Director determines that it has internal security aspects, Op-921E will pass the information to the FBI, by memorandum or through liaison.

c. Information of the nature discussed in paragraph 2.a. above (and concerning personnel other than accredited attaches) will be passed by memorandum from the Division Head concerned (or by Op-92B2, if appropriate, on visitors sponsored by the Director of Naval Intelligence or higher authority) to Op-921E, for forwarding to the FBI.

H E Dowell

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Page 809

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
Op-921B/dtn
Ser 05491P92

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Intell. Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Foreign Countries

8 FEB 1955

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of November 13, 1954, wherein you advised that the Bureau would like to be notified when information is received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government is coming to the United States. Your letter requested details of any liaison arrangements with such representatives, of their approved activities, and of any activities appearing to be outside the scope of their approved missions.

As you are aware, most foreign countries have officially accredited Naval and Air Attaches for conducting appropriate liaison on naval and naval air matters with the Department of the Navy. These attaches and members of their staffs, with the sanction of the Department, make innumerable visits and contacts with naval representatives and representatives of private contractors to the Navy. It is assumed that, with the exception of the travel of Soviet and Satellite Attaches, your interest does not extend to the day-to-day activities of these representatives as long as such activities remain within normal and authorized bounds.

There is transmitted for your information a copy of the current monthly roster of Foreign Naval and Air Attaches, and a copy of the Office of Naval Intelligence Guide for such attaches. The roster will be provided you on a monthly basis henceforward.

Further, any information which may come to our attention and which suggests improper activities of an internal security nature by foreign Naval and Air Attaches will be provided promptly.

With respect to intelligence representatives visiting this country, you will be notified, in accordance with the request contained in your letter.

Sincerely,

Earl F. Espe

CARL F. ESPE
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Director of Naval Intelligence

RECORDED - 33
65-63113

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

INDEXED-33

2 FEB 1955

Encl:
(1) Roster of Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, of 1 Jan 1955
(2) Guide for Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, of Jul 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

EXECUTIVE SEC.
FEB 7 1955

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Page 810

COMMUNICATIONS TO
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This document consists of 1 pages
No 1 of 9 Copies, Series

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 10, 1955

SECRET

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On occasion it has proved important in connection with United States interests in and relations with the other American Republics to obtain intelligence information on activities taking place within the United States. Specifically, it is important that the Department keep track of the movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in this country when there are reasons to believe that subversive activities directed at the other Governments of this Hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. Such activities are against the national interests of the United States in so far as they may result in developments which could endanger United States lives, threaten United States business interests and cause friction within the inter-American system.

In the past the FBI has always cooperated in furnishing the Department in specific Latin American cases with information available from established sources, but it has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillance in cases where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws. It is felt that while this information is helpful, it does not completely fill the gap in the intelligence information important in the conduct of foreign relations. It is understood that the CIA, while interested in foreign intelligence, does not carry out surveillance operations within the confines of the United States.

It would be most appreciated if you could express an opinion as to how surveillance of selected Latin American visitors to this country might be arranged on an individual case basis.

An identical letter is being sent to the CIA in the hope that a coordinated approach can be made.

Sincerely yours,

65-63113-34X-4

Robert Murphy

RECORDED - 14

EX-110

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SECRET

OCT 10 1955

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 811

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: 10-13-55

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

cc - Boardman
Belmont
Branigan
Liaison
Sanders

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Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
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Sizoo
Winterrowd
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Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICANS

By letter of 10/10/55 Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under-secretary of State, noted that it is important that State keep track of movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in U.S. when there are reasons to believe subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. The letter notes that the FBI has cooperated in furnishing information from established sources but "has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillance in cases where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws." Letter requests opinion as to how surveillance of selected Latin American visitors might be arranged on individual case basis and notes that identical letter being sent to CIA in the hope a coordinated approach can be made.

In November, 1954, Bureau refused State request for surveillance of Pedro Estrada, Director, Venezuelan Security Police, who was brought here by State and escorted around by State Department Security Division agent. In August, 1955, State requested Bureau furnish as complete information as possible regarding movements of Colonel Romulo Fernandez* and his aide during 3 day stay in Miami. No request for surveillance made and State was advised none being conducted; individuals covered by other means and State furnished information developed. No other identifiable instances where State has requested or indicated possible desirability of physical surveillance.

Attached is suggested letter to State advising Bureau investigates promptly cases indicating subversive action against other Governments in this hemisphere using investigative techniques appropriate; that full-time surveillances require tremendous expenditures of manpower and in most cases more information can be obtained through other techniques but Bureau not reluctant to use physical surveillance when circumstances warrant; that when State has creditable information of type of activity referred to, it should be referred to Bureau in order that prompt investigation may be made; and that Bureau will consider physical surveillance when requested by State when agreed it is warranted. Attached letter also notes it would be desirable, appropriate and in accordance with U.S. laws that such individuals not be allowed to enter U.S. when reason to believe they would engage in such activities.

RECORDED - 14
INDEXED - 14

50 OCT 26 1955

65-140313-34X1

10 OCT 20 1955

Enclosure
10-14-55

*Venezuelan Army Chief of Staff

ESS:mgh:amg (6)

ESP

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 812

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the attached letter be forwarded to Mr. Murphy, the Deputy Undersecretary of State.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 813

SECRET

cc - Boardman
- Belmont
- Branigan
- Liaison
- Sanders

65-63113-34X

October 14, 1955

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Reference is made to your letter of October 10, 1955, which notes that it is important for the Department of State to keep track of the movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in this country when there are reasons to believe that subversive activities directed at the other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in this country. Your letter also notes that this Bureau has shown an understandable reluctance to conduct direct surveillance of such Latin Americans where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws. You requested an opinion as to how surveillances of selected Latin American visitors to this country might be arranged on an individual case basis.

When there is creditable information available indicating that subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in the United States, the FBI takes prompt investigative action in view of the probability of violations of the registration or neutrality provisions of United States laws. In conducting these investigations all logical investigative techniques are used, including physical surveillances where circumstances would warrant. Full-time physical surveillances require a tremendous expenditure of manpower, however, and are practicable only in connection with some phases of highly important cases in the security or criminal fields. In the greater majority of cases more actual information can be obtained through such investigative techniques as spot-type surveillance, the use of available sources of information and informants, the development of special sources in a particular case and the use of other highly confidential investigative techniques where appropriate. There is, however, no reluctance on the part of the FBI to conduct physical surveillances where the circumstances warrant such action.

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Gandy

Enclosure to memo Belmont to Boardman, 10/13/55, ESS:mgh:amc, re "STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICAN VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES."

ESS:mgh:amc
(7)

SECRET

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 814

Letter to Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State

When the State Department has creditable information that certain Latin Americans are in this country for the purpose of planning and coordinating subversive activities directed at either the United States or other governments of this hemisphere, it will be appreciated if such information is brought to the attention of the FBI immediately in order that an appropriate investigation may be promptly initiated. Every effort will be made in these cases to develop those aspects which may be of particular interest to the State Department and consideration will be given to the utilization of a physical surveillance when requested by the State Department where it is agreed that this type of coverage is warranted and necessary. As indicated in your letter, it will be necessary to consider these matters on an individual case basis.

In those instances where there is reason to believe that those individuals would engage in such activities while in the United States, it would appear to be most desirable, appropriate and in accordance with United States laws that they not be allowed to enter this country, in the absence of overriding diplomatic considerations.

Sincerely yours,

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 815

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OCT 19 1955

The Honorable Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Reference is made to your letter of 10 October 1955, relative to the problem of conducting surveillance of certain Latin American nationals who might be suspected of carrying on subversive activities in the United States, directed against Latin American countries. In this regard you are correct in your understanding that the CIA does not conduct such surveillances within the confines of the United States. Mr. Hoover has furnished me a copy of his reply to your inquiry setting forth the FBI's jurisdiction and responsibilities in this matter.

We have been furnishing to the Department and to the FBI such intelligence information as we have obtained through our operations abroad bearing upon possible subversive activities of the type of person you describe, as such information became available to us. It would also be helpful if we could receive from time to time from the Department, leads which you may receive and which we could possibly follow up in the Latin American country against which subversive activities are being carried on.

In order to assist us in developing our coverage of this field, we would suggest that you designate someone in the Department of State who could confer with the appropriate persons in this Agency, and if you will let me know whom you will designate for this purpose, I will arrange to put him in touch with my representative. Also, if you see no objection, I will mention this matter to the members of the IAC as it is possible that the representatives in Latin America of the member agencies of the IAC might also be able to furnish useful information to the Department.

A copy of this reply is being sent to Mr. Hoover.

Sincerely,

Copy to Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

Allen W. Dulles
Director

45-63113-11

ENCLOSURE

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Page 816

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 19, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF "FRIENDLY" FOREIGN NATIONS

JUNE

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

PURPOSE

To propose that the Bureau, with State Department approval, institute limited coverage on the official establishments of selected "friendly" foreign governments in this country, in order to obtain intelligence data to assist the United States in formulating its foreign policy.

THE PROBLEM

There is an intelligence gap existing in this country. The Bureau rather extensively covers the activities of the Soviet bloc, for the purpose of detecting espionage, subversion, and possible espionage, but also to gather intelligence information of value to our Government in formulating policy to deal with the Soviet bloc. We do not systematically cover other countries in like manner.

The problem has two aspects:

1. Intelligence reflecting the policies, planning and views of foreign governments, if obtainable within this country, should be secured and furnished to the high Government officials responsible for our relations with other countries.

RECORDED - 79

2. The Bureau, as the foremost intelligence agency operating within this country, is the agency with the responsibility to produce such intelligence, and failure to do so can subject us to criticism.

16 NOV 9 1955

PRESENT BUREAU COVERAGE

While we have from time to time instituted investigations and coverage on foreign establishments other than those of the Soviet bloc, such coverage generally has been restricted to instances where there appears to be a need from the security standpoint. For example, we have for a number of years had extensive coverage on

AHB:LL
(5)
cc--Mr. Boardman
cc--Mr. Belmont
cc--Mr. Branigan
cc--Mr. Roach

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Page 817

MEMORANDUM TO BOARDMAN FROM BELMONT *JUNE*

Israeli intelligence activities in the United States, which has indicated direct intelligence and espionage activity on the part of Israeli diplomatic representatives. In the spring of 1954, when the Guatemalan revolution was brewing, we opened rather extensive coverage of the Guatemalan Embassy and developed intelligence information of interest to other U. S. agencies. We have developed informants in the diplomatic establishments of China, Indonesia, Japan and Korea, and are making efforts to develop informants in the embassies of Ceylon and India.

Through the Bureau's (Anagram Program,) designed to obtain the codes and cyphers of foreign countries, we have obtained code material of India, Israel, Nationalist China, Japan, Yugoslavia, The Philippines, Switzerland, Guatemala, West Germany, and Spain, which has been of inestimable value in the cryptanalysis field.

While we have stayed away from United Nations as such, and feel that we should continue to do so, we have established coverage of the Soviet Delegation to the UN, and we have developed informants among UN employees, who report on Soviet bloc activities to a limited extent.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Bureau is an intelligence organization and a large portion of our prestige is the result of intelligence-type operations successfully handled. It is far better for us to consider this problem now rather than to have someone else raise the issue later and perhaps force us into a program we do not want.

2. While the coverage of the "friendly" diplomatic establishments referred to above has met with some success, particularly insofar as the Anagram Progran is concerned, the fact remains that there is no U. S. agency presently attempting to cover, on a continuing basis, the diplomatic establishments of "friendly" countries in the United States, to the extent that the United States might be aware of their intelligence activities in this country, their actual attitude toward the U.S., their relations with the Soviet bloc, and their plans in international affairs, particularly as they relate to the U.S.

3. International developments more and more reflect the need for such intelligence information, particularly relating to certain countries which are friendly at this time, but whose internal situations are such that their international positions could be changed, thereby affecting the world balances of power or causing serious international incidents which would embarrass the U.S. Through intelligence in advance, the U.S. may be able to avoid such problems.

I would want more documentation on this. - 2 JJ

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OBSERVATIONS (continued)

4. Since January, 1954, CIA has indicated on four separate occasions a desire to explore the positive intelligence potentials of the United Nations. Allen Dulles & Smith mentioned this.

5. Certainly, there are dangers involved in any attempt to cover official establishments of "friendly" foreign countries. Coverage would have to be most discreet. We could not even attempt to utilize the same type of extensive coverage we have on the Soviet bloc.

6. If we went into a program of this nature, we would have to have funds. Regardless of how limited the coverage is, it will take money.

7. A program of this nature should be run by and within the control of the Bureau; however, it should have the blessings of high officials outside the Bureau and, particularly, the endorsement of the State Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we institute a program designed to gather intelligence from "friendly" foreign official establishments in this country, starting on a highly restricted basis--namely, by installing wire taps and, where possible with full security, microphone coverage, on selected foreign establishments. Included in these establishments would be embassies and consulates, and delegations to the United Nations. The selection of the countries to be covered will be based on those indicated by the State Department to be "problem children" or the most fruitful potential sources of intelligence. Any further coverage beyond technical and microphone coverage will depend on what leads are developed through these sources and what can be done on a most discreet basis. We will continue our Anagram Program and will continue our efforts to develop informants within these establishments when such action can be done discreetly.

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RECOMMENDATIONS (continued):

2. That Liaison discuss this matter with Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, pointing out to him that there is an intelligence gap and that this Bureau contemplates such limited coverage, with State Department endorsement and approval; that Mr. Murphy indicate those countries where at the present time State Department feels there is a need and a potential for such intelligence; that Mr. Murphy be advised that any needs of the Defense Department along this line should be funneled to the Bureau through the State Department.

2 I have no objection to you informally discussing this with Murphy merely to get information as long as it is understood I am not committed in any way about it.

3. After Mr. Murphy has been consulted, that we advise the Attorney General, in writing, of the intelligence gap presently existing, our proposal relative thereto, and the results of our conference with the State Department, indicating either that we are going ahead, with his approval (if the State Department endorses this program), or that we are not going ahead (if the State Department fails to endorse the program).

not at this time. let me have Murphy's reaction & then we'll proceed or not.

4. If it is decided that we should proceed with this program, we should point out to the Attorney General that additional funds will be necessary for its implementation.

> I don't see how as could get funds for this

I am opposed, as indicated on Page 1

Sir I don't believe any thing should be done in this matter at this time. E.S.

I concur in Mr. Belmont's recommendations.

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Page 820

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 21, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

JUNE

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF "FRIENDLY" FOREIGN NATIONS

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Rosen
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In accordance with the Director's instructions noted on my memorandum of October 19, 1955, Mr. Philcox of Liaison informally discussed with Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, the possibility of intelligence coverage of official establishments of selected friendly foreign nations. At the outset and at the conclusion of the discussion Philcox made it very clear to Mr. Murphy that we were not approaching him with a definite proposal and we were not seeking a definite commitment from the Department of State at this time but we were merely seeking his informal reaction for our guidance in considering this problem. It was pointed out to Mr. Murphy that we already do have coverage of the establishments of the Soviet bloc countries. It was pointed out that we also have coverage of the Israeli Embassy because of the intelligence and espionage activities on the part of Israeli diplomatic representatives. It was pointed out that we also opened a rather extensive coverage of the Guatemalan Embassy in the Spring of 1954 when the Guatemalan revolution was brewing and developed intelligence information of interest to other U. S. agencies. Mr. Murphy was advised that there appears to be an intelligence gap in that no regular and concerted effort has been made to obtain information of interest regarding the plans, policies, and intentions of friendly foreign nations. It was pointed out that this information would, of course, be of more interest to the Department of State and the Defense Department than to the Bureau. Mr. Murphy was advised that this coverage would be limited to discreet technical surveillances and discreet limited investigations based upon information received.

Mr. Murphy said it appears to him that such coverage on a very limited basis has good possibilities. He stated that he is very happy to know that there is such good thinking on this subject. He stated that in the event such coverage should be instituted, it should be on a very limited basis and only in those establishments which are the real "trouble" areas. He said that, of course, the world situation changes fast and that the coverage would have to be gauged accordingly. In the event such coverage was instituted at the present time, the only establishments which he would recommend covering would be Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Israel. (Israel is already covered.) He stated that no coverage would be advisable at this time on such countries as Greece, Turkey, Iran, or Iraq since the conditions in those countries are not

NWP:lw (8)

RECORDED - 71

65-

1-Mr. Boardman
1-Mr. Hennrich
1-Mr. Sanders
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Philcox
1-Liaison Tickler

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Page 821

sufficiently serious to warrant such coverage. He stated that such establishments as the Embassy of India could possibly be covered on a long-range basis because of India's extremely "neutralist" position. He said it is possible that considerable information of interest could be obtained through such coverage.

Mr. Murphy made it clear that he was not making any firm commitment at this time as to his complete approval or as to the countries which should be covered but he was merely giving his offhand reaction to the Bureau's questions. He stated that in the event the Bureau considers this more seriously he would, of course, like to have the opportunity to consult with other Department of State officials and furnish the Bureau with positive guidance and suggestions as to the countries to be covered. It was stressed to Mr. Murphy that this is merely in the exploratory stage and that we will contact him in the event we consider this possibility more seriously.

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information. Cost figures based on the above facts are being compiled.

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Page 822

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

No. 1 of 2 Copies, Series A

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

October 27, 1955

93011

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for your letter of October 14, 1955 in which you stated that there is no reluctance on the part of the FBI to conduct physical surveillance of selected Latin American visitors to this country where the circumstances warrant such action. Your assurances that every effort will be made in these cases to develop those aspects which may be of particular interest to the Department of State and that consideration will be given to the utilization of a physical surveillance when requested by the Department of State where it is agreed that this type of coverage is warranted and necessary, should prove helpful in handling these cases in the future.

When the Department of State has reason to believe that visiting Latin Americans may be engaged in planning and coordinating subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere, such information will be brought to the attention of the FBI through established channels as heretofore, together with an explanation of the Department's objectives and requirements, in order that an appropriate investigation may be initiated.

The continued cooperation of the FBI is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Murphy
Deputy Under Secretary

RECORDED - 7 65-63113-40X
27 OCT 28 1955

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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OCT 28 1955

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Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 18, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICANS

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sanders
1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

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Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
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Tamm
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Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum of 10-13-55. By letter dated 10-10-55 Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, noted that it was important that State Department keep track of movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in the U.S. when there are reasons to believe subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. The letter noted that the FBI had cooperated in furnishing information from established sources but "has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillances in cases where there is no evidence of or reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the U.S. or violation of U.S. laws." A reply dated 10-14-55 was sent to Murphy. By letter dated 10-14-55 a copy of our letter to Murphy was sent to Allen Dulles of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It should be noted that CIA also received a copy of Murphy's letter to us.

On 11-16-55 James Angleton of the CIA confidentially advised Liaison Agent Papich that Allen Dulles might make some comments concerning Murphy's letter before the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting (*) week of 11-21-55. Our position concerning this matter was clearly set forth in our reply to Murphy 10-14-55. We advised that when there is creditable information available indicating that subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in the U.S., the FBI takes prompt investigative action. We advised that in conducting these investigations all logical investigative techniques are used including physical surveillances where the circumstances warrant it. We made it clear that there was no reluctance on the part of the Bureau to conduct physical surveillances when deemed necessary but we also pointed out that there were instances where information could be obtained through other means than physical surveillances. We advised State that when that agency received creditable information concerning Latin Americans involved in subversive activities directed at either the U.S. or other governments, we would appreciate receiving the information immediately in order that an investigation could be promptly initiated. We stated that every effort would be made to develop those cases which might be of particular interest to State and that we would give consideration to the utilization of a physic surveillance when requested and when it was agreed that such type of coverag was warranted and necessary. We indicated that when considering these matters it would be necessary to evaluate each on an individual basis. State's attention was directed to the fact that where there was reason to believe that Latin Americans would be engaged in subversive activities while in the U.S. it would appear to be most desirable that they not be allowed to enter the country in the absence of overriding diplomatic considerations.

SJP:fjb

(*) IAC meeting for week of November 21, 1955, cancelled.

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Page 824

Memo to Mr. Boardman
from Mr. Belmont

ACTION:

In the event this matter is brought up at the IAC meeting, we will be guided by our position described above and we will wait to hear what comments Mr. Dulles may make. We will be particularly on the alert for any maneuver which possibly might be forming as a result of joint CIA - State collaboration.

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Page 825

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

DATE: November 29, 1955

Tolson
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At the IAC meeting on November 29, 1955, Mr. Dulles of CIA introduced a CIA paper, not on the agenda, going into developments in Afghanistan, with particular reference to strong indications that Afghanistan may be going into the Soviet camp. During the discussion, it appeared to be the opinion of the IAC group that the Soviet government is able to offer considerable advantages to Afghanistan in the way of trade routes bypassing Pakistan, with which Afghanistan is having difficulties, and through possible financial and military support. As a result, it was the feeling that there is a strong possibility Afghanistan will gradually fall within the control of the Soviets, although ostensibly remaining a sovereign state.

There were several changes suggested in the CIA paper, and Mr. Kuhrts will get a copy of it for our benefit.

In line with our recent discussions, it is suggested that a memorandum be prepared, briefly posing the problem that Afghanistan may come under Soviet control and then reflecting what, if any, threat Afghanistan representatives or nationalist groups in the United States would pose from the internal security standpoint.

This may also provide an opportunity to again mention to Mr. Robert Murphy of the State Department the pending consideration by State as to whether we should establish coverage of certain "friendly" countries in the United States for intelligence purposes, utilizing the present situation in Afghanistan as a medium.

AHB:LL
(5)
cc--Mr. Belmont
cc--Mr. Hennrich
cc--Mr. Branigan
cc--Mr. M. W. Kuhrts

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION SEE FILE 62-90718-330

65-43113
NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 23 1956

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 826

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L.V. Boardman

FROM : A.H. Belmont

DATE: December 5, 1955

cc: Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Philcox
Mr. Sanders
Mr. deBettencourt

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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan, about size of Texas, is landlocked country in Middle East, surrounded by USSR (north), Pakistan (south and east) and Iran (west). Traditionally, she has advantageously played off one great nation against another. At Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting 11/29/55, possibility of Afghanistan gradually falling into Soviet control was discussed. IAC group of opinion that Soviet Government able to offer considerable advantages to Afghanistan through trade routes bypassing Pakistan, traditional rival of Afghanistan with which Afghanistan is having difficulties, and through possible financial and military support. As result, it was felt there is strong possibility Afghanistan will gradually fall within Soviet control, although ostensibly remaining sovereign state.

Afghanistan maintains Embassy in Washington, D. C., Consulate in New York City, and honorary consul in San Francisco. No information received Afghan officials in US engaged in political or subversive activities. During last 4 years no information received any Afghan groups in US engaged in subversive activities. No Afghan nationals on Security Index. In event Soviet economic gains in Afghanistan lead to political control of country, we would have to consider giving comparable coverage to Afghan diplomatic establishments and official personnel as now given to Soviet satellite official establishments.

If Afghanistan becomes openly pro-Soviet, we would have to consider dangerousness of Afghan nationals in US as regards internal security and initiate appropriate investigative action.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Liaison should call to attention Mr. Robert Murphy, State Department, discussion of IAC of Afghanistan, in connection with consideration by State as to whether we should establish coverage of certain "friendly" countries in US for intelligence purposes.

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145 JAN 23 1956

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JMD/omr/bcf

(6) FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION SEE [illegible]

62-90718-33

17 JAN 19 1956

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 827

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: December 13, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

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Boardman
Nichols
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Tele. Room
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Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 12-5-55 in the above-captioned matter. In connection with our coverage of certain "friendly" countries in U.S. for intelligence purposes, Liaison was instructed to contact Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, and point out to him the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) thoughts concerning Afghanistan. Liaison was further instructed to ask State if they would care to consider the coverage of this country at this time.

Mr. Murphy is on annual leave for two weeks and before leaving advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that any matters concerning this coverage of "friendly" countries should be taken up with William M. Rountree, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, Department of State.. On 12-12-55 Mr. Bartlett discussed instant matter with Mr. Rountree. Mr. Rountree indicated that this coverage would be most interesting; however, he does not consider that it will be very productive in view of the fact that the Afghanistan Ambassador, Mr. Mohammad Kabir Ludin, is definitely pro-Western in his thinking and actions. Mr. Rountree stated he would like to have the Bureau cover this Embassy on a trial basis for 60 days and if that appears productive, we should then continue. He indicated that practically all the conversation would be in English; therefore, would present no translation problem.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Bureau set up coverage on the Afghanistan establishment in Washington for a trial period of 60 days.

OHB:fjb (8)

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sanders
1 - Mr. deBettencourt
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bartlett

See Addendum on page 2

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145 JAN 23 1956

17 JAN 19 1956

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Page 828

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman from Mr. Belmont

ADDENDUM: JMD:dmd 12-14-55

In view of above, Inspector Hennrich telephoned SAC Laughlin, WFO, 10 a.m., 12-14-55, instructing immediate survey be made to determine if technical coverage Afghan Embassy feasible and to immediately advise Bureau.

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DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1956

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy.

I know that this work has meant extra hours and expense. Mr. Bartlett has been especially helpful to us during this period, and I want you to know particularly of our appreciation.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Robert Murphy

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

RECORDED - 26 65-63113-61

16 DEC 12 1956

EX-111

EXP. PROC.

NOV 30 1956

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Page 830

Tic:

SAC, New York (Orig & 1) December 3, 1956

Director, FBI (65-63113) PERSONAL ATTENTION

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC Representatives
OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES
Foreign Nations

In the recent past, and particularly during the month of November, I have noted that your office has been forwarding a great volume of intelligence material to the Bureau. I have reference to the information produced by your established sources and relating to the tense international situations, especially those created by the crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Much of the material has been of a high intelligence nature or potential and, upon its receipt at the Bureau, has been given within-the-hour dissemination to other agencies and departments, particularly the Department of State. The latter Department has informed me that it has placed a high evaluation on some of this intelligence and has found it most useful in its day-to-day operations.

I am writing to you to stress the importance of continuing the flow of this vital information to the Bureau to enable us not only to maintain but to increase the efficiency of our operations in this field.

It is recognized that the establishment of additional sources for the production of this material and the servicing of these sources have called for an even greater application to their duties on the part of the personnel of your office assigned to this work. I request that you convey my personal appreciation to them for their past efforts in this connection and advise them that upon their continued efforts rests, to a large extent, the degree of success of this phase of the Bureau's over-all intelligence program.

WRW:pbb
(4)

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Page 831

Tic: [redacted] mannall

SAC, Washington Field (Orig & 1) December 3, 1956

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (65-63113)

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE
OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

In the recent past, and particularly during the month of November, I have noted that your office has been forwarding a great volume of intelligence material to the Bureau. I have reference to the information produced by your established sources and relating to the tense international situations, especially those created by the crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Much of the material has been of a high intelligence nature or potential and, upon its receipt at the Bureau, has been given within-the-hour dissemination to other agencies and departments, particularly the Department of State. The latter Department has informed me that it has placed a high evaluation on some of this intelligence and has found it most useful in its day-to-day operations.

I am writing to you to stress the importance of continuing the flow of this vital information to the Bureau to enable us not only to maintain but to increase the efficiency of our operations in this field.

It is recognized that the establishment of additional sources for the production of this material and the servicing of these sources have called for an even greater application to their duties on the part of the personnel of your office assigned to this work. I request that you convey my personal appreciation to them for their past efforts in this connection and advise them that upon their continued efforts rests, to a large extent, the degree of success of this phase of the Bureau's over-all intelligence program.

WRW:pbb
(4)

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16 DEC 4 1956

EX-117

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CONFIDENTIAL

Tic: [redacted] nall
[redacted] .igan
M. Belmont
Mr. Boardman

The Attorney General

December 6, 1956

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE
OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

RECORDED - 28 65-63113-61

As a result of action taken by this Bureau over a year ago, we, at the present time, have a well-functioning program designed to produce positive intelligence information in this country concerning various foreign nations. This intelligence information relates to the policy which these foreign nations are pursuing or developing in connection with various international matters.

With the development of the recent crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe we found that our efforts in this field were especially rewarding. Through numerous sources which have been established during the past year we secured voluminous intelligence data which were given within-the-hour dissemination to other Governmental departments and officials.

Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy has addressed a letter to me concerning some of the intelligence information which has been sent to the Department of State during recent weeks. Mr. Murphy commented as follows:

"I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy."

In view of the keen interest you have expressed in the past in the operations of this Bureau, I felt that you would like to be advised of the above.

65-63113

WRW:pbb
(7)

MAILED 5
DEC 6 1956
COMM-FBI

MEMO BELMONT TO BOARDMAN 12/5/56
WRW:PBB:mns

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DEC 14 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 833

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1 - Sanders

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 5/16/58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

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We have program to develop sources in diplomatic establishments of friendly countries which has worked without a hitch until recent weeks when J. P. McDonnell of State Department first declined clearance for interview with two individuals at Embassy of Pakistan and later declined clearance for interviews with individuals at German and Turkish Embassies - all declinations being based primarily on fact that these countries are friendly and if interview reported to Embassy it could strain relations. We have notified field to discontinue efforts to develop sources at these Embassies as a result.

Sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources to produce not only investigative data but also intelligence data of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. Bureau is expected to produce intelligence data and we can anticipate criticism as well as operational moves by other agencies to fill vacuum if our operations do not produce necessary data. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Scrambling for sources in reaction to problems is too late and ineffective.

Vital part of our coverage of friendly nations is continuing development of informants and sources (persons) in diplomatic establishments in U.S. This is recognized intelligence technique and is aimed at all countries where need for data exists with emphasis on "trouble spot" countries that tend to drift toward, or are targets of, Soviet Bloc and those countries involved in situations with international ramifications. This program has paid off in sound benefits and existing sources represent effective outposts for gathering data in event of emergency as well as for investigative purposes.

Program is generally aimed at American employees and has been tightly controlled as evidenced by lack of repercussions from approaches. We first obtain State Department clearance to investigate prospect without revealing purpose. We then conduct extensive background investigation of prospect. If this reveals potential is good and risk element negligible, we secure State clearance for interview. First interview is conducted to assess potential, responsiveness

Enclosure
65-63113
1 - Belmont
1 - Roach
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mossburg
SBD:bbr (6)

RECORDED - 89
EX-123
20 MAY 23 1958

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Page 834

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations
Bufile: 65-63113

and willingness without directly requesting cooperation. Some offer to furnish data at outset. If they do not, dependent on results of first interview we authorize second interview to solicit cooperation.

Refusal of clearance for such interviews is the prerogative of State Department which must take into consideration question of international relations. Key point here is that while State Department may give clearance for investigation of prospect its subsequent denial of clearance for interview results in wasted investigative effort. It is clear we are going to have to give field some guidance to avoid this.

It is believed we can effectively handle this by carefully controlled selection of specific "trouble spot" countries where program of source development warranted. We can then clear our intentions with State Department before authorizing field to expend any investigative effort. This will put State Department on notice as to our objectives at outset and will eliminate the wasted motion of cleared investigations followed by denial of interview clearance.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to interested field offices guiding them along the line indicated above.

pl Bur 1 Mar V. This makes sense. Q

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Mossburg
Sanders
Donahoe
May 20, 1958

SAC, Washington Field

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Reference Bulet 11/18/54 which concerned responsibilities of the field to be alert to indications that diplomatic representatives of ostensibly friendly nations, outside the Soviet Bloc, are engaging in intelligence activities in the U.S.

Sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources to produce not only investigative data but also intelligence data of value to Bureau and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Vital part of our coverage of friendly nations is continuing development of informants and sources in diplomatic establishments in the U.S. This program has paid off in sound benefits and existing sources represent effective outposts for obtaining data in event of emergency and for investigative purposes.

State Department clearance is required prior to investigation, and again prior to interview, of a potential source employed in a diplomatic establishment. In recent weeks the State Department has declined clearance for interviews with potential sources in the diplomatic establishments of Pakistan, Germany and Turkey. These declinations have been based primarily on the fact that these countries are friendly and if interview reported to embassy involved it would strain diplomatic relations.

MAY 23 1958 MAILED 4

REC. 135 65E 62-113-90

1 - Boston PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Chicago PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Cleveland PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Detroit PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Los Angeles PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - New Orleans PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - New York PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Philadelphia PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Pittsburgh PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - San Francisco PERSONAL ATTENTION
1 - Seattle PERSONAL ATTENTION

MAY 22 1958

WFO 50

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by routing slip for
info action
date 5/4/58
by

SBD:bbr (6)

57 MAY 27 1958

MAIL ROOM

NOTE: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont 5/16/58 same subject, SBD:bbr re this matter.

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Letter to Washington Field
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations

Recognizing the value as well as the sensitivity of this program, it is desired that the following procedures be put into effect. Effective immediately our efforts in the development of sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations should be based primarily on need and should be directed toward development of sources in diplomatic establishments of ostensibly friendly foreign countries (1) where there is definite indication specific country is drifting toward alignment with Soviet Bloc; (2) where situation in particular country involves serious political or military crisis with international ramifications or possible revolutionary activity and good potential exists for Bureau to produce valuable intelligence data through coverage of diplomatic establishments in U.S.; or (3) where there is a clear and present investigative need.

Bureau authority must be secured prior to initiating any program to develop sources and informants within diplomatic establishments of a specific country outside the Soviet Bloc at which time complete data must be furnished as to need and potential benefit of such a program. If such a program is justified, the Bureau will then discuss the matter with the State Department. Following State Department clearance, the Bureau will notify the interested field office to initiate the program. Bureau authority will still be required for the investigation and interview of each prospect since State Department clearance will be sought on each of these steps.

With respect to those friendly countries where an active program is not warranted, the field should be constantly alert to good source and informant possibilities. Where a good potential exists and the facts warrant, the situation should be brought to the attention of the Bureau promptly in order that State Department clearance may be sought to pursue the matter.

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All offices should be alert particularly to situations where there is an advance indication that an American is being considered for employment in a foreign diplomatic establishment since this offers an opportunity to develop a source or informant prior to actual employment.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mossburg

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: 5-26-58

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Boardman
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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

The captioned program consisting of the development of informants and sources in the diplomatic establishments of friendly nations, where warranted, has been a vital part of our intelligence coverage of such nations. In connection with the program, we have always obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of individuals considered as potential sources without revealing to State the purposes of same. Recently the State Department has declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at the Pakistani, German and Turkish embassies (although we previously obtained State clearance for our investigations) based primarily on the fact these countries are friendly and if the interviews were reported to the embassies it might result in straining diplomatic relations. It is noted we discontinued efforts to develop sources in those establishments.

In order to eliminate wasting investigative effort we will obtain State approval to develop sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of a certain country before instituting the program in the field.

In this regard in view of the existing critical political situation in the Middle East, the involvement of Israel in that situation and the activities of Israeli intelligence in the U.S., it is believed we should obtain State clearance for the field to institute a program to endeavor to develop sources and informants in the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C., the Israeli Consulate and UN Delegation in New York City. The principal Israeli intelligence agent in the U.S. known to the Bureau is Rafael Medan who is attached to the Israeli UN Delegation, New York City, but who is frequently at the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C. As a result of his intelligence activities we have under investigation approximately 15 other individuals in New York and Washington, D. C., known or suspected of being engaged in intelligence activities.

1 - 65-58190 (Israeli Consulate, New York City)
1 - 105-10828 (Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C.)
1 - 62-77787-345 (Israeli Delegation to the UN)

EHM:et (8)

REC-11 91

EX-101 23 JUN 5 1958

66 JUN 12 1958

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 839

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont from Mr. Donahoe
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

ACTION:

It is recommended Bureau liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at Israeli establishments previously mentioned with clear understanding we will seek State Department clearance for each investigation and interview.

EKH/hgm

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 840

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 2, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated May 26, 1958, in the above-captioned matter. Liaison was instructed to contact the Department of State and orally clear our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected bases at the Israeli diplomatic establishments. It was also recommended that we clearly point out to State that we intend to seek State clearance for each investigation and each interview.

Instant matter was discussed on May 29, 1958, with Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State. At that time he advised that he would discuss this matter with the Israeli Desk Officer and would advise the Bureau as soon as possible. On June 2, 1958, Mr. McDonnell advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that State has no objection to the Bureau's proposed course of action of attempting to develop sources and informants at the Israeli diplomatic establishments in the United States. Mr. McDonnell pointed out that State feels that the U. S. citizens who are hired by the Israelis to work at their diplomatic establishments in the United States are given employment only after careful consideration of their nationalistic tendencies; that State feels that most of the U. S. citizens hired by the Israelis are pro-Israeli in their thinking and as a result the Bureau should proceed with caution. Mr. McDonnell further stated that the Bureau should check with State for clearance prior to investigation and interview. Mr. Bartlett advised Mr. McDonnell that this definitely would be done.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-11
EX-101
92
23 JUN 5 1958

OHB:bjt
(9)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Mossberg
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Yellow 65-58190 (Israeli Consulate, New York City)
1 - Yellow 105-10828 (Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C.)
1 - Yellow 62-77787-345 (Israeli Delegation to the UN)
1 - Mr. Bartlett

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Page 841

rg

SAC, Washington Field

6-4-58

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
65-0313 (Bufile)
ISINT
65-58700 (Bufile)

ReBulet 5-19-58 captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

In view of the present political situation in the Middle East and the activities of the Israeli Intelligence Service in the U.S., the Bureau has obtained State Department clearance for the institution of a program to develop sources and informants at Israeli diplomatic establishments in the U.S.

On 6-2-58 Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, at the time of granting this clearance, pointed out that the State Department feels the U.S. citizens who are hired by the Israelis to work at the diplomatic establishments in the U.S. are given employment only after careful consideration of their nationalistic tendencies; that the State Department feels that most of the U.S. citizens hired by the Israelis are pro-Israeli in their thinking and as a result the Bureau should proceed with caution in connection with this program.

As pointed out in relet, it will still be necessary for your office to obtain State Department clearance through the Bureau for an investigation or interview of prospective sources and informants considered in connection with this program. Investigations of possible sources and informants must be most thorough and discreet and must be handled in conformance with Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions. Interviews must be handled by experienced agents. The interviews should be well thought out in advance and conducted with tact and discreetness. When an individual you have interviewed agrees to cooperate, subsequent contacts should be handled in accord with existing Bureau instructions and you should be alert to any indication that the informant may be a plant.

3 - New York

REC- 11

93

EHM:et (9)

MAILED 9
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JUN 6 1958

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NW 88613 DocId:32198554
Page 842

Letter to SAC, Washington Field
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
65-63113 (Bufile)
ISINT
65-58700 (Bufile)

The Bureau is aware of the delicate problem involved in developing sources and informants in the Israeli field, which problem has been pointed out in previous surveys made by the recipient offices. However, in view of the valuable information that may be obtained through the development of good sources in this field, the Bureau desires that you redouble your efforts in this regard. It is important that you keep in mind in connection with this matter the necessity of carefully handling all phases of the development of this program to assure that there will be no embarrassment to the Government and to the Bureau.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Bartlett
1 - Mossburg
1 - G. Moore

DATE: 6-6-58

Tolson
Boardman
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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Since 10-10-56 we have had a program of developing sources at official establishments in U.S. of various Arab nations and have developed over 10 excellent sources at these various establishments. In connection with this program, we have always obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of the individual considered as a potential source without revealing to State the purpose of same. Although State to date has not declined clearance for interview of any individual under development as a source at an Arab establishment, recently State declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at Pakistani, German and Turkish embassies although clearance had earlier been obtained from State to investigate these individuals. State Department's declination based primarily on fact these countries are friendly and if any interviews were reported to embassies diplomatic relations with country involved might be strained.

In order to eliminate wasting investigative effort on source development in an establishment at which State will not give clearance for interview, memorandum Donahoe to Belmont dated 5-16-58 recommended that we clear our intentions with State Department before authorizing field to expend any investigative effort in developing sources in a particular field since this will put State on notice as to our objectives at outset. That memorandum also stated that we should concentrate in this regard on a controlled selection of specific "trouble-spot" countries where program of source development is warranted.

In this regard, the existing critical political situation in Middle East definitely warrants that we continue our efforts to develop sources at all official establishments in U.S. of following Arab countries: United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria); Saudi Arabia; Iraq; Lebanon; Jordan; Iran; and Yemen.

ACTION:

It is recommended Bureau liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to continue to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at the official establishments in U.S. of each of the above Arab countries with clear understanding we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

1 - 105-23464 (Arab Intelligence Activities in the U.S.)

65-63113
GCM:et
(8)

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Page 844

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

DATE: June 10, 1958

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

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Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated June 6, 1958, in the above-captioned matter. Referenced memorandum recommended that Liaison orally clear with State the Bureau's intentions to continue to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the official establishments in the United States of the Arab countries and that the Bureau will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview prior to the action taken. The Arab countries involved are United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Iran and Yemen.

Instant matter was discussed on June 9, 1958, by Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section with Mr. J. P. McDonnell, State. Mr. McDonnell pointed out that the governments of some of the Arab countries such as Iraq and Lebanon are friendly toward the United States; and, of course, great care will have to be used in each investigation and interview; that State will consider each request by the Bureau for investigation and interview and, depending on the particular situation at the time, will attempt to give guidance to the Bureau as to the proper action to follow. Mr. McDonnell advised that he could not give an over-all approval at this time because the situation involving a particular country might change.

ACTION:

For the information of the Nationalities Intelligence Section.

OHB:bjt
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. C.C.Moore
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bartlett

REC- 83

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2-WFO
6 Mimeo
6-16-58

63 JUN 20 1958

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Page 845

Tic: 1 - Moore

SAC, New York (105-21200) 6-16-58

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (105-53464)

ARAB INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES
IS - MIDDLE EAST

ReBulet 10-10-56 captioned as above and reBulet 5-19-58 entitled "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Missions."

In line with the information set forth in referenced letter dated 5-19-58 the Department of State has been contacted relative to our program of developing sources and informants at official establishments in the U.S. of the following Arab countries: Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) and Yemen.

The State Department representative with whom this matter was discussed advised that although an over-all approval at this time could not be given because the situation involving a particular country might change, State Department will consider each request by the Bureau for investigation and interview and, depending on the particular situation at the time, will attempt to give guidance to the Bureau as to the proper action to follow. It was also pointed out by the State Department representative that the governments of some of the Arab countries such as Iraq and Lebanon are friendly toward the U.S. and consequently great care will have to be used in each investigation and interview.

In view of the above and in view of the continuing need for sources and informants in the various Arab establishments in the areas covered by your offices, you should continue in your efforts to develop sources at official establishments of the above-mentioned Arab countries. Request Bureau to obtain State Department clearance before each individual investigation and interview of persons considered for development as sources.

Washington Field and New York are instructed to submit a letter under instant caption within 30 days from the receipt of this letter showing under the name of each diplomatic establishment, of the above-mentioned Arab countries, the identities of all persons who have been developed as sources and those

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2 - Washington Field (105-19602)

NOT RECORDED
141 JUN 19 1958

(1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Missions)

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GCM:mcc (7) (SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

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under current development. Also set forth specific plans being taken by your offices to increase informant coverage at these Arab establishments.

This program must be given your close personal attention so that the Bureau will be able to be in the best possible position to learn of any activities of these Arab countries which may be against the best interest of the United States.

NOTE: Inasmuch as State Department in recent past has denied clearance for interviews with potential security informants employed at Pakistan, German and Turkish Embassies because such countries are friendly, memo Donahoe to Belmont dated 6-6-58 instructed Liaison to orally clear with State Department our intentions to continue to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on selected basis at official establishments in U.S. of above-mentioned Arab countries. This has been done in order to eliminate wasting investigative effort and source development prior to requesting an interview with the potential source for which State Department may decline to give clearance. Although State Department on 6-9-58 did not give over-all approval for this program they did state that they would consider each request for investigation and interview on an individual basis depending on particular situation at the time and State also did not say that clearance was denied for our efforts in developing informants at these Arab establishments. Consequently field being instructed to continue efforts to develop sources under this program.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8-13-58

JUNE

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - G. C. Moore
1 - Liaison
1 - Nasca

Tolson
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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Intelligence reports of other agencies in July, 1958, reflected a growing concern over Libya's position in the Middle East. Indications were that a coup may be attempted in Libya in the near future by pro-Nasser forces. (Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont 8-1-58, re "Precarious Position of Libya in Middle East").

A State Department representative on 8-7-58, while discussing Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy's recent trip to the Middle East, advised that Sudan, like Ethiopia and other countries in that area, is fearful of Egyptian subversive tactics. He noted that while Sudan and Ethiopia are basically friendly to the U. S. and the West, the Egyptians have been corrupting a number of officials of these countries by bribes. (Memorandum Roach to Belmont 8-8-58, re "Robert Murphy").

It is noted that on 8-7-58 we obtained State Department clearance to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants at official Sudanese establishments in the U. S, in view of data received indicating Nasser reportedly was making concentrated efforts to overthrow the Sudanese Government. The Field has been instructed to institute this program. (Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont 8-6-58, re "Sudan Activities").

Information published by CIA on 8-11-58 reflects that reliable sources are pessimistic over the outlook for the continued stability of Iran, and there is an undercurrent of rumors concerning changes in government and military hierarchy with reference to the desirability of a coup. CIA also published data on 8-9-58 indicating that the Saudi Arabian Government may make an accommodation with Nasser of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) consisting of some type of association with the United Arab States (Egypt, Syria, and Yemen) or a revival of the Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian military alliance. (CIA, Office of Current Intelligence Reports dated 8-9 and 8-11-58).

It is noted that a program for the development of sources and informants who can report on the activities of the official estgblishments of Iran and Saudi Arabia is already in effect.

59 SEP 4 1958

65-63113

REC-74

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(6)

SENT DIRECTOR
8/14/58

17 AUG 26 1958

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The foregoing information gives us an indication that Libya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia may possibly fall into Nasser's camp and become alienated from the West. Since we are on notice of these possibilities, it would be well for the Bureau to consider the desirability of instituting programs aimed at increasing our coverage of the diplomatic establishments of these countries. Such coverage would include the development of sources and informants where such coverage does not already exist and possibly the installation of technical coverage. Such action taken by us now would place us in a much better position since we would be gathering and disseminating data of vital interest to the U. S. before a possible coup or similar event took place. This, of course, would be much more desirable than to have us implement such programs after a coup or similar event took place.

Deputy Under Secretary Murphy has recently returned from a trip to the Middle East where he discussed the Middle East crisis with a number of individuals, including the leaders of various Arabian countries. Murphy is in a position to give us a first-hand account of what future moves can be anticipated from Nasser in Nasser's efforts to achieve Arabian unity through subversion and political maneuvering. Murphy can also furnish us with the identities of any other countries that might be brought into Nasser's sphere of influence.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That our Department of State Liaison Representative contact Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy and obtain his observations, gathered as a result of his trip to the Middle East, as to what further moves can be anticipated from Nasser with regard to Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, or any other African or Arabian country. Murphy should be advised that we desire to direct our intelligence coverage so as to obtain maximum benefit. His desires should be elicited as to whether technical coverage of any of the countries indicated should be instituted.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Intelligence Coverage of
Diplomatic Representatives
of Friendly Foreign Nations
65-63113

2. While institution of a source and / informant development program regarding Libya and Ethiopia appears warranted (we already have programs in effect with regard to Sudan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia), it is believed more practical to withhold seeking such clearance, which we would have to obtain from the office of Roderic O'Connor of Department of State, until after we obtain a first-hand idea from Murphy as to the extent and the nature of the problem.

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Page 850

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: 8-18-58

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Nasca

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

WFO on 8-8-58 advised that since the revolution in Venezuela in January, 1958, the country has been ruled by a Junta. Newspaper media since the revolution have reported periodically that individuals who were political exiles during the regime of Marcos Perez Jimenez have been allowed to return to Venezuela and pursue their former political activities.

It has become apparent from daily news stories that Venezuela is presently in a state of political upheaval. Although the leader of the Junta, Admiral Larrazabal, has stated he has no political aspirations it has been pointed out by correspondents that he has recently given indication of this by touring the country and "wooing" the support of the communists. This reportedly has been done by statements attributed to Larrazabal that he could not conceive of a Venezuelan communist being controlled by the USSR since all Venezuelans are inherently patriotic and loyal to Venezuela. It has also been pointed out that the communists of Venezuela are being played up as the heroes of the recent revolution in that country. Some correspondents have stated that it is felt there will possibly be a military coup if the politicians of Venezuela do not soon set up a government acceptable to the military leaders. It is further noted that the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon experienced insults during their tour of Latin America, the most vicious of which occurred in Venezuela.

From the above, it appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning the Venezuelan political situation. It is pointed out that there appears to be a possibility of the Venezuelan communists gaining more and more influence and power in that country and, therefore, shifting Venezuela to alignment with the Soviet Bloc. WFO noted that a confidential source has reported on several occasions a strong interest in Latin America by the Soviet Embassy. WFO has requested the Bureau obtain State clearance for WFO to initiate a program, looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C. This should be done.

65-63113

REC-45 65-63113-122

1 - 94-4-4761 (Embassy of Venezuela)

6 AUG 26 1958

VHN:lmc (6)

57 SEP 2 1958

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Page 851

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended Bureau Liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Venezuelan establishments, if it should become necessary, with the clear understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

8/19/58 JP Mr. Donnell, State, advised that State has no objections to above proposal. AHB

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 852

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 9-2-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Nasca

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Boardman
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Mohr
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Parsons
Rosen
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Trotter
Clayton
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Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS (BRAZIL)

WFO on 8-22-58 advised that although Brazil's President has recently indicated a stronger stand in favor of the U. S., various news media have reported that politically powerful nationalist and leftist groups do exist in Brazil and that until recently Brazil's President had avoided offending such groups.

Anti-U. S. feelings and demonstrations were exhibited in Brazil during the South American trip of Vice President and Mrs. Nixon and although the demonstrations did not attain the violence exhibited in some of the other South American countries, the demonstrations indicated the work of well-organized group or groups opposed to the U. S.

On 7-8-58, Wilson Velloso, Press Attache, Brazilian Embassy, who admitted former membership in the Communist Party of Brazil, upon interview at his request, stated that he had attempted to discuss his Communist Party activities with Brazilian officials but they indicated indifference to such information in 1951.

Velloso supposed the reason for the indifference was that his information was common knowledge; however, another explanation would be sanction of the Communist Party on the part of Brazilian officials, even though the Communist Party has been outlawed there. Velloso stated he knew of no communist influence at the Brazilian Embassy but stated that it was the tendency of Latin American countries at this time to play communist countries against noncommunist countries in an effort to obtain all they could in the nature of aid and assistance, inferring that the Brazilian Embassy would also attempt this practice. Velloso commented that he did not believe that such negotiations on the part of Latin American countries necessarily indicated that they were procommunist.

WFO noted a confidential source has advised that many South American countries were aligned with Russia in opposing the establishment of a European common market and that Brazil had indicated a strong opposition to the market. The source also advised that the Russian Embassy had indicated a strong interest in Latin America recently and had indicated a desire to establish diplomatic or economic relations with Brazil.

REC-60 EX-133 SEP 11 1958

65-63113 60 SEP 24 1958

1 - 62-42007 (Embassy of Brazil)

RMK:lmc (6)

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 853

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of
Friendly Foreign Nations (Brazil)
65-63113

In view of the above information, it would appear that Brazil could easily align itself with the Soviet-bloc countries and thereby create an international situation affecting the U. S. While there is no apparent indication at this time of a political upheaval in Brazil, Brazil's President's recent opposition to the nationalist and leftist groups in Brazil might tend to develop internal strife in Brazil, leading to such an upheaval.

From the above, it appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning Brazil. WFO requested the Bureau to obtain State Department clearance for WFO to initiate a program looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Bureau Liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments, if it should become necessary, with the clear understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

SD/Hemm

9/5/58
Tom McDonnell, Liaison, said State has no objection.
CMB

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 854

DIRECTOR, FBI 9/26/58

SAC, NEW YORK (105-31090)

DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS
FROM BRAZIL
IS-BRAZIL

ReBulet to WFO, 5/20/58, captioned "INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS."

The Bureau is requested to obtain Department of State authorization for the development of sources and informants at the captioned establishment.

This request is being made in view of existence of strong Communist Party in Brazil and absence of diplomatic relations between Brazil and the USSR. It seems likely that New York City is a logical place for contacts between pro-Communist Brazilians and Russian officials. Also, news reports in recent months have indicated that there is strong sentiment for increasing commerical activity between Brazil and Russia especially in view of Brazil's increasingly precarious economic situation. It is felt that information concerning the background and activities of Brazilian officials in the New York area is of vital importance to the internal security of the United States.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (105-31090)

MDC:nmn
(3)

65-63113

1-66

65-63113
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172 OCT 23 1958

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 855

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Middleton

DATE: 10/2/58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
IS - CH

The captioned program consists of development of informants and sources in the diplomatic establishments of friendly nations where warranted. In connection with this program, we have previously obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of the individual considered as a potential source without revealing to State the purpose of same. Recently State declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at three embassies although clearance had earlier been obtained from State to investigate these individuals. In order to eliminate wasted investigative effort on source development in an establishment at which State will not give clearance for interview, since May, 1958, we have cleared our intentions with State Department before authorizing Field to expend investigative effort in developing sources in a particular field. (Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont 5/16/58). That memorandum also stated that we should concentrat in this regard on a controlled selection of specific "trouble-spot" countries where a program of source development is warranted.

In this regard the existing critical political situation in the Far East definitely warrants that we continue our efforts to develop sources at all official establishments in the U.S. of Nationalist China.

ACTION:

1. It is recommended Bureau Liaison Representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at the official establishments of Nationalist China in the U.S.

10/6/58 JP O'Donnell, State advised & State has no objection, OK

EX-102 REC-10 65-63113-138

2. If above is approved, there is attached a letter to New York and Washington Field advising that State Department clearance is being requested.

12 OCT 16 1958

NAT. INV. SEC.

65-63113
1 - 62-77787-246
1 - 65-39605
Enclosure
JJM:egs (7)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 856

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Middleton

SAC, New York (105-30508) (original & 3 for NY) 10/3/58

Director, FBI (65-63113)

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
IS - CH

Re New York letters 9/22/58 captioned "Delegation to the United Nations from China, IS - CH," and "Consulate General of China, New York, New York, IS - CH."

For the information of New York and Washington Field Offices, the State Department is being requested for clearance to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis in the diplomatic establishments of Nationalist China in the U.S. The New York and Washington Field Offices will be advised of the decision reached by the State Department regarding the above request.

Extra copies of this communication are being furnished to the New York Office for its files 105-31022 regarding the Consulate General of China and 105-31020 regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China. Extra copies are being furnished to the Washington Field Office for its files regarding the Consulate General of China, New York, New York, and 105-26760 regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China.

4 - Washington Field (65-7796)

1 - 65-39605 (Consulate General of China, NY, NY)
1 - 62-77787-246 (Delegation to UN from China)

JJM:egs
(15)

REC-25 65-63113-128
EX-135
17 OCT 7 1958

NOTE: Cover memo Donahoe to Belmont 10/2/58, prepared JJM:egs, re same subject. NY by let 8/13/58 requested WFO to obtain the name & citizenship of employees at the Consulate General of China in NYC. NY by another let dated 8/15/58 advised WFO that upon review of INS files in NYC, WFO would be requested to obtain info from State Dept. regarding 4 known employees of the Delegation to the UN from China. Prior to WFO covering these leads at the State Department, State Department clearance should be obtained to explore possibility of developing sources.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 857

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: October 8, 1958

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Little

Tolson
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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

During the recent investigation of Arthur S. Lall, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Indian Delegation to the UN, which was approved by the Department of State, it was determined by the New York Office that Lall was in frequent contact with the Soviet Delegation to the UN and the Egyptian Delegation to the UN. It was further determined that during the present year, Mohamed Riad, First Secretary, United Arab Republic Delegation to the UN, has conferred with Lall, presumably concerning the Middle East crisis. Furthermore, "The New York Times" of 9/29/58 carried an article stating that V. K. Krishna Menon, India's Defense Minister, while appearing on an ABC television program on 9/28/58 declared that Chiang Kai-shek is endeavoring to get the U.S. into a war in the Taiwan Strait crisis.

From the above, it would appear that while India ostensibly claims to be neutral, her official representatives are in constant contact with representatives of countries unfriendly to the U.S. and aligned with the Soviet bloc and also appear unfriendly to the U.S. It thus appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning India's contacts with those nations unfriendly to us, as well as information on the current political situation in India and the activities of its representatives in the U. S. The New York Office has requested that the Bureau obtain State Department clearance for the New York Office to institute a program looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Indian Consulate General in New York City, as well as in the Indian Delegation to the UN. It is felt that this should be done and also sources and informants developed in the Embassy of India, Washington, D. C.

10/7/58 discussed with J. McDonnell, State. He orally cleared our intentions.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-136 REC- 65 65-63113-134 OCT 20 1958

It is recommended that the Bureau liaison representative orally clear with the Department of State our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Embassy of India, Washington, D. C., the Indian Consulate General, New York City, and the Indian Delegation to the UN, New York City with the specific understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

65-63113

HVL:tw:clb
(6)

1 - 105-54374 (Consulate General of India, New York City)
1 - 105-New (Embassy of India)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 858

Mr. Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31096) October 15, 1953

Director, FBI (65-59075)

CONSULATE GENERAL OF VENEZUELA,
NEW YORK CITY
INTERNAL SECURITY - VENEZUELA

Reurlet 9-26-58.

State Department clearance was previously obtained on 8-19-58 for program looking toward development of sources on carefully selected basis at Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Venezuelan establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons connected with the captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

1 -- 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

RDC:tw
(5)

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Page 859

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SAC, New York (105-30508) (Orig and 3)

October 16, 1958

Director, FBI (65-63113) — 132

EX-102 REC-1

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
IS - CH

ReBulet 10/3/58 to New York, cc WFO, captioned as above.

Mr. J. P. McDonnell of the State Department advised on 10/6/58 that the State Department has no objection to our exploring the possibilities of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the official establishments of Nationalist China in the U. S.

Extra copies of this communication are being furnished to the New York Office for its files 105-31022 regarding the Consulate General of China and 105-31020 regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China. Extra copies are being furnished to the WFO for its files regarding the Consulate General of China, New York, New York, and 105-26760 regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China.

4 - Washington Field (65-7796)

1 - 65-39605 (Consulate General of China, New York, New York)

1 - 62-77787-246 (Delegation to the UN from China)

JJM:jlw
(12)

NOTE: In order to eliminate wasted investigative effort in source development in an establishment at which State will not give clearance for interview, since May, 1958, we have cleared our intentions with State Department before authorizing field to expend investigative effort in developing sources in a particular field.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 860

1 - Mr. Little

SAC, New York

10/17/58

Director, FBI

REC- 65 65-63113-134

EX-136

CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA
IS - INDIA
(Bureau File 105-54374)
(New York File 105-9981)

INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE UN
IS - INDIA
(Bureau File 105-New)

EMBASSY OF INDIA
IS - INDIA
(Bureau File ~~105-New~~)

Reurlet of 9/20/58 captioned "Consulate General of India, IS - India; Indian Delegation to the UN, IS - India"; copies of same being furnished to the WFO. Further reference is made to Bulet of 5/19/58 captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

Department of State clearance was obtained 10/10/58 for the Bureau to institute a program aimed at the development of individuals, on a carefully selected basis, connected with the captioned Indian establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C., who can furnish information concerning Indian activities in the United States. This program must be conducted on a discreet basis and no active investigation or interviews with individuals connected with captioned establishments should be made without specific Bureau authority, as the Bureau must obtain specific State Department clearance for each investigation and interview as outlined in referenced Bulet of 5/19/58.

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OCT 17 1958
COMM-FBI

Your efforts in regard to this program should be submitted to the Bureau within thirty days together with your future plans for implementing informant coverage in the captioned institutions.

Extra copies of this letter are being furnished the New York and WFO Offices for each file carried in the caption.

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3 - Washington Field Office

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

HWL:gds
(12)

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 861

- Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31099)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-103139)

CONSULATE GENERAL OF BRAZIL
NEW YORK CITY
IS - BRAZIL

Reurlet 9-26-58.

State Department clearance was previously obtained on 9-5-58 for a program looking toward development of sources on a carefully selected basis at Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons from captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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Page 862

SAC, New York (105-31090)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-77787-205)

DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS
FROM BRAZIL, NEW YORK CITY
IS - BRAZIL

Reurlet 9-26-58.

State Department clearance was previously obtained on 9-5-58 for a program looking toward development of sources on a carefully selected basis at Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons from captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

RDC:mtb
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NW 88613 DocId:32189554
Page 863

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: November 10, 1958

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

Tolson
Boardman
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Clayton
Tele. Room
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Gandy

SUBJECT: ~~COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS~~ Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations

Reference is made to information recently furnished to the Bureau by a highly sensitive source being handled by the Washington Field Office (WFO) indicating that Soviet and satillite intelligence representatives have a keen interest in assistance being rendered by our "friends." They were referring to attaches from India, Indonesia, and United Arab Republic who apparently have been collecting certain types of information for the Soviet and satellite representatives.

The foregoing again confirms that the Soviets and the satellites realize that representatives of noncommunist diplomatic establishments can be of tremendous value to them. Naturally, a representative of the Indian Embassy has access to U. S. institutions and areas not usually accessible to the Soviets and satellites. Furthermore, a representative of such an embassy can mix in circles and have access to Americans and others without being placed under any particular suspicions. If such an individual is recruited by the Soviets, he can operate with an excellent cover. We previously have seen instances where the Soviets have taken an interest in representatives of Latin American countries apparently for the purpose of recruiting them as agents.

It is suggested that we might desire to re-examine our position with regard to the extent and nature of Soviet and satellite utilization of the personnel of other diplomatic establishments. Although we already have a certain degree of technical coverage, we might wish to give serious consideration to an expansion of the same. This may not be an appropriate time for suggesting such a project, but we cannot overlook a possible gap in our over-all counterintelligence coverage.

It is believed that an expansion of coverage of so-called friendly diplomatic establishments on a selective and flexible basis would be of extreme value to the Bureau because of the following:

EX.-133 REC-19 65-63113-145

1. Information developed could lead to the possible identity of important Soviet agents.

24 DEC 8 1958

SJP:jlk
(3)
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Papich

File 65-63113

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2.

NW 88613 DocId:32199354
Page 864

Memo Papich to Roach
RE: COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

2. We can collect valuable intelligence information as we already have under established coverage. We actually may be in a position to outdo other agencies, such as CIA, in developing positive intelligence information as a by-product to our counterintelligence responsibilities.

3. Expanded coverage would serve as a strong deterrent to CIA entering into intelligence operations in the U. S.

4. Additional coverage will permit us to maintain a reasonable check on the over-all intelligence activities of our "friends." Without such a reasonable check, we can be inclined to operate in the dark waiting until something happens.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

ADDENDUM SBD:bbr 11/28/58

Ideas set forth here are good and we have gone over them carefully in Nationalities Intelligence Section. These ideas and other ideas which have arisen from discussion have been considered. However, with present necessity for economy and cut-backs in our security programs due to budgetary considerations, we do not feel any broad-scale expansion of intelligence coverage of friendly countries is feasible at this time. We must operate within the limitations set on technical coverage. Nevertheless, we can and will adjust available technical coverage to best meet needs. Lack of expansion at this time does not mean that we will not have coverage of specific situation which prompted this memo. Our coverage of Soviets and satellites, which developed original data, will serve to give us coverage of extent to which attaches of friendly countries are used in accomplishing objectives of Soviets and satellites as will investigative coverage of specific attaches mentioned which is being implemented. In any such coverage we must remember the lack of restrictions

(continued on Page 3)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 865

on Military, Air and Naval Attaches of friendly countries, and the liaison and freedom of action existing between them and counterparts at Pentagon. Bureau is not in position to effect control of their actions and information-gathering ability by investigation on general basis. What we are going to have to do is to attempt to build up substantial data against those attaches which Soviets and satellites are known to utilize and either attempt to compromise and use them or consider possible presentation of problem for State Department action.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 866

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Sanders
1 - Mossburg
1 - Callahan

DATE: 12-12-58

JUNE

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum evaluates captioned program and recommends its continuation in the present form. Program provides for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three facets: (1) Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments, (2) At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy or official designated by him, maintenance of technical surveillances on official establishments of countries located in trouble areas, (3) With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage.

Operation under first category, instituted November, 1954, is smooth and serving useful purpose in keeping us informed of identities of foreign intelligence personnel in U. S.; costs nominal, involving principally indexing procedures and small amount of supervisory time at Seat of Government.

Coverage under second category, first considered in October, 1955, and instituted two months later, has been source of highly valuable intelligence data as well as investigative information. State Department has made highly laudatory comments on value of material in formulation of foreign policy. Actual cost figures on technical surveillances conducted not available; noted, however, that in three years establishments of 14 separate foreign countries have been afforded technical coverage, mostly on short-term basis of one to three months but in five instances on continuing basis (Egypt since 12-23-55, France since 10-31-56, Syria since 8-16-57, and Iraq and Jordan since 7-16-58). Technical coverage of these establishments is designed to be elastic and tailored primarily to meet intelligence needs of our Government.

Development of live sources (catetory three above) is sound counterintelligence procedure of long standing. Our efforts in this field directed at friendly foreign countries were brought under captioned program in May, 1958, with adoption of policy that before continuing efforts previously instituted or undertaking future efforts involving country not previously considered, we would clear our intentions with State Department to avoid wasting investigative endeavors. We currently

65-63113
WRW:mtb
(6)

REC-10 148

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NW 88613 DocId:32198554
Page 867

have 21 live sources in establishments of eight countries and 62 potential sources now under development assigned in establishments of 12 countries. This phase of intelligence coverage is sound, enhances Bureau's prestige as intelligence agency, and is based on long-range planning. Costs involved are those arising from intensive, thorough field investigations of potential sources (generally American employees in foreign establishments). Such costs considered fully justified in view of our responsibilities in the internal security field and as an intelligence agency.

Examples cited to illustrate intermittent phases of captioned program, undertaken as need for coverage arises, and to explain manner in which other programs contribute to our coverage in this field.

Based on detailed analysis, it is concluded that captioned program is working efficiently and effectively with due regard for cost factors and administrative controls.

ACTION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form at this time. Reanalysis and re-evaluation of the program will be undertaken in six months.

DETAILS:

The purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate and analyze our program concerned with intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The memorandum recommends the continuation of this program in its present form with provisions for re-evaluation and reanalysis in six months.

Basic Bureau policy is, and for several years has been, to conduct investigations of individuals representing "friendly" foreign countries (those outside the Soviet bloc) only in instances where we receive allegations that such individuals are engaging in activities in violation of our laws or otherwise constitute a security menace.
(65-63113-5)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 868

This policy has been developed over years of experience. We are faced with the problem of having literally hundreds of representatives of friendly foreign nations assigned to official and diplomatic establishments in the U. S. and accredited to our Government in connection with their official duties. The problem of discharging our responsibility for the internal security of the country and warding off the menace which could be created by a security threat issuing from any one of these foreign government officials necessitates the devising and following of some procedures which will place us in a position to acquire information regarding activities on the part of any such official which might be detrimental to this country's security.

The 1954 case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., which resulted in compromising communications intelligence material with Netherlands officials, vividly brought to our attention the question whether we should maintain investigative coverage of the activities of all representatives of friendly foreign governments in the U. S. A careful study of the problem at that time left us with the conclusion that in order to establish such coverage as would effectively reveal an operation such as that occurring in the Petersen case, it would be necessary to maintain both technical and physical surveillances on diplomatic officials and official establishments in the U. S. of all friendly foreign countries. Noting that our intensified coverage of Soviets and satellites alone required over 600 Agents at that time, it was concluded that manpower expenditure would seem to negate following a similar program with regard to non-Soviet bloc officials and establishments. (65-63113-1)

Taking a more realistic approach, we immediately (November, 1954) did two things: (1) Alerted 12 key field offices to the problem and issued instructions designed to help cope with it. (2) Informed six other agencies of our Government of our responsibilities in this field and asked them to notify us of the arrivals in the U. S. of all foreign intelligence officials, even though their presence in this country might be under working arrangements with one of the six agencies involved. (65-63113-1 through 5)

Since November, 1954, we have coordinated into captioned program two positive counterintelligence procedures which have been in use for many years: (1) Technical surveillance coverage in the U. S. of official establishments of friendly foreign countries located in "trouble" areas. (65-63113-40) (2) Development of live sources in such establishments. (65-63113-89)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 869

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

This program has a twofold purpose, first, to acquire information concerning the identities and activities of official personnel of foreign governments in the U. S.; secondly, to produce intelligence information concerning foreign countries which will assist the Bureau in its over-all intelligence responsibilities, the Department of State in formulating policy in the field of international relations, and other agencies in connection with their foreign intelligence functions. To accomplish this purpose, three separate and distinct facets are utilized, discussed in detail hereinafter.

(1) Acquisition of Information from Other Agencies as to Identities of Foreign Intelligence Personnel in U. S.

On 11-18-54 letters were directed to the Department of State; Central Intelligence Agency; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; Office of Naval Intelligence; Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force; and National Security Agency. A copy was furnished to Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, of the Department to advise him of the Bureau's action. These letters pointed out that information had been received in a number of instances indicating that representatives of so-called "friendly" nations had engaged in intelligence activities against the best interests of the U. S. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., was cited as an example. It was noted that representatives of friendly countries in some instances were stationed here to represent their governments officially in dealing with U. S. agencies and in other instances intelligence representatives of these foreign countries frequently visited our country to confer with representatives of various U. S. agencies. It was observed that frequently the Bureau was not officially notified of the arrivals of many of these foreign government representatives and the possibility existed that such persons might while in this country engage in intelligence missions not known to the agencies of our Government sponsoring their visits.

In our letters of 11-18-54 we requested the six agencies involved to notify us when information was received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government was proceeding to the U. S. and also to let us know in the event any of these agencies set up a liaison arrangement with such foreign representatives. We pointed out this information was needed to guide us in discharging our responsibilities and, at the same time, to enable us to advise the interested agency if

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the event we received information indicating a foreign intelligence representative was acting outside the scope of his approved activities. We asked that information of this latter nature be called to our attention if received by one of the recipient agencies to assist us in eliminating unnecessary inquiries and concentrating on matters deserving the most attention. We requested all six agencies to furnish us the identities of any foreign intelligence representatives then in the U. S. and to provide us on a continuing basis data with respect to future arrivals of such representatives, both in instances where working arrangements existed and otherwise. (65-63113-1 through 4)

Since our letters of 11-18-54, all six of the recipient agencies have furnished data of the nature requested. A current analysis of these data has shown that information provided by National Security Agency, while quite complete, has been of little operational value. This is occasioned by the fact that National Security Agency is not an operational agency and foreign government representatives entering the U. S. to consult with National Security Agency personnel would normally be expected to be connected with service agencies of their own governments; however, the data furnished by National Security Agency are of value. The names of the individuals furnished are indexed in our files and, if the coverage discussed in categories two and three below produces information indicating that any of these foreign intelligence representatives become operational contrary to the purpose for which they arrived in this country, we are in a position to identify them through indices checks and establish immediately the identity of the U. S.-sponsoring agency. Since November, 1954, we have learned of no instances through this procedure wherein foreign representatives admitted to this country under National Security Agency sponsorship have become operational or in any other manner created a security threat of investigative interest to the Bureau.

In many instances the information furnished by the five agencies other than National Security Agency has related to foreign intelligence personnel on an operational level and frequently is submitted under the name of the individual concerned. This is reviewed by the responsible supervisor, who checks files and takes any required action; such as, instituting investigation, referral to field for

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information, or marking for indexing. Opening of active cases on such foreign personnel is dependent upon the availability in our files or receipt of allegations of violations of our laws or activities constituting a security menace in line with our basic policy cited above.

This facet of captioned program is operating smoothly and no changes are required at this time. Its value in keeping us informed of the identities of foreign intelligence representatives presently in the U. S. at any given time is self-evident. Its costs are nominal, involving primarily only that amount required by the indexing of names and the reviewing of incoming material by Bureau supervisors. If field investigations are instituted, the only other costs would be those resulting from investigations which the Bureau must conduct to discharge its responsibilities in the internal security field.

(2) Maintenance of Technical Surveillances on Establishments of Selected Friendly Foreign Governments.

Recognizing a gap in our intelligence coverage of friendly governments, on 10-21-55 we discussed with Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy the question of instituting limited discreet technical surveillances on official establishments of selected foreign nations, principally those located in world trouble areas. Mr. Murphy was quite receptive to this idea, stating that limited coverage sufficiently flexible to change with changing world conditions might be highly desirable. After further discussions, it was agreed that a program "progressive" in nature would be instituted. By this Mr. Murphy explained that he did not feel that all desirable coverage should be instituted at a given date but rather that coverage should be instituted on one country at a time as moving events abroad might dictate. On this basis, this phase of captioned program was initially instituted based on a specific request from Mr. Murphy on 12-5-55 that we place technical surveillances on all Egyptian diplomatic establishments in U. S. (65-63113-37, 39, 40, 43, 48)

Since then, technical surveillances (with dates of duration) have been placed on establishments of the following countries at the specific request or with the specific approval of Mr. Murphy or an official of his office designated by him to act in this matter:

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

	Country	Duration	File References
1.	Egypt	12-23-55 to present	65-58070-59, 64
2.	Afghanistan	1-3-56 to 3-10-56	65-60354-15, 50
3.	Brazil	7-18-56 to 9-19-56	100-407049-10, 24
4.	Syria	8-14-56 to 10-12-56	65-59148-31, 56, 73
		12-19-56 to 3-18-57	62-77787-286-24, 96, 41
		8-16-57 to present	
5.	Nicaragua	9-27-56 to 10-30-56	100-143895-76, 104
6.	Iraq	10-16-56 to 3-7-57	105-64215-3
		9-25-57 to 11-25-57	65-55156-28, 123, 160
		7-16-58 to present	62-7787-282-22, 38
7.	Bolivia	11-7-56 to 12-13-56	65-52316-21, 35
8.	India	11-28-56 to 1-16-57	62-77787-257-274, 297,
		7-24-58 to 8-7-58	325, 329
9.	Saudi Arabia	7-28-57 to 8-28-57	105-62769-7, 14
10.	Algeria	10-24-57 to 1-10-58	105-54593-16, 26, 36
11.	France	10-31-56 to present	65-30150-663, 1421, 1440
12.	Tunisia	3-4-58 to 10-16-58	65-64170-21, 45, 135
13.	Jordan	6-6-58 to 7-7-58	65-61885-104, 121
		7-16-58 to present	105-38566-29
14.	Yemen	7-19-58 to 9-25-58	105-58065-142, 186

The technical surveillance phase of captioned program is designed to be elastic and is tailored primarily to meet the intelligence needs of our Government in making high-level decisions and in establishing U. S. policy to cope with international crises. That it has been successful in this respect is evidenced by highly laudatory comments and expressions of appreciation made by individuals of other departments, principally of the Department of State. For example, on 11-29-56 Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy addressed a personal letter to the Director stating in part, "I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy. I know that this work has meant extra hours and expense...."

(65-63113-61)

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Aside from producing high-level intelligence data, these technical surveillances have been the source of information regarding activities of foreign government representatives of such a nature as to require Bureau investigative attention. In such instances active investigations have been instituted.

Figures on the actual cost of the technical surveillances instituted under this program are not available. In the past the New York and Washington Field Offices, which have handled all of these technical surveillances, have estimated cost on a prorated basis by merely dividing total salaries of personnel handling all technical surveillances by the number of surveillances handled at the monitoring plants. To correct this No Number SAC Letter 58-W dated 11-21-58 ordered the field to submit cost figures in the future which more accurately portray actual cost of any particular technical surveillance. In the next semiannual evaluation of this program, therefore, actual cost figures will be available and will be reported.

(3) Development of Live Sources in Diplomatic Establishments of Friendly Foreign Countries.

For several years we have on a highly selected basis undertaken programs to develop live sources in official establishments of foreign countries when our investigative and intelligence needs have required extension of coverage. This has always been done on the most careful and discreet basis and the procedures followed in implementing such programs had gone forward without a hitch until May, 1958. In that month, the Department of State declined to give clearance for interviews with individuals at the Pakistani, German, and Turkish Embassies, after having granted specific clearances for investigations of these individuals. State Department declinations were based primarily on the fact that these three countries were friendly and that, if interviews of embassy personnel were reported to embassy officials, this could strain relations between those countries and the U. S. Refusal of clearance for such interviews was, of course, within the prerogative of the State Department which must take into consideration questions of international relations. However, the key point involved was that, while that Department had issued clearances for investigations of prospective informants, its subsequent denials for interviews with them had resulted in considerable wasted

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investigative efforts on our part. To avoid recurrences of instances of this nature, we adopted the policy of clearing our intentions with the Department of State before authorizing the field to expend any investigative effort. In this manner we put State Department on notice as to our objectives at the outset in order that when we return to State to secure clearance for the investigation and interview of a particular individual, we will not be denied clearance on the grounds of delicate international relations. (65-63113-89)

By letter dated 5-20-58, 12 offices in whose territories foreign official establishments are located were advised that our efforts in the development of sources and informants in establishments of friendly foreign nations should be based primarily on need and should be directed toward development of sources in the establishments of ostensibly friendly foreign countries (1) where there is definite indication the specific country is drifting toward alignment with the Soviet bloc; (2) where the situation in a particular country involves serious political or military crisis with international ramifications or possible revolutionary activity and good potential exists for the Bureau to produce valuable intelligence data through coverage of diplomatic establishments in the U. S; or (3) where there is a clear and present investigative need. The 12 offices were informed that Bureau authority must be secured prior to initiating any program to develop sources and informants within diplomatic establishments of a specific country outside the Soviet bloc, at which time completedata must be furnished as to need and potential benefit of such a program. The field was informed that, if such a program is justified, the Bureau will then discuss the matter with the State Department. Following State Department clearance, the Bureau will notify the interested field offices to initiate the program. However, further Bureau authority will still be required for the investigation and interview of each prospect, since State Department clearance will be sought in connection with each of these steps.
(65-63113-90)

Since our redirection of this phase of captioned program in May, 1958, with prior State Department clearance we have instituted action or continued action previously instituted to develop live sources in official establishments of the countries listed below. The first column beside the name of each country shows the number of presently active sources developed to date (including those developed prior to May, 1958) and the second column shows the number still under consideration.

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

Country	Developed To Date	Still Under Consideration	Serial Reference In 65-63113
1. Israel	1	2	93
2. United Arab Republic	4	2	95
3. Saudi Arabia	0	2	95
4. Iraq	2	7	95
5. Lebanon	2	2	95
6. Jordan	1	1	95
7. Iran	0	6	95
8. Yemen	2	0	95
9. Sudan	0	6	118-Green
10. Venezuela	0	3	122
11. Brazil	0	5	124
12. Nationalist China	7	10	132
13. India	2	16	134
14. Tunisia	0	0	135
	21	62	

The above figures refer to present and potential sources actually connected with official or diplomatic establishments. They do not relate to sources not connected with the establishments but actually reporting information regarding activities therein. The type of information the sources provide ranges all the way from data on movements and identities of officials to cryptographic material. These sources have on several past occasions provided information forming the basis for active investigations of foreign officials and/or their contacts.

Most of the work involved in this phase of captioned program rests with the field. Each person considered is the subject of a separate, thorough, intensive investigation. Our efforts are generally aimed at American employees in foreign establishments and have been tightly controlled, as evidence by the lack of repercussions from the approaches we have made in the past.

Costs of this phase of our program are principally those arising from the field investigations and Agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources which can produce not

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only investigative data but also intelligence information of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. The Bureau is expected to produce intelligence data and we can anticipate criticism as well as operational moves by other agencies to fill the vacuum if our operations do not produce necessary intelligence. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Scrambling for sources in reactions to problems would constitute a most undesirable substitute and give rise to justified criticism in a field where the Bureau takes pride in excelling.

Intermittent Phases and Tie In with Other Programs.

While captioned program currently follows three principal facets, as described hereinbefore, as the need arises we institute special types of coverage for some particular purposes. For example, at the specific request on 1-22-57 of Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy (who stated Secretary of State Dulles was aware of the request and would discuss it with the President), we conducted highly delicate coverage at Blair House from 1-30-57 to 2-9-57 during a State visit of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Because of this coverage, we were able to furnish most important intelligence information to the President within minutes of its production. This is the only instance within our knowledge wherein this highly delicate coverage has been utilized; but, through arrangements effected by our Liaison Section and installations perfected by our Laboratory, we are in a position to afford similar-type coverage at Blair House almost at a moment's notice in the future if the President so desires. (62-104531)

Another example of instituting special coverage on a need basis relates to a series of burglaries of foreign official establishments and residences which cropped up last summer in Washington and New York City. On 7-31-58 we alerted New York and Washington Field Offices to the possibility that the illegal entries may have been for something other than criminal purposes and instructed that these incidents be followed closely with local police authorities. We checked with the Central Intelligence Agency and were advised that Agency was not involved directly or indirectly. Through our coverage of various precincts of the local police departments, we have found that all but one of these burglaries have appeared to have been for criminal purposes; the one exception relates to the burglary of the residence of an Indian official in Washington. We are continuing to follow the latter incident with the police in an effort to determine if an intelligence operation was involved.

(65-63113-112, 118, 119, 123, 125, 129, [illegible]

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While the foregoing discussion portrays the types of coverage afforded under instant program, it by no means describes the full extent of our coverage of friendly foreign officials and establishments. For example, the (Anagram Program) produces voluminous intelligence data on these officials and establishments. Under the Intensification Program, as long ago as 6-9-53, SAC Letter 53-41 instructed the field to scrutinize carefully any associations and contacts between Soviet personnel and diplomatic representatives of other countries where there are indications that a person is being singled out for specific attention. A case of this nature was developed when a Soviet cultural attache in 1953 attempted to develop as agents for the Soviets two Iranian officials, one of whom we subsequently turned into a Bureau double agent. (65-63113-5) Under the program involving name checks by the Bureau and other intelligence agencies on all foreign government officials entering the U. S., we have the benefit of derogatory information on friendly foreign officials at the time they enter the U. S. This constitutes a type of coverage handled, not as a part of captioned program, but as a separate program in itself.

Conclusions.

Our program concerned with intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries is operating effectively and efficiently. On a continuing basis, it produces information of value to our investigative requirements, to our intelligence requirements, and for budget purposes. For the most part, the program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. It has not required any over-all increase in manpower. From our current analysis, no changes are indicated at this time.

An informative memorandum has been prepared for supervisors in the Nationalities Intelligence Section, where all coverage of friendly foreign nations is handled, in order that they may be aware of the continuing need for coordination of this program and alert to any redirection which might increase its efficiency or improve our coverage.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 29, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We have controlled program designed to develop live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc aimed at producing investigative and intelligence data on countries drifting toward Soviet bloc and on "trouble spot" countries where revolutionary or other activity has widespread international implications (such as Middle East crisis, Cuban revolution, Panamanian invasion, etc.). Program has paid off in sound benefits.

Recognizing delicacy of contacting and developing such sources and close interrelationship with problems of international relations and developments we consult State Department regularly on our objectives and intentions. For example, when we feel a particular country is logical target for development of sources in their establishments in U.S. we clear with State to be certain they agree and to insure that we are not running into risky foreign policy situation. If they agree to country as target we then clear with State on each investigation of potential source relating to that country. Providing investigation favorable we then go back again to obtain clearance from State for interview with potential source. These initial interviews are conducted under pretext with idea of assessing their attitude, stability, cooperativeness, etc. We then decide whether to go back and actually solicit cooperation in furnishing data.

We are running into problem here in that after State has cleared country as target and has cleared individual investigations they are too often declining clearance for interviews on basis potential results not commensurate with risk involved. This failure to clear final step after passing on risk aspect twice before results in wasteful expenditure of investigative time and these turndowns at this point are bound to have initiative-destroying effect on field offices.

We have been dealing with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in State which lacks real authority in this regard and must go back to geographical desks which are super-cautious, have no real concept of intelligence objectives, and tend to turn down interviews unnecessarily.

1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Mossburg

65-62113

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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

To rectify this problem we propose that our liaison representative discuss this problem with Deputy Under Secretary Robert Murphy who has firm grasp of intelligence functions and with whom in past we have discussed and worked out means of effecting sensitive intelligence coverage both on our initiative and at his request. If he is receptive to clearing such matters personally we will work out practical method of clearing with him our country targets and individual investigations and interviews. We can point out to him that we approach entire problem with discretion and conduct initial interviews under suitable pretext. Murphy has the over-all knowledge to steer us away from extremely sensitive countries at outset rather than waiting for interviews to be proposed and at same time knows intelligence enough to realize risks must sometimes be taken. If we can work something out with Murphy it is believed we can get better results and still afford Bureau protection of State clearance.

ACTION:

Recommend our liaison representative O. H. Bartlett discuss this matter with Mr. Murphy along above lines to see if something practical can be worked out.

DSAW I think this is necessary

V.

GMH.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 17, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

This is controlled program to develop live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc aimed at producing investigative and intelligence data on countries drifting toward Soviet bloc and on "trouble spot" countries.

We have recognized delicacy of developing sources within establishments of ostensibly friendly countries and in view of close interrelationship with questions of foreign policy we have in past regularly consulted Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in State Department to be certain we were not running into risky foreign policy situation whereby, if State not consulted, State could later say our activities had posed serious problems. To insure our efforts did not run afoul of foreign policy considerations we adopted "3-step" procedure: (1) we had liaison check with State orally when we selected particular country as logical target; (2) if State agreed on target country we, by individual letters, secured State clearance prior to investigation of each potential source; and (3) if investigation favorable we, by individual letters, secured State clearance for initial interview with potential source to assess potential, reliability, stability, etc. This gave State three points where they could advise us our objectives were too risky considering foreign policy implications. As noted in my memo 5-29-59 this has not worked satisfactorily because State has consistently waited until step (3) to decline clearance after we had expended considerable effort. It was noted that in dealing with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs we were dealing with super-cautious group which lacked real authority. In view of wasteful expenditure of effort created by this situation it was recommended we have liaison go to Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy, who is knowledgeable of intelligence functions, to work out something practical.

On 6-2-59 this was discussed with Murphy by our liaison representative, O. H. Bartlett. Murphy did not know we had been having this problem and said he would appreciate our coming to him on these matters and depending on each individual case he would make determination. He suggested Bartlett come to him and give him facts by letterhead memo or any other system Bureau desired and he would then grant approval immediately or check where necessary.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Roach
1 - Mr. Bartlett

REC-84 to Supervisors
Memo Int Sec Nat 6-29-59 WFW
JUL 6 1959
JUL 1 1959
NAT. INT. SEC.

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Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In view of Murphy's willingness to cooperate with us on this we have studied our system to see if we can streamline our "3-step" procedure to eliminate unnecessary paperwork for him and for Bureau and to reduce liaison contact with him on such matters to minimum so as not to tie up procedure with "red tape." We feel we can best do this, and still give us adequate safeguard of State clearance, by following procedure: (1) when we select country as logical target we will write memo outlining reasons and have liaison orally discuss with Murphy to determine if he agrees and at same time to secure his clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, thereafter, select (liaison notation on memo will constitute Bureau record of clearance of country and individual investigations); (2) where we desire to interview a potential source we will prepare a letterhead memo which liaison will deliver to Murphy. This memo will indicate we propose to conduct interview under suitable pretext and will concisely summarize identity, background, citizenship, position occupied, and other pertinent factors disclosed during investigation. Liaison in delivering this memo will then note on yellow (Bureau copy) whether Murphy clears interviews or not and this will serve as Bureau record. If Murphy declines an individual clearance liaison will determine whether declination is strictly governed by facts relating to that case or whether Murphy feels foreign policy situation has changed to such extent we should stop our efforts concerning that particular country. This will eliminate needless effort.

We have completed investigation of Shanker Samuel Jairam Bhole, Assistant to Procurement Officer at Indian Embassy, who while born in India, is U.S. citizen as is his entire family. Investigation has been favorable and Bhole has reportedly been critical of Indian conditions and policies. Washington Field Office desires authority to interview him, will make no effort to direct his activities during initial contact, and foresees no possibility of embarrassment from this initial contact.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Recommend our liaison representative deliver attached letterhead memorandum on Bhole to Murphy to obtain his clearance for this proposed interview.

6/18/59 Matter discussed with Mr Murphy.
6/23/59 Mr Murphy approved interview of BHOLE.

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(2) Recommend our liaison representative at same time discuss proposed system with Mr. Murphy to be certain it will meet his needs and if he is agreeable recommend we institute this procedure and eliminate contact with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs on this program.

6/22/59 System agreeable with Mr. Murphy.

(3) At same time recommend liaison discuss with Mr. Murphy our existing target countries of United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen, Sudan, India, Israel, Venezuela, Brazil and Nationalist China; determine if he agrees to these targets; and obtain clearance for discreet investigations of selected individuals as potential sources recognizing we will give him written data and seek specific individual clearance before we interview potential source.

DEMa

6/18 Ma 23/59 Above target Countries discussed with Murphy. He advised OK to investigate proposed sources but he will want to take up interviews on a case basis; that a U.S. Citizen working for these countries will present much less a problem than a National of one of these Countries. He said the facts surrounding these Nationals will determine if approval will be given for interviews. OSH 3

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Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 25, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

Re memo 12-12-58 evaluating captioned program and analyzing results since its inception. This is reevaluation and report on results during past six-month period.

Origin: Basic program inaugurated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958. Purpose: To provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal facets: (1) Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments; (2) At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy or official designated by him, maintenance of technical surveillances on official establishments in United States of countries located in trouble areas; (3) With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage. Scope and Cost: (1) Under first category Bureau receives notification from other intelligence agencies of arrival of intelligence personnel in U.S. Handling of these notifications is confined to Seat of Government and principally involves review of any file references and indexing procedures at nominal costs. In appropriate instances field is alerted to presence of intelligence personnel but active investigation is not instituted in absence of information which would form basis for security-type case. (2) In past 6 months we have had technical coverage under second category covering 6 foreign countries, 2 of which now discontinued. Present coverage consists of technical surveillances on New York and Washington establishments of Iraq and United Arab Republic; French and Cuban embassies in Washington; and other Cuban establishments in Washington, New York and Miami. Based on latest available field estimates, the technical surveillances now in operation cost approximately $16,850 a month consisting almost entirely of salary of Bureau personnel. (3) Under live informant phase we now have 20 informants or sources actually connected with official foreign establishments in United States and additional 20 under consideration as potential informants or sources. Of the 20 currently in use, three are paid for actual services plus expenses and remaining 17 are cooperating with Bureau without cost to us. Entire monthly cost of this phase of Program in terms of payments to informants does not exceed $265. Tie-In With Other Programs: This program supplements, and is supplemented by, a number of programs which

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(7)

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JUN 29 1959

cc: Belmont
Mossburg
Wacks

cc: Donahoe
Cotter
Callahan

JUL 6 1959

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result in intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The Anagram Program is a typical example. Our technical coverage frequently assists in an Anagram operation. The name-check program on holders of official and diplomatic visas covers many of the intelligence personnel coming under the first category of captioned program. Even the Intensification Program, which is directed against Soviet bloc officials and establishments, produces data on activities of friendly foreign officials and their contacts with communist officials. Magnitude: Program handled on Section-wide basis since it has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon world developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department. Past or Present Weaknesses: During past six months potential weakness developed in third category of this program - development of live sources. After securing approval of State officials in Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs to undertake program to develop live sources in official establishments of certain defined friendly countries we found such officials reluctant to approve interviews with persons we desired to approach in this connection, often citing as reason for refusal the fact that a friendly country was involved, which of course was known at outset. On 6-2-59 we discussed this problem with Robert Murphy who said he did not know we had been having this problem and would appreciate our contacting him on these matters and, depending on each individual case, he would make the determination. We are now handling these matters directly with Murphy under a procedure approved by him which will eliminate some paperwork required in past and reduce liaison contact with him to minimum so as not to tie up procedure with "red tape." This should strengthen this phase of program since past experience has shown Murphy has realistic and understanding attitude toward Bureau's intelligence operations as well as great appreciation of its results. Administrative Controls: Controls exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field relating to the various phases of program. Control file maintained to which copies of pertinent serials are regularly routed. Semiannual review of program encompasses complete review of control file. Adequacy and Currentness of Instructions: SAC letter 59-9 alerted field to necessity for recognizing responsibilities for intelligence coverage and seeing that agents handling security matters do so with interest and enthusiasm. Since last evaluation this program, memoranda to all Section Supervisors circularized 12-17-58 and 3-2-59 giving direction to phases of program and current memo prepared concerning new procedures for clearing third category matters with Robert Murphy. Over-all Value: For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. On a continuing basis it produces information of value to our investigative requirements, to our intelligence requirements and for budget purposes. Contemplated Action: From current evaluation and analysis, no changes are indicated at this time. We will closely follow all phases of our intelligence coverage to assure that changes and redirection are instituted as the need arises.

wrw

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A. H. Belmont

S. B. Donahoe

June 29, 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Schaefer

GHANA ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
INTERNAL SECURITY - GHANA

Bureau by letter May 25, 1959, captioned "Ghana Activities in the U.S., Internal Security - Ghana" and "Guinea Activities in the U.S., Internal Security - Guinea," furnished Washington Field Office (WFO) and New York information received from Office of Naval Intelligence and Central Intelligence Agency wherein it was indicated that there were strong nationalistic currents prevailing among native populations of African countries and indications of attempts of communist and Soviet infiltration into these movements. Thirteen Soviets were expected to arrive in Accra, Ghana, on May 12, 1959, to establish the USSR Embassy. It is felt that with embassies in both Guinea and Ghana, the USSR is in an excellent position from which to continue its constant and persistent efforts to increase Soviet influence and subversive activities in Western Africa.

WFO was instructed in above letter to advise Bureau whether it had any sources that could supply information in regard to Ghana. WFO in reply states it has no sources who could supply such information and, therefore, desires Bureau to obtain State Department clearance to institute a program with view toward developing informants and sources within the Embassy of Ghana, Washington, D. C.

Since WFO advised by letter 6-11-59 captioned "Guinea Activities in the United States, IS - Guinea" that Guinea at the present time does not have an establishment in Washington, D. C., no further action is being taken in that matter at this time.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is requested Liaison contact Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy and discuss with him orally the possibility of this Bureau instituting a program in an effort to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Ghana in the U.S. and at the same time secure his clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources within those diplomatic establishments of Ghana. At the present time there does not appear

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(1) - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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to be any anti-U.S. feeling in Ghana; however, with the Soviets keen interest in Western Africa their apparent intentions could be aimed at developing a pro-Soviet and an anti-U.S. attitude in those countries. Therefore, such a program as mentioned above appears to be warranted at this time.

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1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-30788)

July 10, 1959

Director, FBI (105-78601)

GHANA ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.
IS - GHANA

Reurlet 6/15/59.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Ghana in the United States was granted 7/2/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted the Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter; and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case.

2 - New York (105-36204)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

VRS:sen (8)

NOTE:

Since the Soviet Union now has an embassy in Ghana, it places it in an excellent position from which to conduct its constant and persistent efforts to increase Soviet influence and subversive activities in Western Africa. In view of this, and the fact the Soviets in this position could develop a pro-Soviet and an anti-United States attitude in that area, would make instant programs necessary at this time. Therefore, with State clearance furnished on 7/2/59, WFO and NY are being furnished with above instructions in an effort to afford Bureau adequate coverage in this matter.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 9, 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Papich
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Schaefer

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - THAILAND

Memorandum Papich to Frohbose 8/31/59 captioned "Ruth Naomi Burney, IS-Thailand," disclosed subject personally acquainted with certain Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employees and CIA giving consideration to utilizing her as source of political information. Subject born 6/29/30 and is a citizen of the U. S. She resides at 1647 Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is employed as telephone operator at Embassy of Thailand.

Memorandum Papich to Frohbose 9/4/59 captioned "Ruth Naomi Burney, IS-Thailand," stated Mrs. Jane Roman, CIA, advised there is no close friendship existing between subject and other CIA employees. CIA indicated, however, it would like to approach subject with view of developing her as a source of information as she would have access to numerous conversations which could shed light on political conditions in Southeast Asia. Liaison has suggested that we look into this matter for possible development of subject as a Bureau source and in so doing would restrict CIA from any contact with her.

Bufiles do not contain any information identifiable with subject.

ACTION:

1. Requested liaison advise CIA that subject is of interest to us and that we are giving consideration to developing her as a source of information of this Bureau. CIA should also be informed that when subject is no longer of any interest to us CIA will be advised.

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2. In view of the strategic location of Thailand and its proximity to Communist China and Laos, the current area of political unrest, believed sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Thailand could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia. It is, therefore, requested Liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, **the possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Thailand diplomatic establishments** in the U.S. If it is approved, also secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, **thereafter select.**

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Page 890

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Schaefer

A. H. Belmont — 9/10/59

S. B. Donahoe

LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.
INTERNAL SECURITY - LAOS

New York by letter 6/25/57 captioned "Laos Delegation to the United Nations, IS - Laos" advised that Mr. Clark McBurney, public relations officer for Hunter College, 68th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, was interviewed in connection with another matter. He stated his wife, Marie Jo McBurney, at that time was chief secretary of the Laos Delegation to the United Nations and in that position had access to files maintained by the Laotian Delegation. In addition, he stated his wife would be glad to help the FBI on a confidential basis should the need arise.

Bureau by letter 7/16/57 authorized New York to interview Mrs. McBurney to determine desirability of attempting to develop her as a potential confidential source. State Department clearance for this interview was obtained 7/11/57. Mrs. McBurney was cooperative and stated in event she came into possession of information of interest to the Bureau she would notify the New York Office.

New York by letter 8/28/59 advised it desired to recontact Mrs. McBurney to alert her to the interest of the Bureau and to secure any information which may be of interest to the United States Government. New York pointed out that McBurney as of 8/11/58 was still employed by the Laotian Delegation to the United Nations.

ACTION:

(1) Prior to having New York recontact McBurney regarding above felt we should have Liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, the possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Laotian diplomat establishments in the U. S. If it is approved, Liaison should also secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, thereafter, select. In view of the current political unrest in Laos its proximity to Communist China and possible future alignment with the Soviet Bloc, felt we should secure this clearance from Department of State in an effort to have sufficient sources of information at the various Laotian diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

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1 - 105-61978 (Laotian Delegation to the United Nations)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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(2) In event above program is approved by the Department of State, New York will be furnished instructions relative to the development of McBurney as a source of information at the Laotian Delegation to the United Nations.

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Page 892

1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO

9/23/59

Director, FBI

105-[illegible]

THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - THAILAND

ReBulets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

Recently, CIA via liaison channels advised it was giving consideration to utilizing one Ruth Naomi Burney as a source of political information. She was born 6/29/30 and is a citizen of the U. S. She resides at 1647 Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is employed as a telephone operator at the Embassy of Thailand. CIA disclosed Burney is personally acquainted with certain CIA employees; however, no close friendship exists between her and the CIA employees. The Bureau advised CIA that Burney is of interest to us, and that we are giving consideration to developing her as a source of information. In addition, CIA was also informed that when subject is no longer of any interest to us, CIA will be advised.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Thailand in the U. S. was granted 9/15/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case. Include in your survey the names of sources and informants that are currently being used in the Thailand diplomatic establishments within your respective territories and/or the names of sources and informants not assigned to a Thailand diplomatic establishment who are in a position to furnish information regarding Thailand activities in the U. S. and in general.

2 - New York

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1 - 65-56587 (Embassy of Thailand)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1 - 105-new (Ruth Naomi Burney)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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SAC, WFO
Re: THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau feels the above program is essential in view of the strategic location of Thailand and its proximity to Communist China and Laos, the current area of political unrest. It is felt sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Thailand could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia which would be of considerable interest to other U. S. Government agencies.

In regard to Ruth Naomi Burney, WFO should open a separate 134 investigation on her to develop additional background information as required in Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions to make certain she is type of person we want to contact as a source. If the investigation is favorable, submit your request to the Bureau for State Department clearance to interview her. Bear in mind that when Burney is of no further interest to us, the Bureau should so advise CIA.

Bufiles fail to disclose any pertinent derogatory information identifiable with Ruth Naomi Burney.

NOTE:

Since State Department clearance has been received for the Bureau to institute a program in developing live sources within Thailand diplomatic establishments in the U. S., WFO and New York being so advised. State Department also furnished clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will select. In view of the information received from CIA via liaison regarding Burney, felt she is in a very good position for possible development as a source of pertinent information regarding Thailand activities in the U. S. and in general.

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1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, Washington Field

9/24/59

65-63113

Director, FBI

(105-NEW)

LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.
ES - LAOS

ReBulets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Laos in the U. S. was granted 9/15/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case. Include in your survey the names of sources and informants that are currently being used in the Laotian diplomatic establishments within your respective territories and/or the names of sources and informants not assigned to a Laotian diplomatic establishment who are in a position to furnish information regarding Laotian activities in the U. S. and in general.

The above program is essential in view of the current political unrest in Laos and its proximity to Communist China and possible future alignment with the Soviet Bloc. Sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Laos could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia which would be of considerable interest to other U. S. Government agencies.

In regard to New York letter 8/28/59 captioned "Laotian Delegation to the UN, ES - Laos," Bureau feels that prior to recontacting Marie Jo McBurney, an employee of the Laotian Delegation to the UN as of 8/11/58, your prior investigation of

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2 - New York

1 - 105-61978 (Laotian Delegation to the UN)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1 - 134-6115 (Marie Jo McBurney)

VRS:gds (9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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her should be brought up to date along with reopening your 134-2338 file on her. Her name should be included in the survey mentioned above. If your investigation is favorable, submit your request to the Bureau for State Department clearance to interview her.

Buffiles fail to disclose any derogatory information identifiable with Marie Jo McBurney.

NOTE: Since State Department clearance has been received for the Bureau to institute a program in developing live sources within Laotian diplomatic establishments in the U.S., WFO and NY being so advised. State Department also furnished clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will select.

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MR. A. H. BELMONT

November 30, 1959

MR. F. A. FROHBOSE

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated November 23, 1959. In connection with the Bureau's control program aimed in developing live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside the Soviet bloc with a view to developing investigative and intelligence data in "trouble-spot areas," the Director approved a recommendation that Liaison discuss with State the problem of developing live informants in Cuban establishments in the U. S.

On November 30, 1959, Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section discussed instant matter with Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State. Mr. McDonnell advised that the Department of State had no objection to the Bureau attempting to develop live sources within the Cuban establishments in the U.S. Mr. McDonnell was advised that the Bureau would check with State on individual cases as to clearance for specific interviews. Mr. McDonnell said this would be completely in accord with the State Department thinking.

ACTION:

For information. Appropriate instructions will be issued to the field.

109-12-210
CHB:jlk
(8)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. James
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries)

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1 - Mr. James

SAC, WFO

December 4, 1959

Director, FBI
(105-new)

CUBAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
IS - CUBA

Re Bulets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

State Department clearance for Bureau to institute program to develop live informants and sources within all Cuban diplomatic establishments in the United States was granted on 11/30/59. Bureau authority is therefore granted to recipient offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of individuals who can be utilized in this matter. On completion of this survey, the recipient offices should submit their recommendations as to the individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for investigation in each individual case. Include in your survey, the names of sources and informants that are currently being used in Cuban diplomatic establishments within your respective territories together with the names of sources and informants not assigned to an establishment but who are in a position to furnish information concerning Cuban Government activities in this country.

In view of the present situation in Cuba, this matter should be given preferred attention.

2 - Miami

2 - New York

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries)

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(9)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 21, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

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SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

SYNOPSIS

Three principal phases of program operating smoothly with no weaknesses. Name checks made on foreign intelligence personnel on advice of arrival by other U.S. intelligence agencies; only nominal costs involved. Ten separate foreign official establishments of five different countries presently covered by technical surveillances at specific request of Deputy Under Secretary of State at estimated monthly cost of $20,539; over one-half of this cost, however, arises from coverage required to meet Bureau investigative and intelligence needs even if State request were lacking. Bureau presently has 27 live sources in foreign establishments and investigations on 26 additional potential sources. Costs involved in this phase arise principally from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling established sources and are considered fully justified. This program supplements and is supplemented by other intelligence programs, including (Anagram) and Intensification programs. It is handled on Section-wide basis and instructions to both Section and field found to be both current and adequate. Program provides data assisting State in formulating foreign policy and handling international relations and assisting Bureau in investigative and intelligence responsibilities, as well as budgetary purposes. Consideration will be given to possible expansion of program at next conference with field security supervisors, aimed at possible double agent and defector operations against officials of communist countries.

RECOMMENDATION

That program be continued in present form. Re-evaluation will be submitted in June, 1960.

WRW: bcf
(6)

cc: Belmont
Donahoe
Mossburg
Cotter
Wacks

REC- 23 62-6215-186

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

DETAILS

Re memo 6-25-59 evaluating captioned program and analyzing preceeding six month's results. This is re-evaluation and report on results achieved since that date.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

Basic program inaugurated 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal facets:

1. Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments

2. At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State or official designated by him, maintenance of technical surveillances on official establishments in United States of countries located in trouble areas.

3. With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage.

SCOPE AND COST

1. Under first category Bureau receives notification from other intelligence agencies of arrival of intelligence personnel in U.S. Handling of these notifications is confined to Seat of Government and principally involves review of any file references and indexing procedures at nominal costs. In appropriate instances field is alerted to presence of intelligence personnel but active investigation is not instituted in absence of information which would form basis for security-type case.

2. Present technical surveillances under second category, with estimated monthly costs are as follows:

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

	SYMBOL	ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST
Cuba		
Embassy, D. C.	WF 1133-S*	$2096
Consul and Attaches, D. C.	WF 1134-S*	1497
Consul, NYC	NY 2494-S*	2125
France		
Chancery, D. C.	WF 987-S*	5205
Germany		
Embassy, D. C.	WF 1137-S*	3777
Iraq		
Chancery, D. C.	WF 985-S*	1089
UN and Consul, NYC	NY 2340-S*	709
United Arab Republic		
Chancery, D. C.	WF 1046-S*	1188
Attaches, D. C.	WF 1097-S*	1427
UN, NYC	NY 1678-S*	1426
Total estimated monthly cost		$20539

Of this total estimated monthly cost, $126 covers cost of leased lines in New York City and the balance, $20,413, the prorated salaries of personnel working the plants. Over one-half of the estimated monthly expenditure covers technical surveillances which the Bureau would desire to maintain for its own intelligence and investigative requirements, even in the absence of requests by State Department for the coverage. The only two which do not qualify in this respect are the French Chancery and German Embassy coverage.

During the past six months two technical surveillances maintained under this phase of captioned program were discontinued. The coverage of the Cuban Consulate in Miami which was instituted 5/20/59 was discontinued 7/15/59 because it was not particularly productive. From 10/5/59 to 10/12/59 technical coverage was maintained on the Iranian Embassy in Washington to supplement special coverage of General Timur Bakhtiar, head of Iranian Security Police, at specific request of Mr. Robert Murphy of State Department.

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3. With respect to the third category, we have specific State Department clearance to develop live sources in the establishments in the United States of the countries listed below. The actual sources developed to date and the potential sources currently under investigation with respect to each target country are noted under appropriate headings.

Country	Actual	Potential
Brazil	0	0*
China	6	3
Cuba	0*	1
Ghana	0	2
India	2	1
Iran	0	1
Iraq	3	2
Israel	1	2
Jordan	1	0
Laos	0	2
Lebanon	3	1
Pakistan	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	2
Sudan	0	2
Thailand	0	1
United Arab Republic	6	0
Venezuela	0	2
Yemen	1	0
	23	26

*We are securing information from the husbands of two attaches in diplomatic establishments, one in the Brazilian Consulate, New York City, the other in the Cuban Embassy, Washington, who furnish information received from their respective wives and who have specifically requested that their wives not be contacted directly. In effect, the husbands are operating as cut-outs.

In addition to the 23 actual sources noted above, we have 4 live sources in Japanese establishments and 1 in a Malayan establishment, developed prior to the incorporation of this phase of our intelligence coverage into captioned program in May, 1958. Japan and Malaya are not presently target countries.

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Costs of this phase of our program are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources which can produce not only investigative data but also intelligence information of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements, and is supplemented by, a number of programs which result in intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The (Anagram) Program is a typical example. Our technical coverage on past occasions has assisted in Anagram operations. The name-check program on holders of official and diplomatic visas covers many of the intelligence personnel who fall within the first category described above. Even the Intensification Program, which is directed against Soviet bloc officials and establishments, produces data on activities of friendly foreign officials and their contacts with communist officials.

MAGNITUDE

Program handled on Section-wide basis since it has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon international developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have cropped up in the past six months. Over-all program is operating smoothly and effectively.

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Memo Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

FIELD EVALUATION AND EXPANSION CONSIDERATION

Bulet 6/29/59 requested 12 field offices directly or potentially involved in this program to evaluate live source development under third phase and offer suggestions for improvement. As result three specific questions arose for consideration.

1. Are our targets too restrictive?
2. Are our interview procedures too conservative?
3. Shall we endeavor to extend program to reach higher-level noncommunist officials and possibly communist officials?

The first question relates to whether we should attempt source developments in establishments outside Washington, New York City and San Francisco and whether we should alter present instructions that potential sources be limited almost exclusively to employees of foreign establishments who are U.S. citizens.

Second question relates to whether we should relax present requirement that all authorized interviews with potential sources be initially conducted under a suitable pretext, preferably in connection with a criminal matter unrelated to the employment of the person interviewed.

Third question relates to whether we should utilize present sources, who generally occupy clerical positions, to identify noncommunist officials who are (1) strongly pro-Western, and (2) in social or business contact with communist officials, for purpose of approaching the noncommunist officials and working through them to reach the communists for defection or double agent purposes.

From our experiences in this program, at this time it is not believed our targets are too restrictive, our interview procedures too conservative, nor should we try to reach higher-level officials, bearing in mind the risks involved. However, the experience of the field would be invaluable in a thorough discussion of these matters and accordingly they will be scheduled for discussion at next conference with field security supervisors and recommendations thereafter will be submitted.

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Page 904

Memo Donahoe to Belmont
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls over this program are exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field relating to the various phases of program. Technical surveillances under phase 2 are subject to 90-day evaluation same as normal technicals instituted for Bureau investigative purposes. No interviews conducted under phase 3 without State Department clearance and prior Bureau authorization.

Field is required to submit regular letters concerning progress in developing live sources with respect to certain countries where efforts are most desirable.

Control file maintained to which copies of pertinent serials are regularly routed. Semiannual review of program encompasses complete review of control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions are current and adequate. During past 6 months two memoranda were sent to all Supervisors in Section (6-29-59 and 7-15-59) giving directions concerning handling of phase 3. Bulet to 12 offices 6-29-59 required survey and evaluation of this same phase, as noted hereinbefore. New York and Washington Field, which handle bulk of work under program, were issued background and guidance material by Bulet 12-7-59.

OVER-ALL VALUE

For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. On a continuing basis it produces information of value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and handling of international relations and to the Bureau in its investigative and intelligence responsibilities. Frequently, the data are most useful for budgetary purposes.

CONTEMPLATED ACTION

From current evaluation and analyses, no changes are indicated at this time. We will closely follow all phases of our intelligence coverage to assure that changes and redirection are instituted as the need arises.

WFW

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- Donahoe
- Edwards
1 - Liaison

A. H. Belmont

April 15, 1960

S. B. Donahoe

CEYLONESE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CEYLON

On 2/16/60 a source of WFO furnished information which disclosed that the current Ceylonese Ambassador to the United States R.S.S. Gunewardene, while assigned as ambassador in Rome in 1954, did not conceal his sympathies to representatives of the countries in the "peace camp" and that he was oftem in attendance at cultural and social events of the "Peoples Democratic States." This information was disseminated to State Department. In addition, WFO was requested to analyze the situation in its office as it pertained to coverage of Ceylon. Its views and recommendations regarding a program for the development of sources and informants in the embassy of Ceylon were requested.

WFO has advised that it has no coverage at Ceylonese establishments at the present time and that the entire Ceylonese non-diplomatic staff contains only four possibilities for developing such coverage. It recommended instituting investigation of these individuals for the purpose of exploiting their potential.

In view of the information concerning the Ceylonese Ambassador's past sympathies coupled with the Bureau's responsibilities in security investigations regarding international trends or developments affecting the internal security of the U.S. and our responsibilities for keeping other interested agencies advised of current intelligence information, it is believed that we should consider the possibility of establishing appropriate coverage within the Ceylonese establishments in the U.S.

Recommendation:

That liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs at Department of State, the possibility of the Bureau developing live sources within Ceylonese diplomatic establishments within the U.S. If it is approved, also secure clearance for very discreet investigation of potential sources which we will thereafter select.

FLE:baj
(6)

105-85418

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(1) - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 906

Mr. A. H. Belmont

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

April 28, 1960

1 - Belmont
1 - Bartlett
1 - Donahoe
1 - Schaefer

BURMA ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.
IS - BURMA

The Washington Field Office (WFO) advised by letter 3/1/60 that SA Frank B. Still, Jr. met Mr. Harlan C. Westover, Chancellor, Embassy of Burma, Washington, D. C., at a cocktail party during the 1959 Christmas and New Year holidays. Westover appeared friendly and indicated he did most of the work for the First Secretary at the Embassy of Burma. His work consists mostly of handling the Embassy accounts and purchase agreements with American firms. WFO believes Westover would be amenable to further contact.

We are in need of additional informants in the Burmese field and WFO desires authority to conduct an investigation of Westover leading toward his development as a possible source or informant regarding Burmese matters.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the strategic location of Burma, which borders China, and the fact it is in an area of constant unrest, believes Westover, if developed as a source or informant, could furnish us information which may be of interest to the State Department and other U. S. Government agencies. The Bureau's responsibilities regarding developments affecting the internal security of the U. S. along with keeping other U. S. Government agencies informed of information received through our sources and informants warrants us at this time to secure State Department clearance for a program to develop adequate informant coverage within Burmese diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

RECOMMENDATION:

That liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, the possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Burmese diplomatic establishments in the U. S. If it is approved, also secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will thereafter select.

105-new
1 - 134-8930 (Harlan C. Westover)
1 - 65-58359 (Embassy of Burma)
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

WRS:bcm
(7)

AUG 5 1960

65-63113-
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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 907

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 14, 1960

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Wacks

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

My memorandum 12/21/59 pointed out twelve field offices, directly or potentially involved under captioned program in the development of live sources within foreign official establishments in the U. S., had been requested to submit evaluations and suggestions regarding possible expansion of this phase of program. As a result three specific questions were raised. These were considered at Internal Security - Espionage Conference June 9-10, 1960, with results set forth hereinafter:

First question related to whether we should attempt source developments in establishments outside Washington, New York City, and San Francisco, where all existing sources currently operate, and whether we should alter present instructions that potential sources be limited almost exclusively to employees of foreign establishments who are U.S. citizens. Conference decided that official establishments outside Washington and New York City for the most part are of a commercial nature with honorary consuls, most of whom in fact are U.S. citizens. For this reason, in absence of a showing that valuable intelligence data might exist in establishments removed from these two cities, it would not be feasible to undertake extensive program to develop sources therein. With regard to expanding our targets to include for potential development individuals who are not U.S. citizens, Conference was of the opinion we should continue as in the past concentrating on U.S. citizens but giving consideration (taking into account any special circumstances involved) to making discreet approaches after thorough investigation to foreigners employed in these diplomatic establishments, this to be done on a highly selective basis.

Second question related to whether we should relax present requirement that all authorized interviews with potential sources be initially conducted under suitable pretext, preferably in connection with criminal matter unrelated to the employment of

WRW:gmh
(6)

EX 105

REC- 22

65-63113-192

NAT. INT. SEC.

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Page 908

the person interviewed. The Conference was of the opinion that this requirement should not be relaxed since we are dealing in a most delicate area and must proceed with all possible precautionary measures. It was noted the procedures we have followed in the past have been successful and that alteration of such procedures is certainly not mandatory at this time.

Third question related to the possibility of utilizing sources which we have already developed to reach higher-level sources. In this connection, it may be noted most of our present sources occupy clerical or secretarial positions in the various establishments where they are employed. The Conference felt that on a highly selective basis we might be able to work through one or more of these lower-level employees to develop some official in the same establishment who would be willing to cooperate with the FBI. This would permit the acquisition of higher-level intelligence data relating to the specific country involved. The Conference was of the opinion that the New York and Washington Field Offices, which handle all but a very few of the sources already established, should be alert for any possibilities of stepping up our intelligence acquisition methods in this manner. Those two offices agreed to do this.

ACTION:

This disposes of the three questions raised in referenced memorandum. No further action is necessary.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

DATE: June 16, 1960

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JUNE
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mossburg
1 - Callahan
1 - Cotter
1 - Wacks

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE:

Program inaugurated 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal phases. First phase concerns receipt of notification from other U.S. agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly governments. Second phase involves maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of foreign governments at State Department request. Third phase involves development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST:

First phase principally involves review of any file references and indexing procedures at Seat of Government at nominal costs. Under second phase, ten technical surveillances are currently being maintained covering official establishments of Cuba, France, Germany, and the United Arab Republic at a total estimated monthly cost of $19,866 (for details see Attachment A). Under third phase involving development of live sources, we presently have 24 actual and 27 potential sources in the establishments of 19 friendly foreign countries (for details see Attachment B). Costs of this phase are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources which can produce.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS:

This program supplements and is supplemented by a number of programs which result in intelligence coverage; such as, Anagram Program, Intensification Program, and name check program of holders of official and diplomatic visas.

MCT - 1

MAGNITUDE:

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EX 109

REC- 16

62-116395-193

Instant program has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon international developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department.

WRW:gmh (7)

Enc.

JUN 30 1960

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Page 910

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES:

No weaknesses have cropped up in the past six months. Over-all program is operating smoothly and effectively.

REVIEW OF PROGRAM AT INTERNAL SECURITY - ESPIONAGE CONFERENCE 6/9-10/60:

At this Conference, captioned program was reviewed. Consideration was given to questions whether we should endeavor to develop sources at establishments outside Washington and New York City and whether we should relax our procedures to permit more direct approach during interviews with potential sources. Conference concluded that probability of there being important intelligence data within foreign official establishments outside Washington and New York City was too remote to warrant expenditure of manpower and money for purpose of endeavoring to expand program in this direction at this time. With regard to relaxing requirement that potential sources be interviewed under suitable pretext, preferably of a criminal nature, Conference felt we are operating in too delicate an area to let down safeguards at this time. Conference agreed that New York and Washington Field Offices should, on a highly selective basis, endeavor to develop higher-level sources where situation permits such efforts by making approaches to them through sources currently being operated on lower levels (such as chauffeurs, clerks, secretaries, et cetera, in diplomatic establishments). This will be done.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Controls are exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field. Technical surveillances are subject to 90-day evaluations. No interviews are conducted of potential sources without specific State Department clearance. Control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are regularly routed. Semi-annual evaluation of program encompasses review of control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS:

Review of control file discloses instructions are current and adequate.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls.

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Page 911

Memorandum Mr. Donahoe to Mr. Belmont
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries
(Semiannual Evaluation)
65-63113

On a continuing basis it produces information of value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and handling of international relations and to the Bureau in its investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommended program be continued in present form. Re-evaluation will be submitted in December, 1960.

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Intelligence Coverage of
Friendly Foreign Countries
Bufile 65-63113

Attachment A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the specific request or with the specific approval of the office of the Deputy Under Secretary of State:

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Cuba		
Embassy, D. C.	WF 1133-S*	$2250
Consul and Attaches, D. C.	WF 1134-S*	1606
Consul, NYC	NY 2494-S*	2294
Consul, Miami	MM 709-S*	
	MM 710-S*	733
France		
Chancery, D. C.	WF 987-S*	5188
Germany		
Embassy, D. C.	WF 1137-S*	3687
United Arab Republic		
Chancery, D. C.	WF 1046-S*	1210
Attaches, D. C.	WF 1097-S*	1369
UN, NYC	NY 1678-S*	1529
Total Estimated Monthly Cost		$19,866

During past six months, technical coverage of the Iraqi Chancery in Washington and the Iraqi Consulate and UN office in New York City was discontinued as a part of this program.

Special technical coverage was maintained for the benefit of the State Department at the French Embassy residence from 4-15-60 to 4-29-60, which period included the time French President Charles deGaulle visited the United States.

65-63113

ENCLOSURE

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Page 913

Intelligence Coverage of
Friendly Foreign Countries
Bufile 65-63113

Attachment B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources in official establishments of countries listed below. Actual sources developed to date and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each target country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Brazil	0	0*
China	6	1
Cuba	0	1
Ghana	0	1
India	1	2
Iran	1	2
IRaq	3	1
Israel	1	2
Jordan	1	0
Laos	0	2
Lebanon	2	0
Pakistan	0	11
Saudi Arabia	2	0
Sudan	1	2
Thailand	0	0
Tunisia	0	0
United Arab Republic	5	0
Venezuela	0	2
Yemen	1	0
	24	27

*Husband of attache in Brazilian Consulate, New York City, furnishes information received from his wife, thus operating as a cut-out.

In addition to the 24 actual sources noted above, we have 3 live sources in Japanese establishments and 1 in a Malayan establishment, developed prior to the incorporation of this phase of our intelligence coverage into captioned program in May, 1958. Japan and Malaya are not presently target countries.

[illegible] - 193

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 914

MR. A. H. BELMONT July 21, 1960

R. O. L'ALLIER

INDONESIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.
IS - INDONESIA

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated 6-15-60 in the above-captioned matter. Liaison was instructed to talk with State regarding the possibility of the Bureau's developing live sources within Indonesian diplomatic establishments in the U.S., and if approved secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which will be selected in the future.

Instant matter was discussed on 6-17-60 by Mr. Emond of the Liaison Section with Mr. Frank Meloy, Assistant to Mr. Raymond A. Hare, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

On 7-19-60 Mr. Meloy advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that after considering this matter State has come to the conclusion that the successful penetration of Indonesian diplomatic establishments within the U.S. would be of real interest to State; that the results would be interesting and useful and that State has decided to grant approval to the Bureau to proceed with this matter. This approval also carries with it, clearance for discreet investigations of potential sources.

ACTION:

For information.

OHB:sap (8)

1-Parsons
1-Belmont
1-Donahoe
1-Schaefer
1-65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1-Liaison
1-Bartlett

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COPY

SAC, WFO (105-26155) July 28, 1960

Director, FBI (105-87125)

INDONESIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - INDONESIA

ReBulet 4-28-60 captioned "Irma Viscal de Ginario, IS - Indonesia." Reference is also made to New York letter 6-2-60 and WFO letter 6-1-60 both captioned as above. Copy of referenced WFO letter is enclosed for the New York Office.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop sources and informants within all Indonesian diplomatic establishments in the United States was granted 7-19-60. State Department advised that the successful penetration of Indonesian diplomatic establishments in the United States would be of real interest to it.

Therefore, Bureau authority is hereby granted the Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct an up-to-date survey regarding the identities of individuals connected with Indonesian diplomatic establishments in your respective territories who can be utilized regarding captioned matter; and, thereafter submit recommendations as to the individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case. Bureau authority is not granted at this time for investigations of those individuals mentioned in relets until such time that an up-to-date office index check is made, local police and credit records are checked and a check made with established sources. Attempts should also be made to secure the individual's date and place of birth which, of course, will assist the Bureau in checking its indices regarding the individual you propose to investigate. Upon receipt of this information, the Bureau will then be in a better position to determine whether or not an investigation should be conducted.

WFO and New York should bear in mind that we should select only those persons for development as confidential sources and subsequent interview whom we can anticipate from our investigations will be responsive to our request for assistance. Such persons should be considered for interviews to present a minimum of risk in regard to their divulging to their employers any contacts by the FBI as such disclosure could result in serious repercussions between the Governments of Indonesia and the United States.

2 - New York (100-56137) (Enclosure)

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Page 916

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Letter to SAC, WFO
RE: INDONESIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
105-87125

It is the Bureau's feeling that contacts with persons with other than American citizenship and who have not displayed any loyalty to the United States Government or indicated sympathy with our investigative responsibilities are extremely risky and could result in impairing relations between the United States and Indonesia if a contact with the FBI was disclosed.

NOTE: Bureau in memo 6-15-60 captioned "Indonesian Activities in the United States, IS - Indonesia" pointed out that we needed informant coverage in the Indonesian field. It was also noted in the memo that there have been differences between the Indonesian Army and President Sukarno of Indonesia over the composition of the new Indonesian Parliament. Sukarno is said to have personally appointed certain communists to the new body. On 3-8-60 Khrushchev and Sukarno issued joint communiques calling for relaxation of tension, peaceful coexistence and general disarmament. The Soviets also recently extended a credit of $250,000,000 to Sukarno and both parties agreed to increase mutual trade and cultural exchanges. We requested liaison to discuss this matter with appropriate official at State with possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Indonesian diplomatic establishments in the United States and, if approved, also secure clearance for discreet investigations of potential sources which we will thereafter select. As indicated in instant letter, State furnished approval for the above program on 7-19-60 which also afforded Bureau clearance to conduct discreet investigations of potential sources. WFO and New York being advised accordingly.

- Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-34566) July 29, 1960

Director, FBI (105-85418)

CEYLONESE ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CEYLON

For the benefit of the New York Office a source of WFO furnished information on 2-16-60 which disclosed that the Ceylonese Ambassador to the U. S., R.S.S. Gunewardene, while assigned as Ambassador in Rome in 1954 did not conceal his sympathies to representatives of the countries in the "peace camp" and that he was often in attendance at cultural and social events of the "Peoples Democratic States." In view of this information WFO was requested to analyze its informant coverage pertaining to Ceylonese activities in the U. S. WFO's views and recommendations regarding a program for the development of sources and informants in the Embassy of Ceylon were requested. WFO advised it had no coverage at Ceylonese establishments at the present time and recommended instituting investigations of certain individuals for the purpose of exploiting their potential.

In view of the information concerning the Ceylonese Ambassador's past sympathies coupled with the Bureau's responsibilities in security investigations regarding international trends or developments affecting the internal security of the U. S. and our responsibilities for keeping other interested agencies advised of current intelligence information, we should at this time consider the possibility of establishing appropriate informant coverage within all Ceylonese diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

State Department clearance to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all Ceylonese diplomatic establishments in the U. S. was granted on 7-19-60. State Department related, however, that Ceylonese activities are of no particular interest to the Department of State, but in view of the past activities of Ceylon's Ambassador to the U. S., R.S.S. Gunewardene, State would have no objection to the Bureau developing live sources providing the target is a citizen of the U. S. State related that a contact of a

2 - New York
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YELLOW DUPLICATE
JUL 29 1960
MAILED

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Countries)

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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Ceylonese national would require a discussion with State of the individual case before taking any action.

Bureau authority is hereby granted the Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of individuals connected with Ceylonese diplomatic establishments within your respective territories who can be utilized regarding captioned matter; and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to the individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case.

It is important that we should select only those individuals for development as confidential sources and possible subsequent interviews whom we can anticipate from our investigations will be responsive to our requests for assistance. The Bureau feels that contacts with persons with other than American citizenship and who have not displayed any loyalty to U. S. Government nor indicated sympathy with our investigative responsibilities, are extremely risky and could result in serious repercussions between the U. S. and Ceylon if a contact with the FBI was disclosed.

NOTE: With State Department clearance concerning the above program we are now in a position to develop live sources within all Ceylonese diplomatic establishments in the U. S. This, of course, will afford us another means of securing good information which would not otherwise be available to other interested U. S. Government agencies. WFO and New York being instructed accordingly.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - Liaison
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mossburg

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Evans
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 7, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In view of recent information received indicating Morocco has accepted Soviet military aid and will soon request the United States and France to remove its military bases from Morocco, the Department of State is being requested to grant clearance for us to institute a program to develop sources and informants in Moroccan diplomatic establishments in the United States.

Recent newspaper publicity has indicated a definite interest by the Soviets and Communist China in infiltrating various countries of Africa, which at the present time are in the throes of various nationalist moves. On 11-16-60 an article appeared in the Madrid daily newspaper "A.B.C." which stated the Moroccan Government had announced the acceptance of Soviet military aid. On 11-22-60 the same newspaper reported a Moroccan military mission was departing Morocco for Moscow on that date to discuss Soviet military aid. The same newspaper reported on the same date that a good-will mission from Morocco had been received by Khrushchev in Moscow. A United Press International release dated 12-5-60 stated that Morocco may soon demand removal of all United States and French military bases on her territory.

Madrid papers in October, 1960, related that Moroccan labor unions, which are communist infiltrated, planned to send representatives to Cuba and the same unions are urging the Moroccan Government to disband the Royal Moroccan Army and set up Castro-type militias.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of the political developments in Morocco as indicated above, it is believed that we should institute a program to develop sources and informants at Moroccan diplomatic establishments in the United States for the purpose of obtaining intelligence data of assistance to the United States Government concerning Moroccan activities in the United States. Such sources will be in a position to furnish us information indicating possible Morrocan activities within our investigative jurisdiction.

65-63113-230

EHM:lgg (9)

52 FEB 28 1961

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REC-22

9 FEB 24 1961

1 - 62-77787-235 (Moroccan UN Delegation, New York City)
1 - 62-103546 (Moroccan Consulate, New York City)
1 - 105-62915 (Moroccan Embassy, Washington, D.C.)

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Page 920

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

ACTION:

It is recommended liaison obtain State clearance for an FBI program to develop sources and informants at Moroccan diplomatic establishments in the United States in view of facts and observations set forth above.

OK

2-10-61 J.P.M. Donnell, State, advised clearance granted to proceed with above program.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Parsons
- Belmont
- Donahoe
- Liaison
1 - Mossburg

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 24, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We are requesting State to grant clearance for us to conduct a program to develop sources and informants at diplomatic establishments in the United States of the Mali (Africa) Government in view of that Government's anti-Western and pro-Soviet-bloc attitude.

The Republic of Mali was admitted to the United Nations as a new republic in Africa on 9-28-60. The Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Department of the Air Force, has advised the "leftist-oriented government" of Mali apparently intends to establish ties with a number of Sino-Soviet-bloc countries. On 10-13-60 Mali recognized Communist China and OSI indicated that the Nationalist Chinese representatives in Mali would be asked to leave that country. In October, 1960, Soviet Russia recognized the new Republic of Mali and a Soviet delegation was due to arrive in Mali in late 1960. OSI has advised that Mali has consistently voted at the United Nations with the communist bloc on East-West issues.

The Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) advised on 1-27-61 that Soviet-bloc activities in Mali were expected to increase. The Government of Mali has retained "radical, leftist and pro-Marxist" ministers in key posts including: interior, planning, information, transportation, communications, public laws and "leftist" Prime Minister Modibo Keita had retained portfolio of defense and security. ONI advised on 3-21-61 that Mali signed an economic and trade agreement with the USSR for a 44 million ruble loan. Mali is presently purchasing Soviet planes; has concluded an economic agreement with Communist China and is selling 90 per cent of its total exports to the communist bloc in 1961.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Bureau liaison contact the appropriate State Department representative and obtain clearance for the FBI to institute a program to develop sources and informants at diplomatic establishments in the United States of the Republic of Mali in view of the fact that Mali appears to be fast becoming a satellite of the Soviet bloc.

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EHM:fag
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1 - 105-NEW (Republic of Mali Embassy)
1 - 62-77787-384 (Republic of Mali UN Delegation, New York)
1 - 105-NEW (Republic of Mali Consulate)

65-63113-232
APR 5 1961

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Memorandum to Mr. A. H. Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

It is also recommended that liaison secure State clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will hereafter select.

3/29/61
OK on both counts per
J P Mc Donnell, State
OSB

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FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 20, 1961

FROM : Mr. S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We are requesting State to grant clearance for us to conduct a program to develop sources and informants at diplomatic establishments in the United States of the Government of the Republic of the Congo in view of political crisis existing in that country and in view of Soviet support and support of other African and pro-Soviet countries of procommunist political group in the Republic of the Congo.

The Republic of the Congo obtained its freedom from Belgium in 1960 and since that time has been involved in a political turmoil between opposing factions. The procommunist - pro-Soviet faction was represented by Patrice Lumumba who was killed in the Republic of the Congo during February, 1961. As a result of his death, procommunist and anti-Western demonstrations were held in the United States and in many countries of the world. Lumumba's Lieutenant Antoine Gizenga, who is pro-Soviet, has assumed Lumumba's position with the dissident group. In view of critical political situation existing in the Republic of the Congo and the fact that Soviet Russia and other pro-Soviet - African countries (Ghana, Mali and Guinea) are supporting the pro-Gizenga faction in the Republic of the Congo, it was believed desirable in late 1960 that we should endeavor to establish sources in diplomatic establishments of the Republic of the Congo in the United States. Through such sources it was believed we could obtain intelligence information of value to the United States Government and be in a position to promptly institute investigation of any matter coming within our jurisdiction through such coverage. Both New York and WFO have made inquiries in the past and were unable to ascertain that the Republic of the Congo had set up any diplomatic establishments in the United States. The New York Office has now determined that a temporary office for its United Nations Delegation has been set up at 145 East Forty-ninth Street, New York City, and New York has requested authority in order that investigation can be conducted to determine the identities of any personnel who would be suitable for development as sources and informants at this establishment.

65-63113 — 237

65-63113

EHM:fag
(7)
1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mossburg

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAY 11 1961

MAVL 7105 97459-336 (Nationality Group Coverage - Republic of the Congo)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 924

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

ACTION:

In view of the present controversial political situation in the Republic of the Congo and Soviet support for the procommunist political faction there, it is recommended that Bureau liaison contact the appropriate State Department representative and obtain clearance for the FBI to institute a program to develop sources and informants at diplomatic establishments in the United States of the Republic of the Congo. It is also recommended that liaison secure State clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will hereafter select.

OK P

5/2/61
Spoke McDonnell, State, advised clearance granted to institute program to develop sources & informants as outlined above and also to conduct discreet investigations of potential sources.
-cs/s Bartlett

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 925

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

DATE: June 22, 1961

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JUNE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - Donahoe
1 - Mossburg
1 - Callahan
1 - Cotter
1 - Moore, G. C.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

Program inaugurated 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal phases: (1) receipt of notification from other U.S. agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly governments; (2) maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of foreign governments at State Department request; and (3) development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

First phase principally involves review of file references and indexing procedures at Seat of Government at nominal cost. Under second phase, five technical surveillances are currently being maintained covering official establishments of Cuba, France and the United Arab Republic at a total estimated monthly cost of $11,586. (For details see Attachment A). Under third phase we presently have 28 actual and 35 potential sources in the establishments of 26 nations approved by State Department as target countries. (For details see Attachment B). Costs of this phase are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counter-intelligence coverage requires sources which can produce.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by a number of programs which result in intelligence coverage; such as, Anagram Program, Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check program covering holders of official and diplomatic visas.

Enclosures - 2

WRW:bcf
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

REC. 44

65-63113-240

17 JUN 27 1961

EX-107

6 JUN 27 1961

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 926

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

MAGNITUDE

Instant program has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon international developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department. Principal field activity lies in Washington, D. C., and New York City, where majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have cropped up in the past six months. Over-all program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field. Technical surveillances are subject to 90-day evaluations. No interviews are conducted of potential sources without specific State Department clearance. Control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are regularly routed. Semiannual evaluation of program encompasses review of control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file discloses instructions are current and adequate.

OVER-ALL VALUE

For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. On a continuing basis it produces information of value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and handling of international relations and to the Bureau in its investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommended program be continued in present form. Re-evaluation will be submitted in December, 1961.

WEB

NW 88613 Docld:32189554
Page 927

ATTACHMENT A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the specific request or with the specific approval of the office of the Deputy Under Secretary of State:

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Cuba		
Delegation to Organization of American States, D.C.	WF 1262-S*	$1674
Mission to United Nations, N.Y.	NY 2965-S*	551
France		
Chancery, D.C.	WF 987-S*	4563
United Arab Republic		
Chancery, D.C.	WF 1046-S*	3145
Delegation to United Nations, N.Y.	NY 1678-S*	1653
Total Estimated Monthly Cost		$11,586

During the past six months technical coverage of four official Cuban establishments was discontinued when the establishments were closed by virtue of severence of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Cuba. Coverage of the attache offices in Washington of the United Arab Republic was also dropped because of nonproductivity.

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 928

ATTACHMENT B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources in official establishments of countries listed below. Actual sources developed and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each target country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Brazil	1	1*
Burma	0	3
Ceylon	0	2
China	3	1
Congo	0	0
Cuba	1	1
Ghana	1	2
Guinea	0	1
India	2	4
Indonesia	0	3
Iran	1	0
Iraq	1	1
Israel	2	5
Jordan	0	0
Laos	3	0
Lebanon	1	0
Mali	0	4
Morocco	0	2
Pakistan	3	0
Saudi Arabia	2	0
Sudan	2	0
Thailand	0	1
Tunisia	0	3
United Arab Republic	3	1
Venezuela	1	0
Yemen	1	0
Totals	28	35

*In addition to one actual informant and one potential informant in Brazilian establishments, we are operating as a cut-out the husband of an attache in the Brazilian Consulate, New York City, who furnishes data received from his wife.

We also have one live source in a Japanese establishment and one in a Malayan establishment, developed prior to the incorporation of this phase of our intelligence coverage into captioned program in May, 1958. Japan and Malaya are not presently target countries.

65-62113-870

DEMB

W/C

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 929

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 12, 1961

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

In my memorandum of 10-6-61 it was pointed out that we had proposed to the Department of State the expansion of this program to fifteen Central and South American countries. The program involves the developing of live sources in diplomatic establishments in the U.S. of foreign countries with emphasis on countries faced with communist subversion, Sino-Soviet bloc activity or revolutionary situations. We felt the existing situation in Latin America warranted this expansion. In view of the fact that U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, declined State clearance for this expansion it was recommended and approved we go on record with letters to Secretary of State Rusk and the Attorney General informing them of the program and its merit and pointing out we were unable to further implement this program in view of the State Department decision.

There is an additional factor here which warrants consideration. Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, with whom we discussed this matter at State, has been extremely cooperative with the Bureau from time to time. He was particularly helpful in connection with the opening of the office of the Legal Attache in Manila. In fact, on our behalf, he exerted pressure on the U.S. Ambassador there in order to secure his approval of the establishing of the office. He undoubtedly can be helpful in the future on such matters.

For the above reasons it is believed highly desirable to send a letter to Johnson directly rather than to Rusk. Johnson is a top-level official and we will have served our purpose by putting him on notice and outlining our views.

ACTION:

EX 100 REC 52

Attached are letters to Deputy Under Secretary of State Johnson and the Attorney General.

Encs. 10-16-61
SBD:dmd
(7)
65-63113
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe

XEROX
OCT 20 1961

OCT 20 1961

SEE ADDENDUM ON NEXT PAGE

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 930

ADDENDUM BY MR. TOLSON 10/13/61

I am inclined to the view that we should not send the attached communications to the Attorney General and Deputy Under Secretary of State Johnson concerning our proposal to expand our intelligence coverage in this country with respect to countries in Central and South America. After all, we presented the matter to Mr. Johnson, indicated what we could do and he, in turn, advised that the requested clearances would not be granted. It is not the Bureau's basic responsibility to develop information concerning these foreign countries. It is obvious that someone in the State Department to whom Johnson has talked is opposed to our doing this. We have been told that if there is a specific country or individual involved and a request was made by the Bureau, consideration would be given to such a request. I think that we should let the matter stand on that basis.

Mr. Belmont does not agree. This matter presently rests on an oral basis only and he feels that we should be on record.

CT:DSS

Same as approving letter to Johnson & memo to A.G.

K

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 931

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans

October 13, 1961

1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

It is felt you will be interested in recent developments relating to our efforts to expand and improve our capacity to produce data of intelligence and investigative value regarding countries in Central and South America.

An integral part of our intelligence and internal security coverage is the developing of individual sources within the diplomatic establishments in the United States of foreign countries. We endeavor to direct our efforts in those areas where such coverage is likely to be most beneficial. For this reason we concentrate on those countries faced with increased communist subversion, countries tending toward alignment with the Soviet-Sino bloc or countries involved in actual or potential revolutionary situations with international ramifications.

We are fully cognizant of the delicacy of such a program and have set up what we feel are sensible safeguards. In order to assure coordination with foreign policy objectives we request clearance from the Department of State before designating a particular country as a target. We then conduct most discreet investigations of carefully selected individuals, preferably citizens of the United States, who are connected with the diplomatic establishments of the particular country. When we feel there is a reasonable potential for success we then request clearance from the Department of State for an interview with the individual. As an additional safeguard the interview is conducted under a pretext, usually unrelated to our internal security responsibilities, in order to reduce substantially the possibility of any repercussions arising from the interview. Further contact, if any, depends upon our assessment of the attitude and reliability of the individual and the degree of cooperation volunteered.

As a result of this program, which has proceeded on a most careful and discreet basis, we have develope

65-63113

SBD: dmd (10)

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See note page 3

MAILED 4
OCT 13 1961
COMM-FBI

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67 OCT 17 1961

NW 88619 DocId:32199554
Page 932

The Attorney General

attempting to develop sources with regard to a number of countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia as well as the countries of Cuba, Venezuela and Brazil.

The increasing political instability in the countries of Central and South America has been a serious cause for concern in view of the inroads made by communism, the efforts of the Castro regime in Cuba to export its revolutionary concepts and the increased efforts of the Sino-Soviet bloc to extend its influence in that area. In recognition of this situation we sought clearance from the Department of State for the designation of fifteen countries in that area as target countries under this program.

We consulted Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Mr. Francis D. Meloy, his Special Assistant. We were advised by Mr. Johnson in September, 1961, that careful consideration had been given the matter. He advised, however, that clearance would not be granted for the proposed expansion of this program although consideration would be given to any request we might make with regard to any specific country or individual. Mr. Johnson indicated it was felt that the diplomatic establishments in the United States of these countries were strictly on the outside with regard to pertinent developments in the home countries. He felt no real intelligence could be gained and the risk of developing sources outweighed any possible gain.

Our past experience has shown this program can produce intelligence data of value as well as investigative data of assistance in handling our internal security responsibilities. The development of informants in diplomatic establishments is a delicate and tedious process which requires careful planning. The most propitious time to implement such a program is prior to the point that the diplomatic establishment of a particular country is staffed solely by individuals who have no sympathy with the position or views of the United States.

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Page 999

The Attorney General

In view of the decision of the Department of State we are unable to implement this program further with regard to the countries of Central and South America and in view of your interest in developments in that area it was felt you would like to know about the situation.

1 - Mr. Byron R. White
Deputy Attorney General

Note:

Classified "Secret" since unauthorized disclosure of our objectives in this program could result in severe damage to our foreign relations.

This letter has been written pursuant to memo, 10-6-61, Donahoe to Sullivan re Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries. The word "Friendly" has been omitted from the caption of this letter since it does not accurately apply to all of the countries involved in this program.

Cover memo prepared Donahoe to Sullivan re "INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES" dated 10-12-61 prepared by SBD:dmd.

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Page 304

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

October 13, 1961

BY LIAISON

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson
Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Political Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

10/16/61 delivered

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Special Agent O. H. Bartlett has recently discussed with you and Mr. Francis E. Meloy our proposal to expand and improve our capacity to produce data of intelligence and investigative value regarding countries in Central and South America.

An integral part of our intelligence and internal security coverage is the developing of individual sources within the diplomatic establishments in the United States of foreign countries. We endeavor to direct our efforts in those areas where such coverage is likely to be most beneficial. For this reason we concentrate on those countries faced with increased communist subversion, countries tending toward alignment with the Soviet-Sino bloc or countries involved in actual or potential revolutionary situations with international ramifications.

We are fully cognizant of the delicacy of such a program and have set up what we feel are sensible safeguards. In order to assure coordination with foreign policy objectives we request clearance from the Department of State before designating a particular country as a target. We then conduct most discreet investigations of carefully selected individuals, preferably citizens of the United States, who are connected with the diplomatic establishments of the particular country. When we feel there is a reasonable potential for success we then request clearance from the Department of State for an interview with the individual. As an additional safeguard the

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65-63113 - 24

REC-23

OCT 17 1961

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See note page 3

SECRET

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 935

Honorable U. Alexis Johnson

interview is conducted under a pretext, usually unrelated to our internal security responsibilities, in order to reduce substantially the possibility of any repercussions arising from the interview. Further contact, if any, depends upon our assessment of the attitude and reliability of the individual and the degree of cooperation volunteered.

As a result of this program, which has proceeded on a most careful and discreet basis, we have developed or are attempting to develop sources with regard to a number of countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia as well as the countries of Cuba, Venezuela and Brazil.

The increasing political instability in the countries of Central and South America has been a serious cause for concern in view of the inroads made by communism, the efforts of the Castro regime in Cuba to export its revolutionary concepts and the increased efforts of the Sino-Soviet bloc to extend its influence in that area. This situation prompted us to initiate contact with the Department of State and to request clearance for the designation of fifteen countries in that area as target countries under this program.

Following his conversation with you and with Mr. Meloy on September 12, 1961, Mr. Bartlett informed me that after careful consideration you had advised clearance would not be granted for the proposed expansion although consideration would be given to any request we might make with regard to any specific country or individual. I understand that you feel the diplomatic establishments in the United States of these countries are strictly on the outside with regard to pertinent developments in the home countries and no real intelligence could be gained. It was the opinion of the Department of State that the risk of developing sources outweighed any possible gain.

Our past experience has shown this program can produce intelligence data of value as well as investigative data of assistance in handling our internal security responsibilities. The development of informants in diplomatic establishments is a delicate and tedious process which requires careful planning. The most propitious time to implement such a program is prior

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to the point that the diplomatic establishment of a particular country is staffed solely by individuals who have no sympathy with the position or views of the United States.

In view of the decision of the Department of State we are unable to implement this program further with regard to the countries of Central and South America. It was felt you would be interested in a review of this program and our views as to the merits of it.

Sincerely yours,

Note:

Classified "Secret" since unauthorized disclosure of our objectives in this program could result in severe damage to our foreign relations.

Cover memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan prepared on 10-12-61 re Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries by SBD/Hd.

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Page 107

Mr. Leavitt
Mr. Donahoe

SAC, NYC

12/6/61

Director, FBI (105-97459-212)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - ECUADOR

On 11/29/61 clearance was obtained from the Department of State for the Bureau to discretely institute investigation designed to develop sources at the Ecuadorian establishments. Accordingly, recipient offices should institute a survey for the purpose of identifying persons employed at the Embassy of Ecuador, Washington, D. C., the Ecuadorian Mission to the United Nations, New York City, and the Consulate of Ecuador, New York City, particularly United States citizens, who might possess potential as sources or informants. Submit your requests for investigation in this regard in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau clearance to institute investigation in each individual case.

Submit the results of your initial survey under instant caption 30 days after receipt of this communication and thereafter on a 90-day basis setting forth progress being made to develop confidential sources and informants until such time as adequate coverage is assured.

Extra copies are being furnished NYO and New York for their files on the above-mentioned Ecuadorian diplomatic establishments.

4 - New York

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Nations)
1 - 62-57242 (Embassy of Ecuador, Washington, D. C.)
1 - 105-New (Ecuadorian Mission to the United Nations, New York City)
1 - 105-New (Consulate of Ecuador, New York City)

TWL:bjs
(14)

NOTE: On 11/28/61 Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Office of Security, Department of State, advised SA Orrin H. Bartlett that State Department approval was being granted the Bureau to develop sources and informants at the Embassy of Ecuador, Washington, D. C., and other Ecuadorian establishments if it should become necessary.

ORDER

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Page 938

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 9, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Attorney General has forwarded the attached letter from Secretary Rusk dated April 2, 1962. This letter is in response to one from the Attorney General dated March 20 and concerns the Attorney General's view as to the desirability of the FBI expanding its existing program of developing sources in diplomatic establishments of foreign countries. A letter by the Attorney General was sent after he was informed the State Department had declined to give clearance to our expanding this program to include coverage of additional Latin American countries.

Secretary Rusk in his letter agrees that all necessary steps should be taken to enhance the security of the United States and, therefore, has no objection to the program of preliminary discreet investigations. The Secretary does say that he is not convinced that a comprehensive program of penetration through foreign embassy personnel will yield intelligence of sufficient importance to be worthy of the high political risks. He adds, however, thatthis is something that can be looked into further after the preliminary investigations have been conducted.

The Attorney General mentioned orally that he was sending the letter and that, of course, we couldn't expect the State Department to totally reverse itself. The Attorney General suggested that we proceed with the preliminary investigations and thereafter if we encounter any further difficulties with the State Department, he would like to be informed.

ENCLOSURE / ENCLOSURE

105-62112
NOT RECORDED
191 APR 30 1962
25 APR 27 1962

ACTION

The Domestic Intelligence Division will proceed to implement this expanded program on a highly selective basis. This is the type of investigation which of necessity will be handled on a most discreet basis.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan

CAE:sp
5

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Page 939

SECRET

April 2, 1962

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have received your letter of March 20 concerning the desire of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to develop intelligence sources in the diplomatic establishments in the United States of an additional 15 Latin American countries, and I have had an opportunity to review the correspondence on this subject between the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Under Secretary Ball.

I share your belief that all necessary steps should be taken to enhance the security of the United States and I believe that it should be possible for the Department of State and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to cooperate in the achievement of the objectives to which we are both committed. The Department of State therefore has no objection to the program which you propose in which preliminary investigations will be conducted by the FBI in this program in a discreet manner under which it would not be possible for these efforts to be traced to the United States Government or its representatives. Before open interviews are undertaken with individuals with a view to penetrating specific diplomatic establishments, however, the Department of State would like to discuss with the FBI these efforts at penetration on a case-by-case basis.

Under Secretary Ball's letter of January 18, 1962 gives a good summary of our reservations about an across-the-board effort with Latin American embassies. My chief concern is related to penetration through foreign nationals. It seems to me highly certain that a proportion

The Honorable
Robert F. Kennedy,
Attorney General.

SECRET

65-63112-

ENCLOSURE

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Page 940

of these would report such approaches to their own governments and create tensions between us and friendly Foreign Ministers and Presidents. Some would, of course, do their best to appear co-operative, with the full knowledge of their own governments. Having in mind other means of high reliability, I am not convinced that a comprehensive program of penetration through foreign embassy personnel will yield intelligence of sufficient importance to be worth the high political risks. However, that is something we can look into after your preliminary investigations have proceeded further.

I am asking my colleagues to follow closely the possibilities of fully exploiting the Special Security Committee recently established by the OAS as a result of a Punta del Este resolution. I personally hope that we can move without delay to a discreet but effective inter-national cooperation against subversion and espionage, especially in the Caribbean area.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

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Page 941

1 - Mannall
1 - Leavitt

SAC, WFO

4/10/62

Director, FBI (105-97459-207)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CHILE
INTERNAL SECURITY - CHILE

A recent State Department report assessing the Communist Party of Chile (PCC) observes the basic objective of the PCC is to weaken Chile's ties with the U. S. and swing it toward the Soviet Union and other bloc countries. The same report notes the efforts of the Soviet Union and Communist China to increase trade with Chile but concludes that negotiations in this field are primarily a cover for political and intelligence operations and a means for carrying out functions of a diplomatic mission. The possibility exists that Chile could take a favorable position with regard to the Soviet Union and bloc countries.

The Bureau in order to be in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning Chile on April 4, 1962, obtained State Department clearance to discreetly institute investigation designed to develop sources at the Chilean establishments.

Accordingly, the recipients should institute a survey for the purpose of identifying persons employed at the Embassy of Chile, Washington, D. C., the Chilean Mission to the United Nations and the Consulate of Chile, both in New York City, particularly United States citizens, who might possess potential as sources or informants. Submit your requests for investigation in this regard in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau clearance to institute investigation in each individual case.

Submit the results of your initial survey under instant caption to reach the Bureau by May 10, 1962, and thereafter on a 90-day basis setting forth progress being made to develop confidential sources and informants until such time as adequate coverage is assured.

2 - New York

NOT RECORDED
17 APR 10 1962

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Foreign Nations)
1 - 62-64318 (Embassy of Chile, Washington, D. C.)
1 - 105-new (Chilean Mission to the United Nations, New York City)
1 - 105-new (Consulate of Chile, New York City)

60 APR 17 1962
(11)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

NW 88613 DocId:32198554
Page 942

Letter to SAC, WFO
RE: NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - CHILE
105-97459-207

NOTE:

On 4/4/62, Mr. Francis E. Meloy, State Department, advised SA Orrin H. Bartlett that State Department approval was being granted for the above-described investigation.

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Page 943

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

DATE: 5/21/62

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

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1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Mossburg
1 - Callahan
1 - G.C.Moore
1 - Mullins
1 - Cotter

D Eastern
Wannall

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

This program was inaugurated in 1954 and was expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from the U. S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

The first phase consists chiefly of review of file references and indexing at Seat of Government at nominal expenses. Under the second phase, we are presently operating 19 technical surveillances covering official establishments of 10 non-Soviet-bloc countries at a total estimated monthly cost of $23,827. These countries are Brazil, Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Guinea, Indonesia, Israel, Netherlands, and Portugal. Coverage of 6 of these countries (Brazil, Congo, Guinea, Indonesia, Netherlands, Portugal) was prompted by Attorney General's expressed interest in January, 1962, in having Bureau increase technical surveillances to include establishments of various countries outside the Soviet Bloc. These surveillances are tentative in nature and, if they prove unproductive, they will be discontinued in favor of coverage on other critical countries. (For details of technical surveillance coverage, see attachment A.)

Under the third phase of this program, we currently have 41 actual and 32 potential live sources in the establishments of 29 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by State Department as "target" countries. (For details, see attachment B.) Costs of this phase are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs of program are considered fully justified based on value of information developed.

65-63113

30 MAY 1962 ENCLOSURE

65-63113-292

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Enclosures - 2

RDC:smf
(9)

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Page 1 of 1

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including (Anagram Program) Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U. S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering U. S.

MAGNITUDE

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and the current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and the State Department. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have developed during the past year. The program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated each 90 days. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance. A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

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Page 945

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
(ANNUAL EVALUATION)
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in April, 1963.

File
WCS

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Attachment A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the present time with the approval in each instance of the State Department. (Heretofore, in connection with periodic evaluations of this program, we have listed only tesurs requested specifically by State Department. Hereafter, we plan to list all tesurs covering non-Soviet bloc establishments, regardless of whether they were initiated in response to State request or were prompted by our own intelligence requirements. It is felt this is more realistic approach and will more comprehensively show the scope of our coverage.)

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Brazil		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	*WF 1333-S**	*$2,403*
UN Delegation, NYC	*NY 3567-S**	*1,483*
Congo		
UN Delegation, NYC	*NY 3569-S**	*494*
Cuba		
UN Delegation, NYC	*NY 2965-S**	*510*
Cuban Ambassador to UN, NYC	*NY 3428-S**	*291*
Dominican Republic		
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	*WF 984-S**	*920*
Consulate, NYC	*NY 1877-S**	*1,430*
France		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	*WF 987-S**	*3,583*
Guinea		
UN Delegation, NYC	*NY 3568-S**	*2,224*
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	*WF 1332-S**	*852*
Indonesia		
UN Delegation, NYC	*NY 3566-S**	*1,012*
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	*WF 1340-S**	*1,734*
Ambassador, Washington, D.C.	*WF 1346-S**	*116*

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Israel		
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	*WF 568-S**	*1,972*
Consulate, NYC	*NY 1137-S**	*1,235*
Netherlands		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	*WF 1348-S**	*1,655*
Ambassador, Washington, D.C.	*WF 1347-S**	*236*
Portugal		
UN Delegation, NYC	*NY 3570-S**	*741*
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	*WF 1337-S**	*936*
TOTAL ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST		*$23,827*

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See memo Wannall to Sullivan, 5/21/62, "Intelligence Coverage of Non-Soviet-Bloc Countries (Annual Evaluation)."

Attachment B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources at the official establishments of the below-listed countries. Actual sources developed and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Argentina	0	0
Bolivia	0	0
Brazil	2	1
Burma	1	1
Ceylon	0	1
Chile	0	0
China	4	1
Colombia	0	0
Congo	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0
Cuba	1	1
Dom. Republic	2	0
Ecuador	0	2
El Salvador	0	0
Ghana	1	0
Guatemala	0	0
Guinea	0	2
Haiti	0	0
Honduras	0	0
India	1	2
Indonesia	2	3
Iran	0	1
Iraq	0	2
Israel	1	1
Jordan	0	0
Korea	0	1
Laos	1	2
Lebanon	1	0
Malaya	1	0
Mali	1	2
Morocco	0	3
Nicaragua	0	0
Pakistan	1	0
Panama	0	0
Paraguay	0	0
Peru	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0

Enclosure
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Country	Actual	Potential
Sudan	2	1
Syria	0	0
Thailand	1	0
Tunisia	1	1
United Arab Republic	5	1
Uruguay	1	0
Venezuela	1	0
Yemen	0	0
TOTALS	31	29

Enclosure

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 23, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. J.D. Donohue
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

BACKGROUND

The Attorney General on Saturday, 1-20-62, advised Assistant Director Evans he would like to receive this week the Director's views as to what additional technical coverage should be instituted on diplomatic establishments in Washington, D. C.

Regarding the above, the Attorney General had previously indicated on 1-11-62 he was thinking in terms of extending coverage on the smaller countries rather than the "Iron Curtain" countries. He felt coverage of the Iron Curtain countries was essential but their representatives were more alert to such coverage and he felt representatives of the smaller countries might talk more freely. He indicated he did not want coverage of our true friends, like the British. He hinted at possible coverage of the Indonesians. On 1-20-62 when Evans spoke with him he indicated he felt additional coverage of the African countries might be worthwhile.

PRESENT COVERAGE

In analysing proposals for increased coverage we have taken a look at what we already have. We have technical coverage in Washington and/or New York on eight countries of the type being considered, as follows: Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Israel, Saudi Arabia (in Boston), United Arab Republic and West Germany. The Saudi Arabian coverage, on King Saud, will be discontinued this week since King Saud is leaving Boston en route to Florida and then is going home. State Department has advised it does not desire he be covered in Florida.

PROPOSED COVERAGE

Virtually every country is a logical target regarding which technical surveillance coverage might produce valuable intelligence data. We have in the past utilized this technique to cover various

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65-63113
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

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countries involved in political or military situations of particular interest to U.S. intelligence community and/or to the FBI. The technique must necessarily be considered an exploratory step since in some instances in the past our experience has shown the results are negligible and do not justify continuance while in other instance the coverage may be worthwhile for a long time.

We feel there are a number of countries regarding which coverage should be attempted to assess the potential value. While the Attorney General spoke in terms of "embassies" we feel simultaneous coverage is desirable, if possible, of the United Nations Delegations also in order to determine from which spot the best intelligence emanates.

With regard to African countries we suggest coverage at this time of four additional countries: (1) Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville); (2) Guinea; (3) Mali and (4) Morocco. The Congo is a key trouble spot in Africa. Guinea and Mali lean toward the Soviet bloc and are targets of Soviet-bloc subversion. There have been increasing Soviet inroads in Morocco and Moroccan territorial claims may pose serious problems in 1962.

With regard to Latin-American countries we propose coverage of five additional countries: (1) Brazil; (2) Argentina; (3) Mexico; (4) Venezuela and (5) Panama. It is felt Brazil, Argentina and Mexico represent excellent potential for acquisition of intelligence in view of their influential positions. Brazil itself is politically unstable. Venezuela and Panama are traditional trouble spots in Latin America.

With regard to Asian and Southeast Asian countries we propose coverage of six countries; (1) Indonesia; (2) Laos; (3) South Vietnam; (4) Thailand; (5) India and (6) Japan. Indonesia is a particular trouble spot at this time. Laos, South Vietnam and Thailand are all feeling the increased pressures of the Sino-Soviet bloc. India in the past has been the acknowledged leader of the neutralist nations. Japan, while oriented toward the West, has been beset by the problems of internal communism.

Regarding Western Europe we propose coverage of Portugal, a country beset by the problems posed by Angola, its colony in Africa,

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and the loss of Goa in Portuguese India. Its relations with the United States are strained at this time and anti-United States demonstrations have been permitted.

OBSERVATIONS

It cannot be said with any assurance that all of this coverage will be productive of valuable intelligence data. The diplomatic representatives in the U.S. of some countries are much more active and knowledgeable than those of others. With regard to some countries we may run into definite translation problems.

If the coverage were installed at the embassy and United Nations Delegation of each of the 16 countries mentioned above simultaneously, this would increase our number of technical surveillances by 32. We presently have 84 technical surveillances and one additional one is being installed. Of these 85, 81 are in Bureau cases and four are exclusively maintained at the request of the National Security Agency (NSA). We are also installing coverage of teletype facilities of seven additional establishments at NSA request, which will increase our count from 85 to 92. The addition of technical surveillances in instant matter will probably raise the total to 100 or more, of which 11 will be at NSA request. We have proposed that in the future we not include in our over-all count those technical surveillances which are maintained at the request of NSA.

The best way to test the potential in instant matter is to install coverage on six or eight establishments, see what we get, replace the unproductive coverage with new coverage of new establishments, and, in general, continually probe the potential of this coverage by changing our targets selectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General specifying the additional countries coverage of which we feel might be productive. We are advising the Attorney General that if he approves we will explore the feasibility of coverage of the embassy as well as the United Nations Delegation of each country. Thereafter, if the coverage is feasible, we will clear each proposed installation with State and with the Attorney General, as we have in the past.

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Page 953

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE
OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
65-63113

2. It is recommended that we go ahead and authorize the New York and Washington Field Offices to conduct secure surveys as to feasibility of coverage of the establishments mentioned. This will enable us to move more rapidly if the Attorney General approves the proposed targets. If approved, New York and Washington Field will be so instructed.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 24, 1962

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

We are in receipt of a letter dated 1-18-62 from Under Secretary of State George W. Ball detailing the thinking of the State Department which prompted its prior withholding of clearance for us to endeavor to develop intelligence sources in the diplomatic establishments in the United States of fifteen Central and South American countries. This letter is in reply to our letter of 10-13-61 to Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs which set forth our views.

Attached for ready reference are my memoranda to you dated 10-6-61 and 10-12-61 which trace the background of this correspondence.

The letter from Mr. Ball contains nothing particularly new and is primarily a reiteration of previously expressed views of the State Department. It is a polite, reasonable expression of a difference of opinion with views which we hold. Since it deals with a most sensitive operation it is difficult to take strong issue with it even when disagreeing with some of the views expressed. It clearly indicates State wants to work with us on this program but wants to do so on a selective, case-by-case basis.

As a matter of fact we have in the past cleared with State Department before designating each individual country as a target for source development at which time we have specified why we felt the political situation warranted this action.

REC-91 62-116266

However, we felt and still feel that the increasing political instability in the countries of Central and South America warranted a broadened and simultaneous effort to explore whether we could develop sources in their diplomatic establishments here. We were and are concerned about the inroads of communism, the influence of "Castroism" and the increased efforts of the Sino-Soviet bloc to extend its influence in the area.

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The insistence of the State Department on a country-by-country approach with presentation of reasonable evidence to show

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that data of value might be obtained which would outweigh the risks is essentially a short term view. Source development is definitely a long term proposition and the most advantageous time to initiate such an effort is before the country becomes a real trouble spot. In fact good sources in ostensibly "friendly" country establishments could possibly produce data pointing to impending trouble. We felt the situation in Latin America warranted the long term view. Getting down to "brass tacks" all the requested clearance would have meant is that State would have agreed to our conducting discreet inquiries regarding potential sources. Existing procedures provide (and we did not propose a change) that we not make a personal approach to a potential source without specific clearance from State. This gives State a firm opportunity to take the "cautious view" it desires to take.

The development of sources in diplomatic establishments is admittedly a delicate operation but can produce data of definite value. This is illustrated by several examples during the past year. Sources of this type have provided the first authentic confirmation of the assassination of the Dominican dictator, Generalissimo Trujillo; identified the Panamanian Ambassador to the Organization of American States as on the payroll of the Dominicans; provided data as to what the President of Pakistan would probably discuss with President Kennedy; furnished a code book utilized by Cuban diplomatic establishments in Cuba; and have provided voluminous valuable intelligence data in connection with our inquiries into Dominican lobbying activities in the U.S.

OBSERVATIONS:

It is felt we have made our views known in detail and on the record and it is not believed we should pursue the difference in views with State. This latter view is prompted by the fact that if we take strong issue and sway State to our point of view we will simply have State looking over our shoulder without any real backing on a sensitive operation. Ball's letter does not require a reply.

We advised the Attorney General by letter of 10-13-61 of the proposal and of the problem and it is believed we should apprise him of Ball's letter.

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Page 956

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN
COUNTRIES
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached is a letter to the Attorney General forwarding him a copy of Ball's letter and copies of prior correspondence for ready reference. We are advising the Attorney General that in view of our vital interest in the Latin-American situation we will endeavor to develop as effective coverage as possible within the framework of the limitations imposed by the State Department.

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SECRET

The Attorney General

January 25, 1962

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

On October 13, 1961, I advised you of our discussions with the Department of State relative to expanding our existing program of developing sources within the diplomatic establishments of selected foreign countries so as to include fifteen additional countries in Central and South America. I advised you the Department of State would not grant clearance for the proposed expansion but indicated it would consider individual requests. Our views as to the merits of the program were outlined at that time.

On the above date we directed a letter to Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, expressing our views regarding the situation. Under Secretary of State George W. Ball has replied in a letter dated January 18, 1962, explaining and reiterating the views of the Department of State and indicating the Department of State desires to be helpful and cooperative.

For ready reference I am attaching one copy each of the communications mentioned.

The development of sources in diplomatic establishments is admittedly a delicate operation but can produce data of definite value. This is illustrated by several examples during the past year. Sources of this type have provided the first authentic confirmation of the assassination of the Dominican dictator, Generalissimo Trujillo; identified the Panamanian Ambassador to Organization of American States as on the payroll of the Dominicans; provided data as to what the President of Batista would probably discuss with President Kennedy; furnished a code book utilized by Cuban diplomatic establishments in Cuba; and have provided voluminous valuable intelligence data in connection with our inquiries into Dominican lobbying activities in the United States.

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Ingram
Gandy

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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The Attorney General

In view of our vital interest in the Latin-American situation we will endeavor to develop as effective coverage as is possible within the framework of the limitations imposed by the Department of State.

Enclosures - 3

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 3)

Note: Cover memorandum from Donahoe to Sullivan prepared by SBD:dmd on 1-24-62 same subject.

The word "Friendly" has been dropped from former title of this program "Intelligence Coverage of Friendly Foreign Countries" since not all of our target countries can be construed as friendly and the present title is more accurate.

Classified "Secret" in view of reference to highly sensitive operation and in view of attachments.

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SECRET

The Attorney General JUNE January 26, 1962

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. J. D. Donohue
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

Assistant Director C. A. Evans has advised me of your interest in increased technical surveillance coverage of diplomatic establishments of foreign countries in the United States, particularly of those countries outside the "Iron Curtain," and of your request on January 20, 1962, for my views as to what additional coverage should be instituted.

For several years we have been utilizing technical surveillance coverage of diplomatic establishments or representatives of countries outside the Soviet bloc. The technique has been utilized largely with respect to countries which were existing or potential trouble spots and has been aimed at producing intelligence data of interest not only to the FBI but also to other agencies in the intelligence community. At the present time we have such coverage in Washington, D. C., and/or New York City on the countries of Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Israel, United Arab Republic and West Germany. Our past coverage has been probing and in recent years has involved coverage of eleven other countries.

While virtually every country is a logical intelligence target it is felt there are definite areas in which we might extend our technical surveillance coverage at this time to explore whether valuable intelligence data could be produced. It is believed that coverage of the diplomatic establishments of the particular countries in Washington, D. C., and at the United Nations will enable us to explore more accurately the potential of the coverage.

With regard to African countries we suggest coverage at this time of four additional countries: (1) Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville); (2) Guinea; (3) Mali and (4) Morocco. The Congo is a key trouble spot in Africa. Guinea and Mali lean toward the Soviet bloc and are targets of

NOTE: Cover memorandum prepared from Donahoe to Sullivan re same subject dated 1/23/62. SBD:dmd

(Note continued page 2)

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The Attorney General

Soviet-bloc subversion. There have been increasing Soviet inroads in Morocco and Moroccan territorial claims may pose serious problems in 1962.

With regard to Latin-American countries we propose coverage of five additional countries: (1) Brazil; (2) Argentina; (3) Mexico; (4) Venezuela and (5) Panama. It is felt Brazil, Argentina and Mexico represent excellent potential for acquisition of intelligence in view of their influential positions. Brazil itself is politically unstable. Venezuela and Panama are traditional trouble spots in Latin America.

With regard to Asian and Southeast Asian countries we propose coverage of six countries: (1) Indonesia; (2) Laos; (3) South Vietnam; (4) Thailand; (5) India and (6) Japan. Indonesia is a particular trouble spot at this time. Laos, South Vietnam and Thailand are all feeling the increased pressures of the Sino-Soviet bloc. India in the past has been the acknowledged leader of the neutralist nations. Japan, while oriented toward the West, has been beset by the problems of internal communism.

Regarding Western Europe we propose coverage of Portugal, a country beset by the problems posed by Angola, its colony in Africa, and the loss of Goa in Portuguese India. Its relations with the United States are strained at this time and anti-United States demonstrations have been permitted.

We propose to test the potential of this coverage by installing it on six or eight establishments, seeing what we get, replacing the unproductive installations with new coverage of new establishments, and, in general, continually probing the potential by changing our targets selectively.

If you approve, we will explore the feasibility of the coverage outlined and thereafter request clearance from the Department of State as well as your authorization for each proposed installation.

NOTE: Classified "Secret" in view of detailed discussion of proposed tehcnical coverage.

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

DATE: January 31, 1962

FROM : Andrew F. Oehmann
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Please refer to your memorandum of January 26, 1962, captioned as above.

The Attorney General has approved your proposal to test the potential of the increased technical surveillance referred to in your memorandum as set forth in the last two paragraphs thereof.

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JAN-31-1962

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Page 962

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 4, 1963

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

JUNE

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Donohue
1 - G.C. Moore

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

With the approval of Attorney General (1/31/62) we instituted program to expand our use of technical surveillances on diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc. Following is an analysis of this program and its current status:

We advised Attorney General 1/26/62 that on a selective and probing basis we would explore coverage of following countries under this program by instituting coverage on six or eight establishments at a time:

Argentina	Japan	Panama
Brazil	Laos	Portugal
Republic of the Congo	Mali	Thailand
Guinea	Mexico	Venezuela
India	Morocco	South Vietnam
Indonesia		

After necessary survey and State Department clearance in each instance, we initiated initial coverage during early March, 1962, and to date coverage on the following establishments has been instituted:

Embassy of Argentina
Embassy of Brazil
Brazilian Delegation to United Nations (UN)
Congolese Delegation to UN
Embassy of Guinea
Guinea Delegation to UN
Embassy of India
Indian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Indonesia
Indonesian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Japan
Embassy of Mali
Embassy of Mexico
Mexican Delegation to UN
Embassy of Portugal
Portuguese Delegation to UN

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EX-116

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
65-63113

Of the above-listed establishments, we still have as of this date current coverage on:

Embassy of Argentina
Embassy of Brazil
Brazilian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Japan
Embassy of Mexico

Coverage on other establishments on which we have had installations has been discontinued because of unproductivity. With respect to current coverage, the Brazilian and Argentinean establishments during the Cuban crisis and subsequent thereto have produced valuable data which has been furnished to Attorney General as well as to interested agencies. This intelligence information for the most part during the Cuban crisis pertained to reactions and actions of those Latin-American countries in connection with the Cuban situation. Coverage on the Embassy of Japan has not produced information of any significance to date. This particular surveillance on the Embassy of Japan is being analyzed separately within two weeks and determination will be made at that time as to whether it should be continued. Although information on above Mexican establishment has not produced much worthwhile data to date, Mexico's position in Latin-American affairs is such as to warrant our continuance of this coverage for the time being. In this regard, Washington Field Office within past week has been able to monitor additional lines at the Mexican Chancery which were not previously monitored because of other commitments. It is felt this additional coverage will be productive.

In addition to the above existing coverage, we are in the process of making a survey as to feasibility of placing coverage on the Venezuelan Embassy. It is noted that President Betancourt of Venezuela is making a visit to this country on 2/18/63 and technical coverage on the Venezuelan establishment may be able to provide pertinent data during this visit.

ACTION:

This program will be followed closely and will be reanalyzed in 90 days.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/21/63

FROM : W. R. Wannall

JUNE

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - J.D. Donohue
1 - G.C. Moore

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

On 1/31/62, with approval of Attorney General, we instituted program to expand our use of technical surveillances on diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet Bloc. In connection therewith we advised the Attorney General on 1/26/62 that on a selective and probing basis of six to eight establishments at a time we would explore coverage of 16 countries (selection being based on potential for intelligence acquisition and consideration of trouble-spot status).

To date we have at one time or another afforded coverage to all countries on this list except Laos, Morocco, Panama, Thailand and South Vietnam. At present time we have technical coverage on Brazilian Embassy, Brazilian United Nations Delegation, Argentinian Embassy, Mexican Embassy, Venezuelan Embassy, and are in the process of making installation at Venezuelan Delegation to United Nations.

ST-109 REC-27 65-63113-325

In addition to technical coverage of countries mentioned in above list, we have during past year found it necessary to institute technical coverage on other countries not included in the list but outside of Soviet Bloc which suddenly developed as trouble spots or which for one reason or another developed a potential for intelligence acquisition which had to be explored immediately. For example, during Cuban crisis we instituted coverage on establishments of Chile, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Bolivia. During investigation of sugar lobbying activities, coverage was instituted on Haiti and Nicaragua. More recently because of tense conditions in Middle East brought about by Iraqi coup, we are instituting coverage of Embassy of Iraq. Likewise, because of changing conditions in Guatemala we have during past month instituted coverage on Embassy of Guatemala and the ~~Ambassador's~~ residence.

13 MAR 5 1963

OBSERVATIONS:

In view thereof of changing world conditions, we should allow ourselves more flexibility in connection with our program of expanded technical coverage of non-Soviet-bloc countries and not restrict such coverage solely to countries upon a list prepared a year ago. Although

65-63113
Enclosure - Sent 2/22/63
GCM:slj
(7)

6 MAR 15 1963

Mohr DeLoach
Wannall
Meyer

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the countries listed originally still are considered key countries under this program and all should be eventually covered for a trial period to test their potential, it would be more logical from time to time to cover other non-Soviet-Bloc countries not on the list which have developed into either trouble-spot areas or otherwise represent good potential for technical coverage. This would allow us to make the maximum use of our technical facilities.

ACTION:

If you approve, Attorney General will be advised as to the status of this over-all program and that in the future we will include additional countries requiring coverage because of changing world conditions.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 30, 1963

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

JUNE

1 - Belmont
1 - Evans
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Donohue
1 - G. Moore

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

With approval of Attorney General (1/31/62), we instituted program to expand use of technical surveillances on diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc. Following is an analysis of this program and its current status:

We advised Attorney General 1/26/62 that on selective and probing basis we would explore coverage of following countries under this program by instituting coverage on six or eight establishments at a time:

Argentina
Brazil
Republic of Congo
Guinea
India
Indonesia
Japan
Laos
Mali
Mexico
Morocco
Panama
Portugal
Thailand
Venezuela
South Vietnam

After necessary surveys and State clearance in each instance, initial coverage was initiated early March, 1962, and to date coverage on following establishments has been instituted:

Embassy of Argentina
Embassy of Brazil
Brazilian Delegation to United Nations (UN)
Congolese Delegation to UN
Embassy of Guinea
Guinea Delegation to UN
Embassy of India
Indian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Indonesia
Indonesian Delegation to UN
Embassy of Japan
Embassy of Mali
Embassy of Mexico
Mexican Delegation to UN
Embassy of Panama
Embassy of Portugal
Portuguese Delegation to UN
Embassy of Venezuela
Venezuelan Delegation to UN

Of the above-listed establishments, as of this date we have productive coverage on following (others discontinued as unproductive):

Embassy of Argentina
Embassy of Brazil
Embassy of Mexico
Embassy of Panama
Embassy of Venezuela

REC-52 65-63113-339

65-63113
GCI:ams
(7)

6 MAY 20 1963

EX-114

17 MAY 3 1963

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 967

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE COVERAGE OF
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS
65-63113

Out of the original sixteen countries on list furnished Attorney General 1/26/62, we have not instituted coverage on Laos, Morocco, Thailand and South Vietnam. We will endeavor to explore productive potential of these four countries as soon as such is feasible consistent with Bureau's over-all technical demands.

In addition to above, by letter to Attorney General 2/25/63 we advised we were expanding above coverage to include such additional non-Soviet-bloc countries, not on original list of sixteen but which have developed into either trouble-spot areas or otherwise represent good potential for technical coverage. Since 2/25/63 we have covered following establishments under this expanded category:

Embassy of Guatemala
Residence of Guatemalan Ambassador
Embassy of Nicaragua

This coverage on these three establishments to date has furnished worthwhile intelligence data and is still being maintained. We are in the process of instituting coverage on Embassies, UN Delegations and residences of Ambassadors of Syrian Arab Republic and United Arab Republic, such coverage being instituted at State's request in view of critical situation developing in Middle East.

When above is installed, we will be covering currently sixteen different establishments under this expanded coverage of non-Soviet-bloc countries.

ACTION:

This program will be followed closely and will be reanalyzed in 90 days.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 16, 1963

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. D.F.X. Callahan
1 - Mr. Mossburg

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUNE

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

This program was inaugurated in 1954 and was expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from the U.S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

$26,080

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at Seat of Government at nominal expenses. Under second phase we are presently operating ~~25~~ 31 technical surveillances covering establishments of 14 non-Soviet-bloc countries at total estimated monthly cost of ~~$33,557~~. These countries are Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, ~~Yugoslavia~~ and Venezuela. For details of technical surveillance coverage see Attachment A.

Under third phase of program we currently have 35 actual and 31 potential live sources at establishments of 44 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by State Department as "target" countries. For details see Attachment B. Costs of this phase arise chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including Anagram Program, Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering U.S.

Encs.
RDC:dmd (8)
65-63113
1 - Mr. Mullins

6 MAY 31 1963

ENCLOSURE

346

REC 8
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22 MAY 24 1963

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Page 969

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
(ANNUAL EVALUATION)

MAGNITUDE

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and the current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and the State Department. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D.C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have developed during the past year. The program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated each 90 days. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance. A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in May, 1964.

NW 88612 DocId:32190554
Page 970

Attachment A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the present time with the approval in each instance of the State Department.

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Argentina		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	WF 1397-S*	$3,027
Brazil		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	WF 1333-S*	3,307
Cuba		
Cuban Mission to UN, NYC	NY 3877-S*	677
Cuban Ambassador to UN	NY 3808-S*	247
Dominican Republic		
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	WF 984-S*	1,009
France		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	WF 987-S*	3,313
Guatemala		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	WF 1439-S*	1,296
Ambassador's Residence Washington, D.C.	WF 1440-S*	518
Haiti		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 1375-S*	1,000 *
Ambassador, Washington, D.C.	WF 1432-S*	1,000
Delegation to UN, NYC	NY 4005-S*	1,000
Consulate, NYC	NY 2583-S*	500

* These costs are tentative estimates based on similar surveillances. These 4 technical surveillances have all been installed since 5-1-63.

62-90115-346

ENCLOSURE

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Iraq		
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	WF 1446-S*	2,329
Israel		
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	WF 568-S*	2,082
Consulate, NYC	NY 1137-S*	1,200
Mexico		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	WF 1409-S*	605
Nicaragua		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	WF 970-S*	1,202
Panama		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	WF 1456-S*	666
Yugoslavia		
Yugoslav Mission to UN, NYC	NY 525-S*	1,573
Yugoslav Consulate, NYC	NY 628-S*	2,157
Yugoslav Consulate, Pittsburgh	PG 177-S*	416
Yugoslav Consulate, Chicago	CG 6427-S*	292
Yugoslav Consulate, San Francisco	SF 1808-S*	380
Yugoslav Embassy, Washington, D. C.	WF 1318-S*	2,659
Venezuela		
Chancery, Washington, D. C.	WF 1442-S*	1,102
TOTAL ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST		~~$33,557~~ $26,080

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Attachment B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources at the official establishments of the below-listed countries. Actual sources developed and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Argentina	0	1
Bolivia	0	0
Brazil	2	1
Burma	1	1
Ceylon	1	0
Chile	0	0
China (Nationalist)	3	1
Colombia	0	0
Congo	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0
Cuba	1	0
Dominican Republic	1	0
Ecuador	0	0
El Salvador	0	0
Ghana	1	1
Guatemala	0	0
Guinea	0	0
Haiti	0	0
Honduras	0	1
India	0	0
Indonesia	2	2
Iran	1	6
Iraq	2	2
Israel	1	2
Jordan	0	0
Laos	2	0
Lebanon	1	0
Malaya	1	0
Mali	1	0
Morocco	0	3
Nicaragua	0	0
Pakistan	1	0
Panama	0	0

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EXCLOSURE

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Page 973

Paraguay	0	1
Peru	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1	0
Sudan	2	2
Thailand	0	0
Tunisia	0	1
United Arab Republic	6	5
United Syrian Rep.	1	1
Uruguay	1	0
Venezuela	1	0
Yemen	1	0
TOTALS	35	31

NW 88611 DocId:32199554
Page 974

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 18, 1964

FROM: W. R. Wannall

- JUNE

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Mullins

This program was inaugurated in 1954 and was expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) regular notification from the U.S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at Seat of Government at nominal expenses. Under second phase we are presently operating 46 technical surveillances covering establishments of 25 non-Soviet-bloc countries at total estimated monthly cost of $47,259.73. These countries are Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. For details of technical surveillance coverage see Attachment A.

Under third phase of program we currently have 42 actual and 58 potential live sources at establishments of 47 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by State Department as "target" countries. For details see Attachment B. Costs of this phase arise chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including (Anagram) Program, Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering U.S.

65-63113
Enclosures
RDC:ams
(7)

REC-33

433

11 MAY 20 1964

MAY 22 1964

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 975

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
(ANNUAL EVALUATION)

MAGNITUDE

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and the current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and the State Department. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D.C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have developed during the past year. The program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated each 90 days. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance. A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in May, 1965.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 976

Attachment A

The following technical surveillances are being maintained at the present time with the approval in each instance of the State Department:

Country	Symbol	Estimated Monthly Cost
Algeria		
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	WF 1523-S*	$ 409.91
Argentina		
OAS, Washington, D.C.	WF 1496-S*	409.83
Embassy, Washington, D.C. (Office of Naval Attache)	WF 1567-S*	Not Available (New installation
Bolivia		
United Nations Delegation, NYC	NY 4210-S*	339.00
Brazil		
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	WF 1333-S*	3,483.58
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 3567-S*	1,356.00
British Guiana		
Public Relations Office, NYC	NY 4140-S*	169.50
Chile		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 1410-S*	743.33
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 4211-S*	508.50
China		
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 4093-S*	678.00
Colombia		
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 4348-S*	508.50
Cuba		
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 3877-S*	684.00

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Cyprus		
Embassy, Washington, D. C.	WF 1548-S*	$ 393.67
UN Mission, New York City	NY 4371-S*	339.00
Dominican Republic		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 984-S*	929.16
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 2994-S*	169.50
Ecuador		
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	WF 1556-S*	2,637.91
France		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 987-S*	2,018.75
Consulate, Washington, D.C.	WF 1459-S*	1,269.00
Ambassador's Residence, WDC	WF 1228-S*	538.33
Greece		
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	WF 1549-S*	788.00
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 4358-S*	678.00
Iraq		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 1446-S*	1,288.50
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 2340-S*	509.50
Israel		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 690-S*	3,242.83
Consulate, New York City	NY 1137-S*	849.16
Japan		
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 4113-S*	678.00
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	WF 1382-S*	3,114.50
Mexico		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 1409-S*	1,115.00
Nicaragua		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 970-S*	1,115.00

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Panama		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 1456-S*	$1,024.58
Ambassador to OAS, Washington, DC	WF 1547-S*	Not Available (New Installation)
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 4367-S*	339.00
Syria		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 1474-S*	1,360.00
Turkey		
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	WF 1550-S*	1,182.00
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 4359-S*	1,017.00
United Arab Republic		
UN Delegation, New York City	NY 1678-S*	1,525.50
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 1046-S*	1,133.33
Venezuela		
Chancery, Washington, D.C.	WF 1442-S*	1,844.25
Yugoslavia		
Consulate General, San Francisco	SF 1808-S*	393.00
Consulate General, New York City	NY 628-S*	1,528.50
UN Mission, New York City	NY 525-S*	1,186.50
Consulate General, Chicago, Ill.	CG 6427-S*	451.42
Consulate General, Pittsburgh, Pa.	PG 177-S*	590.85
Aleksandar Zambelli, Washington, DC	WF 1349-S*	367.67
Embassy, Washington, D.C.	WF 1318-S*	2,352.17
TOTAL ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST		47,259.73

NW 88618 Docid:32199554
Page 979

JUNE

Attachment B

With State Department approval we are developing live sources at the official establishments of the below-listed countries. Actual sources developed and potential sources under investigation are shown in connection with each country.

Country	Actual	Potential
Argentina	0	2
Bolivia	0	0
Brazil	3	8
Burma	0	1
Ceylon	0	0
Chile	1	1
China	1	1
Colombia	0	5
Costa Rica	0	0
Cuba	1	0
Dominican Republic	4	3
Ecuador	0	0
El Salvador	0	0
Ghana	1	1
Guatemala	0	0
Guinea	0	2
Haiti	0	0
Honduras	0	2
India	0	0
Indonesia	3	0
Iran	3	7
Iraq	1	3
Israel	0	1
Jordan	0	2
Kenya	0	1
Laos	2	0
Lebanon	3	4
Malaya	1	0
Mali	0	1
Mexico	0	0
Morocco	0	2
Nicaragua	1	1
Pakistan	1	0
Panama	1	0
Paraguay	0	1
Peru	1	0
Republic of the Congo	0	1
Saudi Arabia	1	0

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Page 980

Country	Actual	Potential
Sudan	0	1
Syria	2	1
Thailand	1	0
Tunisia	0	0
United Arab Republic	5	4
Uruguay	1	0
Venezuela	3	1
Vietnam	0	1
Yemen	1	0
TOTALS	42	58

NW-88613 DocId:32199554
Page 981

FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

DATE: 11/1/63

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mossburg

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

We are recommending that State clearance be obtained in order that we may institute programs to develop sources and informants in the diplomatic establishments of certain African countries in the U. S.

In May, 1962, the U. S. Intelligence Board (USIB) indicated a need for coverage of 30 African countries particularly for intelligence regarding reactions to U. S. political, military and economic policy toward Africa.

In a memorandum dated 6/22/62 we pointed out that with State approval we had instituted an intelligence collection program through the development of sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of seven African countries and had instituted technical surveillance coverage at three of these establishments. At that time we recommended State Department clearance be obtained to develop sources and informants within the diplomatic establishments of 19 additional African countries in which USIB had expressed an interest. The State Department subsequently asked us to hold off our plans for such coverage until the USIB study was completed.

In July, 1962, the Deputy Attorney General was advised by the State Department that State would undoubtedly feel it necessary to turn down our request. We were subsequently advised that the Deputy Attorney General had discussed this matter with the Attorney General and that he felt strongly that the State Department should grant approval. We deferred to the Department's judgment when the Deputy Attorney General indicated he intended to make the Attorney General's feelings known to the State Department. We did not receive the necessary clearance requested from the State Department.

65-63113 — 404

EHM:klw

5 9 DEC 13 1963

REC 54 65-63113-404

8 DEC 10 1963

LIAISON

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 982

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
65-63113

It is noted that our request of State involving 19 African countries was based on the needs of USIB. Since that time, we have had no further indication from USIB of its interests in the African area. However, based on current critical conditions presently existing in various African countries, it is believed that we should institute programs to develop sources in the diplomatic establishments in the U. S. of the following African countries: Somalia, Sudan, South Africa, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Tanganyika, Senegal and Nigeria.

ACTION:

It is recommended Liaison discuss this matter with State and obtain its approval for a program for us to develop sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of the above African countries with the understanding that State clearance will be obtained prior to our actually approaching any potential source or informant involved.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 983

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan ✓
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/5/64

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Believed State Department clearance should be obtained to add Republic of Vietnam to list of countries previously approved by State Department under captioned program.

Captioned program involves development by the FBI of confidential sources and informants in the diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations where (1) it appears that country is leaning toward the Soviet Bloc (2) where the situation in a particular country involves a serious political or military crisis (3) where there is a clear investigative need. At present time we are developing sources and informants in the diplomatic establishments of 44 friendly foreign nations with State Department approval.

At this time it is felt we should obtain State clearance to institute a program to develop sources and informants in South Vietnamese diplomatic establishments in the United States.

South Vietnam is an integral part of Asia where United States is deeply involved politically, economically and militarily to stem tide of Chinese Communists. South Vietnam within less than six months has had its president slain and been governed by two military juntas which gained control by coup d'etat. Any information which we can obtain regarding current political picture should prove of value.

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison should obtain State clearance from appropriate State Department representative for FBI to conduct discreet investigations of Potential Security Informants in Vietnamese diplomatic establishments in United States. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted with any potential source without first obtaining State Department clearance.

VER:slj
(6)

3/7/64
Discussed w/ Mr. Hall, State
MCT-1

3/19/64
Hall advised State approves our program

REC-23
1 MAR 27 1964

NW 3-25-64 Ltr to NY
3-24-64 VER:pll
2-WFO
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Page 964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : **W. C. Sullivan** WCS

FROM : **W. R. Wannall** WRW

DATE: **2-5-64**

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G. Moore

SUBJECT: **INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES**
NON SOVIET BLOC

Since Dominican Republic continues to be trouble-spot area primarily due to instability of Government and known efforts of extremists on the "Left" and "Right" to bring about a coup, State Department is being requested to grant clearance for us to initiate a program to develop sources and informants in Dominican diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

For a number of years we have had a program to develop live sources at official establishments of various key noncommunist countries which have been designated as "target" countries because of various factors, including evidence of Soviet or communist infiltration, importance in cold war and/or other international developments which make a particular country of special significance. In the past Dominican Republic, although meeting above criteria which would qualify it as a "target" country, has not been so designated as our coverage was considered quite adequate.

However, now that the Dominican Government is most unstable following the 9-25-63 overthrow of Juan Bosch, there has been a steady change in diplomatic personnel assigned to U. S. which makes it feasible for us to take additional steps to develop new sources in diplomatic establishments. In the past we have handled development of such potential sources in Dominican establishments by securing State Department clearance on an individual basis.

In order to streamline our procedures in this regard, it is felt we should now take necessary steps to make Dominican Republic a "target" country by securing appropriate State Department clearance for such source development.

2/7/64 A Bates Stat Checking
2/20/64 Bates advised Stat approved.

ACTION:

REC-133 65-63113-417

Liaison should obtain State clearance from appropriate State Department representative for FBI to conduct discreet investigations of potential security informants in Dominican diplomatic establishments in U.S. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted with any potential source without first obtaining State Department clearance.

checking with

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65-63113
1 - 105-97459-211 (Nationality Group Coverage - Dominican Republic)

GCM:lab
(7)

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

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Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 17, 1964

1 - Liaison (Bartlett)
1 - Wannall
1 - Mossburg

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES

D. J. BRENNAN

We are recommending State Department clearance be obtained to institute a program to investigate potential sources employed at diplomatic establishments of Kenya in the U. S.

On 3-23-64 Mr. H. B. Wells, State Department, advised the Bureau the State Department was very suspicious of Burudi Nabwera, Ambassador from Kenya to the United Nations and Ambassador designate to the U. S. from Kenya. Mr. Wells pointed out Burudi is a henchman of Oginga Odinga, a prominent procommunist political leader in Kenya. Wells requested us to investigate Nabwera to determine his activities and contacts in the U. S. This investigation is presently being conducted.

The New York Office has requested State clearance be obtained to investigate Rene Baptiste, a chauffeur at the Kenya United Nations Mission, to determine his potential as a security informant. There are no U. S. nationals at this establishment and there is a need for source coverage there, particularly in view of the State Department's request that we investigate Nabwera. Bureau files contain no information that can be identified with Baptiste based on information available.

4-21-64 discussed with H B Wells, State
4-27-64 Wells approved Kenya as a target country.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Bureau Liaison contact the appropriate State Department representative to obtain clearance for us to institute discreet investigations of potential security informants at diplomatic establishments of Kenya in the U. S. who may be of assistance to us in our investigation of the Ambassador. State should be advised we will obtain clearance from that Department prior to actually contacting any potential source.

1 - 105-97459 Sub 325 (Nationality Group Coverage - Kenya)

EHM:jal
(8)

1 - 134-12633 (Rene Baptiste)

REC-11 65-63[illegible]-430

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Page 986

1 - Wannall
1 - Ruehl

SAC, New York

3-26-64

Director, FBI (105-87433-370)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE -
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
IS - VIETNAM
DUMD: 6-23-64

Effective immediately instant recipients are instructed to open new files bearing instant caption and submit letter to Bureau under this caption every 90 days setting forth progress made to develop confidential sources and informants at Vietnamese diplomatic establishments. Your initial letter should be forwarded to reach Bureau on or before 6-23-64. These 90-day letters should also indicate progress being made to develop sources and informants outside diplomatic establishments.

Be guided by instructions and observations set forth in Bulet to New York with copies for WFO dated 2-18-64, "Intelligence Coverage of Non-Soviet-Bloc Countries."

2 - WFO

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Noncommunist Countries)

VER:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

Bureau has program involving development of sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations when such would be in the best interest of U. S. Inasmuch as Vietnam is such a sensitive area, it was recommended Liaison obtain State clearance for Bureau to include Vietnam in this program. State approval was obtained 3-19-64.

Both New York and WFO are familiar with Bureau instructions and policy with regard to this type of coverage.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gandy

TO : **W. C. Sullivan** WCS

FROM : **W. R. Wannall** WRW

DATE: **July 21, 1964**

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Liaison (Bartlett)
1 - Wannall
1 - Meier

SUBJECT: **INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES**

In view of recent Japanese developments, State Department is being requested for clearance for our initiation of program to develop live sources in Japanese official establishments.

For a number of years, we have had a program to develop live sources in official establishments of noncommunist countries, designated as "target" countries, because of presence of certain significant factors. Japan has not previously been designated as a "target" country.

State Department "Secret" Research Memorandum RFE-36, dated 6-17-64 on "Communist China's Policy for Establishing Diplomatic Relations," reports that Peiping's interest in expanding its network of diplomatic ties has significantly increased in past three years. Communist China now has diplomatic relations with 48 countries and, because of its recent successes and continued intensive efforts, it may soon overtake Nationalist China which has recognized 60 countries. According to the memorandum, this is liable to have immense effect on Chinese representation in international organizations, particularly the United Nations (UN). According to State Department, Japan is the number one target on Communist China's diplomatic horizon and an intensive step-by-step cultivation of Japan is under way. CIA's "Secret" Special Report, "The China Problem in Japanese Politics," dated 5-1-64, reports that in Japan supporters of the Japanese Government feel that development of Japan's informal relations will ripen into full-fledged diplomatic relations with Communist China.

The fact that trade between Japan and Communist China is on the increase certainly can be expected to encourage establishment of diplomatic relations between these countries in the not too far distant future. In 1963, this trade increased 60 per cent over 1962 and it is expected to take another big jump in 1964. Further, the Communist Party of Japan (CPJ) is urging close ties with China. This organization of approximately 105,000 members has taken the side of Communist China in its ideological war with the USSR.

65-63113

REC 55 65-63112 443 Bartlett

18 JUL 31 1964

EX 109

1 - 105-97459-234 (Nationality Group Coverage - Japan)

ACM:jal
(7)

67 AUG 6 1964

7/24/64 H. B. Wells, ENR, State, Will check & respond upon receipt. (See pg. 2)

5. dcm

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Page 988

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES
65-63113

According to articles in the 7/9 and 19/64 issues of "The New York Times," the Japanese Government is not as strong now as in preceding years. Prestige of its Premier, Hayato Ikeda, re-elected to a third term 7-10-64, has been damaged by inflationary trends that have sent consumer prices up 20 per cent in past three years. His new cabinet has been called "weak" and "lightweight" due to his attempts to achieve balance among feuding elements in his own Liberal Democratic Party.

Japan is also buffeted by pressures from the USSR with which it has rather extensive trade relations. On 5-14-64, the USSR's First Deputy Premier, Anastas Mikoyan, made a surprise "good will" visit to Japan. He and members of his group met with Premier Ikeda and other highly placed Japanese officials. Real purpose behind his visit is unknown. Some claim his aim was merely an expansion of trade. Others believe USSR felt the trip was necessary so as to reinforce Russia's position with Japan because of increased relations between Japan and China.

OBSERVATIONS:

Industrially, Japan is the leading power in Asia and it wields considerable influence on lesser Asiatic countries. Capitulation by Japan to pressures of Communist China could have significant effect on such countries, possibly hastening their own recognition of Communist China and also the ultimate admission of Communist China to UN. We should do what we can to make available to State Department and other interested agencies, any information which would enable them to take appropriate steps. It is, therefore, recommended we secure State clearance for the development of live sources in Japanese official establishments in the U. S. This matter will be handled by Washington Field and New York Offices whose agents are experienced in such matters and can be relied upon to conduct themselves discreetly so as not to imperil cordial relations presently existing between U. S. and Japan. As a further safeguard, only American citizens employed in these establishments will be considered for development as informants.

7/27/64 Mr. H. Bartlett Wells, IN-R State advised no objection to investigations as outlined below by Liaison

ACTION:

If you approve, Liaison Section will obtain State Department clearance for FBI to conduct discreet investigations of American citizens employed in Japanese official establishments to determine their potential as security informants. Liaison should advise State Department that no interviews of such persons will be conducted without first checking with State Department.

- 2 -

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1 - Mr. Meier

SAC, New York (105-65930) 7/31/64

Director, FBI (105-97459-234)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE
IS - JAPAN
(Buded: 10/30/64)

ReNYlet 7/7/64, no copy WFO, requesting authority to initiate nationality group coverage of Japanese establishments.

Through liaison channels on 7/27/64, State Department clearance was secured for this program. Accordingly, WFO and New York should ascertain identities of employees of the Japanese Embassy and UN Mission who are citizens of U.S. Any such person considered to have potential should be made the subject of an individual file and Bureau consulted prior to institution of background investigation.

The foregoing is not intended to limit the development of sources to individuals employed in Japanese establishments. Should you find that other areas of Japanese activity, such as organizations of Japanese nationals, require coverage you should not hesitate to initiate the necessary action.

Under caption of this letter, New York and WFO should advise Bureau by 10/30/64 and thereafter at 90-day intervals as to over-all progress made in this matter.

2 - WFO

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Non-Communist Countries)

ACM:epj:rth
(7)

64 AUG 12 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

60 AUG 5 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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Page 990

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE
105-97459-234

NOTE:

By memorandum W. R. Wannall to W. C. Sullivan 7/21/64, captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Non-Communist Countries" it was recommended and approved that State Department clearance should be secured for the development of live sources in Japanese establishments. Clearance was secured from H. Bartlett Wells on 7/27/64 by SA W. J. McDonnell.

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DIRECTOR, FBI 7/7/64

SAC, NEW YORK (105-65980) (P)

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE - JAPAN
IS - JAPAN

This is to advise that there are reportedly five thousand Japanese nationals in various capacities in the New York City area, in addition to the numerous officials and employees at the Japanese Consulate and the Japanese Mission to the United Nations. It is felt that the Bureau, at this time, might consider authorizing the institution of nationality group coverage concerning Japan to further implement our current coverage. It is felt that with recent overtures from the Soviet Union regarding trade and cultural exchanges with Japan and, more important, trade relations being further extended between Japan and Red China that for these reasons Japanese coverage should be extended.

In view of the above, it is requested that authority be granted to institute nationality group coverage concerning Japan.

2 - BUREAU RM
1 - NEW YORK (105-65980)

RVP:EMD
(3)

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan

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Tele. Room
Holmes
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TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 30, 1964

1 - Liaison (Bartlett)
1 - Wannall
1 - Mossburg

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES

We are recommending that State clearance be obtained through liaison for an FBI program to develop sources and informants at Algerian diplomatic establishments in the United States.

At the present time, the Algerian Government, headed by Premier Ahmed Ben Bella, is receiving military aid and assistance from the Soviet-bloc and Cuba. Algerian military personnel are also receiving military training in those countries. The Algerian Communist Party, which supported Ben Bella's party in its fight against the French for Algerian independence, is gaining in numbers and influence. It would appear that intelligence information relating to Algerian activities both in the United States and abroad is of definite interest to the U.S. Government in view of Algeria's rising influence in North African political and military matters.

State has previously granted clearance for FBI programs to develop sources and informants in the diplomatic establishments in the United States of several African countries for the purpose of developing needed intelligence information. State clearance for these programs is limited to our investigating logical persons who may be so developed. Prior to actually contacting such persons to determine their potential, State clearance is again obtained for each person being considered. In the past, State has indicated it feels that because of the risks involved, we should only consider for development as sources, American citizens employed at African diplomatic establishments. However, State has indicated that where there is an investigative need for such a source, State would consider granting clearance for development of other than American citizens.

10/2/64 HSBells 1/8/65 Hoeten, State approved

ACTION:

It is recommended Bureau Liaison obtain State clearance for the FBI to institute a program to develop sources and informants in Algerian diplomatic establishments in the United States indicating we will, of course, obtain State clearance prior to interviewing any potential informant or source.

65-63113

1 - Nationality Group Coverage - Algeria

EHM:jal (7)

REC-55 65-63113-163

JAN 18 1965

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/13/64

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Ruehl

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES

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Believed State Department clearance should be obtained to add Cambodia to list of countries previously approved by State Department under captioned program.

Captioned program involves development by FBI of confidential sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations where (1) it appears that country is leaning toward Sino-Soviet-Bloc (2) where situation in particular country involves serious political or military crisis (3) where it is clear investigation needed. At present time we are developing sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of 45 friendly foreign nations with State Department approval.

It is believed we should, at this time, obtain State clearance to institute program to develop sources and informants in Cambodian diplomatic establishments in U. S.

Cambodia is integral part of Southeast Asian critical area where U. S. is deeply involved politically, economically, and militarily to stem tide of Chinese Communists. During 1963 Cambodia signed friendship treaty with Communist China; broke diplomatic relations with South Vietnam; publicly requested all U. S. economic and military aid programs be terminated; and in 1964 commenced receiving arms and equipment from Communist China. Any information which we can obtain regarding current attitude of Cambodia toward United States should be of value.

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison obtain State Department clearance, from appropriate representative, for FBI to conduct discreet investigations of potential security informants in Cambodian diplomatic establishments in U. S. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted with potential sources without first obtaining State Department clearance.

VER:ssh
(6)

11/18/64 REC-40 65-63113-461
A. T. Mallon State advised that there are no Cambodian officials in DC & Embassy is occupied by Cambodian students OFB

4 DEC 8 1964

11/25 DEC 9 1964 NC & Com State Approval Cambodia will Liaison and Legal

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65-63113

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Page 004

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Number 1 copies, Series A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

November 25, 1964

Rec'd 11/25/64 from HO Ekern State 6mb

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Bartlett, FBI

SUBJECT: Investigation of Cambodian UN Mission

The Department of State has no objection to FBI undertaking a discreet investigation or survey of the Cambodian Mission to the UN and its employees. However, great caution should be exercised to see that the Cambodian representatives remain unaware of it. Our relations with Cambodia at this moment are extremely delicate, and we could not afford any operation involving any risk of disclosure.

Halvor O. Ekern

Intelligence Coverage of New Communist Countries

REC- 40 65-63113-462

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. R. D. Cotter

DATE: 6/29/65

~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Mullins
1 - Mr. Wacks
1 - Mr. Jaquiss

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

This program was inaugurated in 1954 and was expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) regular notification from the U.S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) maintenance of technical surveillances of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) development of live sources within such establishments.

SCOPE AND COST

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at Seat of Government at nominal expenses. Under second phase we are presently operating 52 technical surveillances covering establishments of 24 non-Soviet-bloc countries. These countries are Algeria, Argentina, Burma, Cambodia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic France, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Turkey, Thailand, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Tanzania.

Under third phase of program we currently have 85 actual and potential live sources at establishments of 49 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by State Department as "target" countries. Costs of this phase arise chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including (Anagram) Program, Soviet Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering U.S.

65-63113

RDC/mea
(10)

EX-100 REC 41 65-63113-489

6 JUL 2 1965

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Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
(ANNUAL EVALUATION)

MAGNITUDE

This pr gram has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling m: cters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and the current intelligence requirements of both the Bure u and the State Department. The principal field activity is at N w York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have developed during the past year. The program is operating smoothly and effectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated each 90 days. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance. A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Review of control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in May, 1966.

DE MB

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
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TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : R. D. Cotter

DATE: 7/12/65

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Jaquiss

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

It is believed State Department clearance should be obtained to add Burma to list of countries approved by State Department under captioned program.

Captioned program involves development by FBI of confidential sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations where:

(1) It appears that country is leaning toward Sino-Soviet-bloc.

(2) Where situation within the particular country involves serious diplomatic or military crisis.

(3) Where it is clear investigation is needed.

It is believed we should at this time obtain State Department clearance to institute proposals to develop sources and informants at Burmese diplomatic establishments in the United States.

Burma is integral part of critical Southeast Asian area where United States is deeply involved politically, economically and militarily to stem the tide of Chinese Communist influence. The Burmese Government is carrying on protracted negotiations with the Burmese Communist Party, or White Flag, insurgents. Communist China has evidenced great interest in these talks. Any information we can obtain concerning Burma's attitude toward the United States or concerning the critical political and military situation in Southeast Asia should be of value.

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65-63113 REC-107 65-63113-491
1 - 105-97459 Sub 301 (Nationality Group Coverage - Asia)
1 - 105-97459 Sub 264 (Nationality Group Coverage - Burma)

18 JUL 22 1965

HJJ:gas
(8)

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54 JUL 26 1965

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Memo R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan
INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison obtain State Department Clearance from appropriate representative for FBI to conduct discreet investigation of potential security informants in Burmese diplomatic establishments in the United States. Liaison should advise State no interview will be conducted with potential sources without first obtaining State Department clearance.

7-14-65
A. T. Wellborn, State, advised. He is checking. O.K.B.

7-20-
H. O. Eckern, State, advised State has no objection to our proposal.
O.K.B.

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Page 994

Mr. R. D. Cotter

Mr. E. H. Mossburg

1/20/66

1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
1 - Mr. E.H. Mossburg

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE
ISRAEL

It is recommended that we continue our efforts to develop live sources and informants in Israeli diplomatic establishments in the United States.

State clearance was obtained on 6/2/58 for the FBI to develop sources and informants at Israeli diplomatic establishments. Our request for this clearance was based upon our need to combat the activities of Israeli intelligence agents operating out of the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C., and the Israeli United Nations Delegation, New York City. At the same time, as a result of the Suez Crisis in 1957-1957, the possibility of war in the Middle East was prevalent and Israel occupied a central position in this sensitive area. Our needs for sources were based, therefore, upon FBI investigative needs and the need to obtain significant intelligence data for other U. S. Government agencies.

After instigating this program, we developed an extremely valuable informant who was an American citizen and who was employed at the Israeli Embassy. This informant was used for several years and furnished valuable information of assistance in our investigation of Israeli intelligence matters and significant intelligence data. She left the Israeli Embassy in 1963. At the present time we have developed several former employees of Israeli diplomatic establishments in the U. S. and persons who have operated in the past for the Israeli Intelligence Service. Some of these persons continue to have contacts with persons in Israeli establishments; however, we have no sources presently employed in Israeli diplomatic establishments in the U. S. This is [illegible]y explained by the sensitivity of the program; the fact that the Israel Security Service is extremely thorough in briefing its diplomatic employees concerning possible recruitment efforts by U. S. intelligence servicesand the employment by the Israelis of a very few U. S. citizens who would be logical targets for recruitment.

The risk of developing sources in Israeli establishments is comparable with similar efforts directed at Soviet diplomatic establishments. The Israeli Intelligence and Security Services are regarded as being

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1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage)
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OF NON-SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES

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extremely knowledgeable and efficient. Israel being a friendly country makes our recruitment efforts more difficult when we consider that an improper approach could present a most embarrassing situation for the U. S. Government.

At the current time we have under investigation certain known and suspected Israeli intelligence agents in the U. S. who either have connections with a Israeli establishment or are assigned to such an establishment; we are also currently conducting Registration Act investigations in which the Israeli Government or an Israeli establishment in the U. S. is reportedly acting as the foreign principal; Israel continues to occupy a delicate and dangerous position in the Middle East where she is surrounded by Arab nations seeking her extinction. The possibility of war in the Middle East involving Israel is continually present.

ACTION:

It is recommended that in view of the matters referred to above indicating a current need for FBI sources at Israeli diplomatic establishments in the United States that we continue our efforts in this regard.

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Page 1001

Mr. R. D. Cotter

Mr. A. R. Jones

1/20/66

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Mr. E. H. Mossburg
1 - Mr. A. R. Jones

NATIONALITY GROUP COVERAGE
MIDDLE EAST

This is an analysis of our program to develop informants in the diplomatic establishments in the U. S. of certain Middle East countries.

On June 23, 1959, State Department approved a program to develop informants in the diplomatic establishments in the U. S. of the following Middle East countries: Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAR and Yemen. These countries were selected because it was believed that they were drifting toward the Soviet bloc and because the Middle East had long been a volatile "trouble spot." The Middle East remains turbulent and unpredictable. Cyprus and the Arab-Israeli borders continue to be the major trouble spots but poor Iranian-Iraqi relations as well as the unresolved Yemeni question may also cause many problems. State indicated it was all right to investigate any proposed source but interviews would be considered on a case basis. State advised it did not desire us to use anyone other than Americans, but it would consider the use of non-Americans if there was an investigative interest involved. We have no investigative need for sources since there has been no information developed indicating any of these countries has conducted espionage or intelligence activities against the U. S.

At the present time the countries of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon appear to be firmly oriented toward the Western World and it does not appear that further efforts to develop sources at these establishments is warranted.

The oil-rich countries of Iran and Iraq are still being wooed strenuously by the Soviets and our efforts to develop sources should continu We have one good informant who works part time at the Embassy of Iran in Washington, D. C. Another informant who worked full time there recently resigned. We also have a symboled informant who works as a secretary at the Embassy of Iraq, Washington, D. C. A source who was employed at the Consulate General of Iran, New York City, recently resigned. New York has a good PSI at the Iraqi Consulate and another under development.

65-63113

Comparatively recent revolutions in Yemen and Syria show the continuing political instability in this area and offers opportunities for

Enclosure
105-97459-350
1 - ~~65-61113~~ (Intelligence Coverage)
ARJ:gas (5)

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50 JAN 27 1966

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Page 1002

the Soviets to gain additional influence and so our efforts to develop informants in these establishments should continue. We have a very good symboled informant in Washington, D. C., who continues to furnish information regarding the Royal Government of Yemen and if a coalition government between the Royal Government and the Yemen Republic Government occurs this informant may again be employed in the Yemen Arab Republic Embassy. WFO has a symboled informant who is available to furnish information concerning personnel of the Embassy of the Syria Arab Republic. New York has a PSI, who although not associated with the Syrian diplomatic establishment, is, however, in a position to obtain information regarding activities of Syrian diplomatic personnel there.

The UAR under President Nasser is still a volatile hot spot. Nasser continues to court both the Soviets and the Western World and at any time a full-scale war between the UAR and Israel could erupt so we should continue our efforts here. We have one symboled informant who furnishes information concerning personnel of the Embassy of UAR but this informant is not employed there. We had a symboled informant at the UAR Delegation to the United Nations but she was recently terminated when she left her employment to get married.

WFO has a good symboled informant at the Embassy of Lebanon who is employed as a secretary there. A former symboled informant who is an employee of the Lebanese Delegation to the United Nations is available to furnish coverage at the Lebanese diplomatic establishments in New York City. No further efforts to develop sources warranted.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That further efforts to develop sources at Jordanian, Lebanese and Saudi Arabian diplomatic establishments in the U. S. are not warranted and should be discontinued. Attached is a letter to WFO and New York advising these offices to discontinue their efforts in this regard.

(2) That our efforts to develop sources at the diplomatic establishments of Iran, Iraq, Syria, UAR and Yemen should continue.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cotter

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 12, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Atkinson
1 - Mr. Harrell
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

JUNE

This program was initiated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as other information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from U. S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of technical surveillance of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such diplomatic establishments.

SCOPE AND COST:

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at the Seat of Government at nominal cost.

Under the second phase we are presently operating 27 technical surveillances covering establishments of 17 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The countries are: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, and Vietnam. The cost of operating this phase of the program consists primarily of monitoring the technical installations involved and the translation of the intelligence product. These costs are analyzed each time the technical surveillance is justified (on a quarterly basis after the first month's operation). The cost appears to be fully justified based on value of data developed.

65-63113-306
REC 8
16 MAY 17 1966

Under the third phase of this program we currently have 45 approved live sources and 16 under investigation at establishments of 37 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by the State Department as "target" countries. Costs of this phase arises chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

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(8)
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(CONTINUED - OVER)

5-9

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Page 1004

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS:

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including (Anagram) Program, Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U.S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering the U. S.

MAGNITUDE:

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and U. S. Government. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESS:

No weaknesses have developed during the past year.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated 30 days after the installation and each 90 days thereafter. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance.

A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes a review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTION:

A review of the control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVER-ALL VALUE:

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to State Department, the White House, other agencies and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Re-evaluation will be made in May, 1967.

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Page 1005

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG., NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan JUNE

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: May 12, 1967

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Atkinson

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

This program was initiated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as other information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from U. S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of technical surveillance of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such diplomatic establishments.

SCOPE AND COST:

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at the Seat of Government at nominal cost.

REC-40 65-63113-540

Under the second phase we are presently operating 10 technical surveillances covering establishments of 7 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The countries are: Algeria, China, Dominican Republic, France, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. In early February, 1967, 24 telephone surveillances on non-Soviet-bloc establishments were discontinued in accordance with the Director's instructions that the total number of telephone surveillances be substantially reduced. The cost of operating this phase of the program consists primarily of monitoring the technical installations involved and the translation of the intelligence product. These costs are analyzed each time the technical surveillance is justified (on a quarterly basis after the first month's operation). The cost appears to be fully justified based on value of data developed.

MAY 16 1967

Under the third phase of this program we currently have 35 approved live sources and 19 under investigation at establishments of 32 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by the State Department as "target" countries. Costs of this phase arises chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

65-63113
WHA:brr (8)

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6219 MAY 24 1967

5 - Atkinson

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Page 1006

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
65-63113

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS:

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U. S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering the U. S.

MAGNITUDE:

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and U. S. Government. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESS:

No weaknesses have developed during the past year.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Technical surveillances are evaluated 30 days after the installation and each 90 days thereafter. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance.

A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes a review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTION:

A review of the control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVERALL VALUE:

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to the White House, State Department, other agencies and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Reevaluation will be made in May, 1968.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1007

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Liaison (Mr. Bartlett)
DATE: July 19, 1966
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Solomon

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS
~~NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES~~

Jamaica, an independent nation since October, 1962, within the past year has been subjected to widespread civil disorders posing a substantial threat to the existing Government. There has been significant strengthening of subversive, communist and anti-Government forces within the country. Increasing inability of Government and police to cope with severe unrest has precipitated urgent plea for substantial U. S. assistance. On basis of indications of rapidly deteriorating internal situation in Jamaica, State Department is being requested to grant clearance for us to initiate program to develop sources and informants in Jamaican diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

For a number of years we have had program to develop live sources in official establishments of various noncommunist countries which have been designated "target" countries because of various factors including evidence of Soviet or communist infiltration, importance in the cold war and/or other international developments which make a particular country of special significance. Recent developments in Jamaica indicate that this country should be considered at this time for designation as a "target" country.

Grinding poverty and an extremely high unemployment rate make Jamaica a prime area for left-wing agitators. Consulate of Cuba in Kingston is focal point for procommunist and anti-Government agitation and activity. The recently organized Young Communist Organization (YCO), is reportedly receiving guidance and assistance from Cuban Consul, and is preparing to become spearhead for sabotage and terrorism. YCO has established training base in Jamaica and in mid-June made unsuccessful attempt to dynamite a major Government building. Communist elements are attempting to control the Ras Tafari Movement, a Jamaican black nationalist extremist cult with an estimated membership of twenty thousand. Cuban

65-63113
AHS:scr (7)

REC-15 65-63113-514

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1 - 105-97459-219 (Nationality ~~Group Coverage~~ - Jamaica)

77 AUG 12 1966

11 AUG 8 1966

NW 88613 DocId:32199554

Memorandum Wannall to Sullivan
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES
65-63113

Consul, Kingston, recently made an urgent request of Havana for financial help to Ras Tafarians. In December, 1965, it was reported that Jamaica had received offers of aid from Soviet-bloc countries (not further defined) and recently Jamaican business firms were said to be planning to circumvent restrictions on trade with Cuba in connection with the proposed sale of sugar refining machinery to Cuba.

RECOMMENDATION:

Liaison, through contact with appropriate officials there, should seek State Department clearance for FBI to conduct discreet investigation of potential security informants in Jamaican diplomatic establishments in the U. S. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted of any potential source without first obtaining specific State Department clearance.

ACTION:

If approved, to be referred to Liaison Section for handling.

7-20-66
G S Buford Checking
with FBI

7-27-66
Mr Buford said State has no objection!
with FBI

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison (Bartlett)

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Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/30/66

1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Mossburg

R. D. Cotter

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES

We are recommending that State clearance be obtained for a program to develop live sources at French diplomatic establishments in the United States.

BACKGROUND:

Captioned program involves development by FBI of live sources in diplomatic establishments of noncommunist countries where it appears that country is (1)leaning toward the Sino-Soviet bloc (2)where a situation in a particular country indicates a serious political and military crisis or (3)where there is an investigative need. Upon obtaining State clearance to investigate potential sources, the Field is advised to institute the program but no interviews of potential sources are conducted without first obtaining State clearance. The initial interviews with potential sources are conducted in the majority of cases through the use of pretexts.

NEED FOR SOURCES AT FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN UNITED STATES:

Since January, 1966, relations between the United States and France appear to have become more strained. France has practically discontinued its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). President De Gaulle has publicly criticized United States policies in Vietnam. The United States Intelligence Board is currently considering whether or not it is in the best interests of the United States Government to continue to make United States intelligence data available to France. We have received allegations from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that a sensitive source reported the French Foreign Intelligence

65-63113
1 - 105-97459-231 (Nationality Group Coverage - France)

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1010

Memorandum R. D. Cotter to W. C. Sullivan
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
65-63113

Service is training fifty "deep cover" intelligence agents to be dispatched to the United States to collect intelligence as France is no longer closely associated with NATO. CIA has also furnished information indicating two French diplomats, attached to the Materiel French Military Mission, are suspected intelligence agents.

ACTION:

It is recommended that Bureau Liaison contact appropriate officials at the Department of State to obtain State clearance for the FBI to conduct discreet investigations of potential security informants in French diplomatic establishments at the United States. Liaison should advise State no interviews will be conducted of any potential sources without first obtaining State Department clearance. + in writing.

Discussed with A S Buford 12/5/66
will advise
cgm
12/20/66 Approved by
C S Buford State
cgm

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Page 1011

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JUNE

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES (ANNUAL EVALUATION)

DATE: May 14, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Cotter
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. Mossburg
1 - Mr. Atkinson

Tolson
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Tele. Room
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This program was initiated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for the acquisition of positive intelligence data as well as other information which would assist FBI investigations through three principal phases: (1) Regular notification from U. S. intelligence agencies as to arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries; (2) Maintenance of telephone surveillance of official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with approval of State Department; and (3) Development of live sources within such diplomatic establishments.

SCOPE AND COST:

The first phase consists chiefly of file reviews and indexing at the Seat of Government at nominal cost.

Under the second phase we are presently operating 12 telephone surveillances covering establishments of 11 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The countries are: Algeria, China, Dominican Republic, France, India, Israel, Jordan, Panama, United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Vietnam. The cost of operating this phase of the program consists primarily of monitoring the technical installations involved and the translation of the intelligence product. These costs are analyzed each time the telephone surveillance is justified (on a quarterly basis after the first month's operation). The cost appears to be fully justified based on value of data developed.

Under the third phase of this program we currently have 51 approved live sources and 20 under investigation at establishments of 38 non-Soviet-bloc countries approved by the State Department as "target" countries. Costs of this phase arise chiefly from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling active sources. These costs are fully justified based on value of data developed.

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REC-23 65-63113-559

WHA:lam (8)

EX-115

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MAY 17 1968

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JAN 24 1969

NW 88613 DocId:32199554 Page 1012

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF NON-SOVIET-BLOC COUNTRIES
65-63113

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS:

This program supplements and is supplemented by various other programs aimed at developing intelligence coverage, including Soviet-Bloc Intelligence Activities in the U. S., and name check programs regarding foreign officials entering the U. S.

MAGNITUDE:

This program has ramifications affecting the work on many desks handling matters relating to non-Soviet-bloc countries, depending on international developments and current intelligence requirements of both the Bureau and U. S. Government. The principal field activity is at New York City and Washington, D. C., where the majority of diplomatic establishments are located.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESS:

No weaknesses have developed during the past year.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS:

Controls are exercised on a day-to-day basis through a review of outgoing instructions to the field. Telephone surveillances are evaluated 30 days after the installation and each 90 days thereafter. No interviews of potential live sources are conducted without specific State Department clearance.

A control file is maintained to which copies of pertinent correspondence are routed. Annual evaluation includes a review of this control file.

ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTION:

A review of the control file reveals that instructions are current and adequate at this time.

OVERALL VALUE:

This program on a continuous basis produces information of considerable value to the White House, State Department, other agencies and to the Bureau in handling our investigative and intelligence responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form. Reevaluation will be made in May, 1969.

WMG DFM:g

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Page 1013

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 5/5/71

FROM : W. R. Wannall

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

Attached herewith is a single copy of a write-up prepared in captioned matter during the inspection of this Division in January, 1971.

The Inspector concluded that captioned program is productive and should be continued.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached memorandum serve as annual evaluation of program.

AJD:hc
(4)
Enclosure

1-Mr. Brennan
1-Mr. Wannall
1-Mr. Harrell

1 ENCLOSURE

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REC-39 5 83

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2 MAY 14 1971

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1014

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Bufile: 65-63113)

1. Background, Scope and Objectives

Program was inaugurated 1954 aimed at developing positive intelligence information, as well as data of value to FBI investigations. Expansion of the program took place in 1958 and during 1962 and 1963, as well as in 1970, additional coverage was approved.

The program has three principal phases as follows:

a. Regular notification to the FBI by other U.S. agencies regarding arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet bloc countries. This phase consists chiefly of file reviews at Seat of Government at nominal expense.

b. Maintenance of special coverage on official establishments of selected non-Soviet bloc countries with the approval of State Department and the Attorney General. We currently have special coverage on eleven diplomatic establishments of seven non-Soviet bloc countries and three additional installations as recently approved by the Attorney General. Countries currently covered are Panama, Israel, Jordan, the United Arab Republic, Chile, Bolivia and Peru. Our cost in operating this phase of the program is limited to translation of the intelligence product and salary of personnel who man special coverage equipment. Costs are analyzed on an individual basis each time the special coverage is justified. This justification is based on the value of the data developed.

c. This phase relates to the development of live sources within diplomatic establishments of non-Soviet bloc countries as well as the development of individuals so closely connected with official establishments they are able to provide accurate up-to-date intelligence information. We now have 47 actual and 42 potential live sources

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION INSPECTION
1/28/71
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4-H

65-63113-583

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1 015

at the establishments of 2 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The principal cost involved in this phase relates to Agent time devoted to investigations of sources and time spent in handling these sources.

2. Positive Results Achieved

This program has enabled us to provide the White House and the highest level of the intelligence community a continuing flow of valuable foreign political information affecting the national and international interests of the U.S. The program was particularly productive in our coverage of seven critical areas of tension as the Middle East crisis, the continuing crisis in Jamaica, and the recurrent political crises created in South American through the unending and establishment of regimes in the various countries covered. In the areas mentioned, as well as in other unique nationality areas, this program has served as a basis for obtaining information which has provided U.S. Government with current data regarding the international political scene and has contributed otherwise unobtainable information for the benefit of those responsible for policy decisions at the highest level of our Government. An example of the importance of this information is illustrated in the comments of the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Charles W. Yost, made by him in a letter dated 11/13/70 to the Director. Ambassador Yost noted that the support given to the U.S. United Nations Mission by the Bureau was deeply appreciated by him and had afforded him privileged insight and perspective.

The quality of this program is further attested to by realization by the White House of the capabilities of the FBI to produce positive foreign political intelligence with resulting instructions to the Bureau to expand our capability abroad in select liaison positions. As a result of those instructions, our capability in furnishing foreign political information was expanded through the opening of six new liaison posts in Beirut, Lebanon; Caracas, Venezuela; La Paz, Bolivia; Copenhagen, Denmark; Managua, Nicaragua; and Tel Aviv, Israel. With this expansion, our overseas liaison Agents were increased from 25 to 42 with supporting clerical personnel being increased in number from 32 to 40. This move has increased the number of our foreign posts from 11 to 17. (More detailed comment regarding increase in liaison abroad is set forth in the word papers of this inspection under Section 4-E, Accomplishments - Special Coordination Unit.)

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Page 1016

3. Extent and Nature of Current Supervision

The program as it relates to all friendly foreign countries (except West Germany) is coordinated by the Number One Man of the Nationalities Intelligence Section working through the separate supervisors assigned to the individual country's desk within the Section.

4. Current Justification for Continuation

This program continues to produce information of substantial value relative to Bureau investigations as well as substantive foreign political information of vital interest to the White House and members of the intelligence community. The information continues to illustrate the NLI's ability to produce valuable intelligence information relative to foreign political matters and to solidify the Bureau's position as a valuable source of foreign intelligence data. It is recommended that this program be continued.

5. Periodic Justification

Program is evaluated annually and was last justified by memorandum dated 6/8/70.

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Page 1017

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. R. Wannall

DATE: May 8, 1970

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Attached herewith is a single copy of a write-up prepared in captioned matter during recent inspection of Domestic Intelligence Division (April, 1970).

The Inspector concluded that captioned program is productive and should be continued.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached memorandum serve as annual evaluation of instant program.

REC-29

65-63113-574

MAY 18 1970

Enclosure

AJD:ams
(4)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. O'Brien

1 - ENCLOSURE

5-O-B file

65-63113

66 MAY

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1018

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(Bufile: 65-63113)

4-H

1. Background, Date of Inception, Scope and Desired Objectives

This program is aimed at developing positive intelligence information as well as data of value to FBI investigations. The program was inaugurated in 1954, expanded in 1955 and 1959, and during 1962 and 1963 additional coverage was approved.

The program has three principal phases as follows:

a. Regular notification to the FBI by other U. S. agencies regarding arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel from non-Soviet-bloc countries. This phase consists chiefly of file reviews at Seat of Government at nominal expense.

b. Maintenance of special coverage on official establishments of selected non-Soviet-bloc countries with the approval of State Department and the Attorney General. We currently have special coverage on six diplomatic establishments of four non-Soviet-bloc countries and one additional installation as recently approved by the Attorney General. Countries currently covered are Panama, Israel, Jordan, and the United Arab Republic. Our cost in operating this phase of the program is related to translation of the intelligence product and salary of personnel who man special coverage equipment. Costs are analyzed on an individual basis each time the special coverage is justified. This justification is based on the value of the data developed.

c. This phase relates to the development of live sources within diplomatic establishments of non-Soviet-bloc countries as well as the development of individuals so closely connected with official establishments they are able to

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION INSPECTION
4/6/70
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65-63113-274

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1019

provide accurate up-to-date intelligence information. We now have 28 actual and 29 potential live sources at the establishments of 33 non-Soviet-bloc countries. The principal cost involved in this phase relates to Agent time devoted to investigations of sources and time spent in handling these sources

2. Positive Results Achieved

This program has enabled us to provide the White House and the intelligence community a continuing flow of information affecting the national and international interests of the U. S. Specifically, this information has included details of the plans and activities of those countries involved in the Middle East crisis, details regarding the continuing crisis in Panama, developments related to the recent U. S.-Bolivia crisis, and substantial valuable information regarding developments in the Dominican Republic. In the areas mentioned above as well as in a number of other instances, information developed through this program and disseminated within the U. S. Government has provided recipients current information regarding international political scene and has assisted those responsible for policy-making decisions in these areas. Recently, the U. S. Ambassador to the UN and Members of his staff expressed their appreciation for a continuing flow of pertinent data provided to them as regards the Middle East situation. This program produces information of the type necessary to enable the Bureau to fulfill its investigative and internal security responsibilities.

Extent and Nature of Current Supervision

Prior to Division re-organization (January, 1970), the Number One Man of the then Latin American Section served as coordinator of this program. In this capacity, he was in periodic contact with the Section Chief of the then Nationalities Intelligence Section and with individual supervisors concerning objectives and results achieved. Since Division re-organization, which brought matters involving all friendly foreign countries (except West Germany) under the present Nationalities Intelligence Section, the Number One Man of the Nationalities Intelligence Section serves as coordinator along these same lines.

Current Justification for Continuation

This program continues to produce information of substantial value as regards Bureau investigative and intelligence interests as well as the interests of other U. S. agencies. The

information produced continues to pinpoint the FBI as a regular and most valuable source of intelligence information. It is recommended that this program be continued.

5. How Often Evaluated and Date of Last Justification

Program is evaluated annually. It was last justified by memorandum dated 5/27/69.

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62-116395-670	9 encl. 61	SFP:eks 8/29/75

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to the SSC request dated August 20, 1975, for FBI materials and specifically, to Part II, which called for access to materials by August 29, 1975. Encld for ur approval and forwarding to the SSC is the original of a memorandum in response to Part II. A copy of this memorandum is being furnished for ur records.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE Office: CHICAGO

Date: 11/19/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS
SMITH ACT OF 1940
SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY, REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Synopsis:

Black Panther Party (BPP) leaders in Illinois, call for people to arm themselves, have a proleterian revolution and refer to police as "fascist pigs." Three members of Chicago Chapter of BPP arrested during August, 1969, for unlawful use of weapons; three members of Chicago Chapter of BPP arrested at Indianapolis, Indiana, and charged with larceny, one of these individuals also charged with violation of 1935 Firearms Act; seven members of Chicago BPP arrested at Chicago BPP Headquarters during October, 1969, following shooting incident. BPP literature accuses United States of being racist and fascist and police of being brutal. Chicago BPP attempting to organize a People's Free Medical Care Center. Breakfast for Children Program reportedly almost non-existent. During October, 1969, leaders of the Communist Party met with Chicago BPP members to exchange ideas. FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, at rally sponsored by African-American Heritage Association during October, 1969, at Chicago.

- P -

DETAILS:

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Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP), The Students For A Democratic Society (SDS), and the African - American Heritage Association (AAHA) are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

I. REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM AND POLICIES AS EXPRESSED BY BPP LEADERS

A press conference was held in Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois, on July 31, 1969, by members of the BPP and the SDS. This press conference was recorded by Special Agents (SA) GORDON S. BROOKS, JAMES E. HANLON, and RICHARD J. OTT and the following is a transcription of the remarks made by RUFUS WALLS, Deputy Minister of Information of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP:

"Black Panther Party Illinois. This is Field Marshal BOB LEE, this is the Deputy Minister of Defense BOBBY RUSH. I want to say the pigs dropped on our office this morning about two o'clock. They just jumped out of the car, no reason at all. I think they were on a trip or something or drunk and just started shooting up there in the office and (inaudible) stairs, but the people started shooting back. We tell all the people to arm themselves against these fascist pigs and it's a true indication by what action happened at the Panther headquarters that if those Panthers hadn't been armed they would have been murdered dead, all of them. They went up there in that office, stole money, took axes and chopped up all the machines, poured gasoline on the floor, on the food we had for the breakfast for children program and literally set it afire. This is what we're dealing with in this country. We've been telling the people all along that we're living in a fascist state. We know it because we've been under fascism for 400 years and you can't tell

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us nothing else. And the people who don't know it will know soon, if they don't get themselves some pieces also and augh we just gonna go and so and we ain't gonna let these pigs stop us because we are the vanguard and we're gonna continue to be the vanguard as long as the people are oppressed, as long as there's racism, capitalism, imperialism, we will always be the vanguards cause we're tired of this s--- (obscene). We're getting tired of it. We're gonna get that office, I don't know if we can get that one back together, but we're gonna have another one today and it's gonna be functioning to let the pigs know that they're not gonna stop us and we're gonna have everything that we have now and we're gonna have more and we're gonna continue to teach proletarian revolution in this country and we're gonna continue to teach people to resist this pig power structure by any means necessary. We're going to continue to teach the people (inaudible). We're going to do that and everything we can to stop all this brutality, murder, fear and repression that Mayor DALEY, J. EDGAR HOOVER, Pig NIXON, is waging on the people in this country and we're tired of it, but I know it's gonna be some Panthers dying. We ain't worried 'bout that. We dying anyway. Like people dying in the (inaudible) today from the diseases raised by the genocide program of those so-called Houses of Correction and jails, prisons. All this is genocide. My brothers in Vietnam, thirty per cent, forty per cent people fighting that war are black people. This is genocide. Lot of people say, you know, there's gonna be violence and there's gonna be bloodshed. We're about surviving in this country, that's all that matters. There ain't gonna be no more asking for nothing and

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ain't gonna be no more begging cause this ain't gonna get us nothing. We've been doing it too long, we're not gonna ask the oppressors for no freedom, cause we know that is a stage of security. Not gonna sit here, praying cause we are armed with the Marx and Lenin Theory and I mean we are armed, really (inaudible) and armed with it politically and getting it into practice we gonna educate, be re-educate, everybody in this country. We gonna have coalition. Anybody who wants to be a revolutionary anti-American, anything else, just stop by and see the Black Panther Party, we'll teach you, we'll teach you the rules of the different power structures, unless the pigs out here don't like what I'm saying, you can go to hell (inaudible) to to hell and I'm not just standing here talking to hear myself, I want everybody to know that, cause we're made, crazy, and cold and calculating. I want you to know that and when you come to our office, you better have your best, you better have your target practice, cause we got ours and I'm not saying anything or trying to get armed we are armed, I want you to know that and all the revolutionaries out here or those who desire to be revolutionaries I say all power to the people. All power to the people. Anybody can't dig that, just walk on, just walk on.

Questions (inaudible).

See augh the police say anything. The police are the aggressors. They're out of order at the beginning as our Minister of Information says, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER says, they have no right and of course, they have no right that the oppressed is bound to respect cause they're out of order from the beginning. They

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have no right over there in the black communities. They're only over there to brutalize, to murder and to protect the vicious, capitalistic, vicious system that your curses have set up.

Questions (inaudible).

I think (inaudible), by the Constitution of the United States (inaudible).

Questions (inaudible).

You said were there two men inside the office with shotguns and I'm saying if there were they were within their rights to have shotguns in that office, and I can imagine what would have happened during the pigs' attack on the office, it was without any type of provocation. I can imagine if those brothers had not had the weapons to defend themselves. This is the essence of the, of the actions right there. Whether or not if they had not been armed, whether the pigs would have opened fire not knowing that those brothers (inaudible) had the strategic weapons to resist them and the proper technical equipment to defend themselves. No knowing, had those pigs been allowed to enter the office, what would have happened to those brothers up there.

This is the question right here.

Questions (inaudible).

The pigs had been building up their courage all day. They have been harassing people all day. They have arrested five of them across the street in the parking lot. Earlier that day they had been sitting out in front of the office getting

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boozed up and insulting people walking along the street. They have been building this up all day and I knew they would probably come down sometime sooner or later.

Questions (inaudible).

(Inaudible) no in the same car they were coming back and forth around the office. They had a whole squadrol of pigs (inaudible) earlier that afternoon (inaudible) on some trumped up charge, it was just something that was building up. You can judge when the pigs are ready to make an attack, you can judge by their actions cause they, they, you know got to have courage and still within them they have to build that up with booze and they have to become very emotional and wild.

Questions. You say they were harassing people on the street?

Right, right, righto.

Questions. You mentioned before a great deal about defense, what about retaliation? You plan retaliatory action?

No, no. We're not trying (inaudible). Now what we're going to do as far as (inaudible) to insure that the occupation troops are withdrawn from the community. I want to re-emphasize this (inaudible). We're going to exhaust all legal means. We're going to have a national committee to combat fascism. Righto.

Questions (inaudible)."

The following article captioned, "Panther Chief FRED HAMPTON Tells Party's Goals," appeared in the August

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23 - 29, 1969, edition of the Chicago Defender, a Chicago, Illinois newspaper:

"'While the buffoons are busy going to the moon, we're down here on earth giving free food and medical services to oppressed people,' asserted Fred Hampton, deputy chairman of the Illinois Black Panther Party in an interview with the Daily Defender at week's end.

'But Nixon,' Hampton continued, 'is an international bully who can't fool anybody no matter how many fools he sends to the moon cause we're going to be dealing with the problems on earth.'

For almost three hours, the youthful head of the militant organization held a free-wheeling talk session that ran the gaunt from harsh criticism of repressive tactics against the Panther Party to profuse words of praise for the Panthers' free breakfast program and soon-to-be opened free health center on the Westside.

Not only did Hampton assail anyone slightly connected with the Chicago Police Department ('fascist pigs'), but he also got in hardhitting jabs at 'apathetic blacks,' SCLC's Operation Breadbasket and other subjects.

Accompanying Hampton in the interview were Deputy Party Chairman of Defense Bobby Rush and Minister of Health Ronald Sanchel, who described plans for the opening the first of September of a free health center at 3852 W. 16th st.

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'What we're doing for the people just heightens the contradictions of charges made against the Panther Party,' said Sanchel, a slightly built youth of 19.

According to Sanchel, a survey of the Westside community indicated that residents wanted the center to provide, in order of importance, pediatrics, obstetrics, dentistry and general medical care.

'We're asking for donations from medical and drug companies and for doctors and nurses to provide services free of charge,' said the young director matter of factly.

'So far, we have 12 doctors signed up for the staff and we're in pretty good shape for our beginning staff of nurses,' he said, 'but we need lab and X-Ray technicians and of course, money.' Members of the party are also being trained as technicians, he said.

Free car service to and from the center will also be provided, Sanchel added. Plans also call for expansion of the center to include comprehensive medical care.

In addition to money, building materials for rehabilitation of the center's quarters are needed desperately, he said. 'This is one obstacle that we faced in opening up the center earlier because the building that we secured needed so much repair, and we've been working on it daily,' Sanchel stated.

Hampton and Rush looked on approvingly as Sanchel enthusiastically discussed the health center. Hampton, 20, was recently released on $10,000 bond pending an appeal of a two to five year jail sentence on April 7 of a robbery of an ice cream truck in Maywood.

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Assailing the conviction, he launched into an attack on the court system, prisons and a 'capitalistic society full of fascist, demagogue politicians, avaricious businessmen and racist pig police.'

'My case shouldn't have even been tried by Judge Sidney Jones,' Hampton asserted. 'Jones had just acquitted this guy Kamberos whose car killed a kid.

'And everybody was talking about a mistrial. Yet, I'm convicted of stealing some ice cream and my appeal is to be answered in two months, imagine that, two months. . . robbery of some ice cream takes precedence over any other case including murder.'

During his three months in Menard state prison, Hampton said he was kept in isolation, denied eye glasses and medical care. 'You should see how they treat us in prison,' he said. Anyone who doesn't get any mail or any visitors is kicked around and pretty soon you don't see that prisoner anymore. And there wasn't one black guard at Menard. Now check that out.

Hampton was asked: What do you think will curb the harassment of the Panthers.

'First we have to educate the people as to who their enemy really is and it ain't us. Next show them how to defend themselves against the pig power structure and then they'll be ready to defend us and themselves the next time we're attacked' Hampton answered.

What about the charges of Panther intimidation and threats made to black people? was another question posed to the Panther leader.

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Rush answered this question. 'Yes, we are armed but this is our constitutional right and it is only in self defense. We don't believe in harassing anybody to make them join our party and we purge individualists who are racists and don't want to abide by our program. And if anyone has a complaint about this kind of thing he or she should come to the office and we'll punish the person in front of the complainant,' he said.

When asked about their feelings toward SCLC's Operation Breadbasket, Hampton said that organization should have initiated the free feeding program.

'Jesse Jackson spoke at our convention in California a few weeks ago and he should put into action what he said there because he got two standing ovations when he spoke,' Hampton said.

'And Jesse should be telling the people about people like Hanrahan, Mayor Richard J. Daley and Police Gang Intelligence Unit head (Edward) Buckney and the atrocities they're perpetuating on black people.

'In fact,' Hampton continued, 'Jesse should get on the radio and make a (public service) tape in direct opposition to what Hanrahan's telling the people to do about the gangs.' (Hampton was apparently referring to Hanrahan's public service announcements which advise Chicago citizens to lodge complaints with his office if they were intimidated or harassed by gang members.)

'All these pigs do is label a gang and then the people start believing that mess and

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next thing, all the young warriors, the youths who will fight the power structure are thrown in jail, indicted and put away for good. . . these people had better get hip to what's happening and stop going around believing these fascist pigs.

'And the next time the pigs attack our headquarters, there's going to be a lot of dead pigs. We didn't fire back when the FBI busted in 'cause we wanted to show the people who the enemy really is. But the next time, the people will defend us,' Hampton declared.

'One thing's for sure,' said Hampton confidently, 'the Black Panther Party is not going to be suppressed no matter what the pigs like Hanrahan, Daley, Buckney, and (Cook County Jail Supt.) Winston Moore do.

'We're the vanguard of the people and we say more power to the people and the people are our first and most important concern.'"

On August 29, 1969, a rally was held in Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois, to commemorate the confrontations between the Chicago Police Department (PD) and the demonstrators during the Democratic National Convention held during August, 1968. SA SAMUEL P. WALLACE made a tape recording of speeches at the above rally on August 29, 1969, and the following are the remarks made by FRED HAMPTON at this rally:

FRED HAMPTON

"Now first of all I don't know if it's true. Somebody told me that a young man, I don't even know (inaudible) make a special request (inaudible) all you got to do is come on up here and get it. (Inaudible) everybody in our work shop (inaudible) in our work shop.

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And the people in our work shop (inaudible) because the people in our work shop got high. Everybody in our work shop got high. We feel high. (inauduble) to talk about here now. We know, we know what it's all about. We know it's about depression. We know it's about depression. We know it's about fascism. We know it's about guns. We know it's about (inaudible). (Inaudible) I want to leave a message with you anarchists. You frauds, you idiots, fools. You understand that like you go off and see people (inaudible). The Black Panther Party doesn't endorse any criminal acts. We believe anytime you lead people to (inaudible) it's a crime. (Inaudible) at the same time I'd fight that poor (obscene) (inaudible). (Inaudible) Chicago, Black Panther Party (inaudible) anywhere around the world. (Inaudible) pages of history books who will be coming to Chicago, his name is BOBBY SEALE. (Inaudible) he's the (inaudible) of the Black Panther Party. You want to know what it is? (Inaudible) . . . step out of the pages of the history books. (Inaudible). (Inaudible). . . BOBBY SEALE crash that (inaudible) with his gun ready to (inaudible). (Inaudible). . . there's a problem. Out there the people wanted a stop sign in the community. People (inaudible) grievance to the government. The government said 'No. There ain't no stop sign. We don't care how many them niggers being ran over. We not gonna put no stop sign up.' HUEY (?) went and got his shot gun, got him a house (hammer?), got both stop signs (inaudible). Then he went down to the corner with both stop signs, a hammer (inaudible) put up them stop signs. The people are very (inaudible). Next time the people, next time the people

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have a problem, people being (inaudible). (Inaudible) got them both stop signs (inaudible) and the people went down there put up those stop signs (inaudible). And it ain't stopped yet. (Inaudible) that peace sign in California and now it's all over the world. That's international peace sign. The peace sign (inaudible). The peace goes on and on and on no matter where you go. It might not sound so loud, but if you listen for it you hear that peace. That peace (inaudible) revolutionary (inaudible). Yeah, yeah. Ain't that right? Yeah. You can kill a revolutionary but you can't kill a revolution. You can run a freedom fighter out of the country but you can't run freedom fighting out of the country. You can shoot a liberator but you can't shoot a liberation. If you do (inaudible) so maybe that don't explain. Solution, that don't solve it. Solution or no solution. (Inaudible) that's the Black Panther Party. (Inaudible). (Inaudible) Black Panther paper. (Inaudible) buy the Black Panther Party paper. (Inaudible) that's right. You might as well buy one of our papers. I'm high. I'm high. Ain't you high? Are you high? Are you high? Are you high? Oh, I'm high. Oh, I'm high, ect. Darling, darling, do it. You don't want to do it right. You gonna be high or you gonna be lower or you gonna be a faggot (?) or what? You gonna be high. Oh, I'm high, ect. We're gonna bring out another brother now. Brother I got to introduce his name is RENNIE DAVIS. I think everybody here should know him. The brother is the project director for the riots of the Democratic Convention. You remember the Democratic Convention? You remember when all those pigs - those blue uniforms on -

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those mechanical (obscene) came down and stomped on the people in the street. We gonna do away with those crazy dog cops and (inaudible). (Inaudible) rights of the democratic community. (Inaudible) present a good friend of mine, a brother of mine don't keep his hands off me, knock his hands off me I . . . so's you all, you understand, all you young men, all you (inaudible) attack now as soon as I leave. I'm gonna leave in a minute. As soon as I leave ya all attack me going this way. Ya understand. And I want to show you (inaudible). I been in prison for the last four months, and I think I do better physically than I ever been in my life. Ya understand. I was tired when I left (inaudible). I'm not tired anymore, and I'm high (inaudible). Let me give you, let me give you brother RENNIE DAVIS. Thank you all (inaudible)."

Source advised that he attended a closed meeting at the church on West Armitage Street, Chicago, Illinois, wherein the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang, has its headquarters. This meeting was on the evening of September 10, 1969, and between 125 and 150 individuals purporting to be members or sympathizers with the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots, whose membership is comprised of the Applachian poor on Chicago's near north side, were in attendance.

Source advised the meeting was in memorial to LARRY ROBERSON, a BPP member who died during the week of September 8 to 12, 1969, and who had been wounded by police officers which resulted in his hospitalization. The meeting was also in memorial of HO CHI MINH who had recently died.

FRED HAMPTON, Chairman, Illinois BPP, spoke and his remarks referred to the writings of MAO TSE TUNG,

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statements by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Defense, BPP as contained in CLEAVER's book, "Soul on Ice." HAMPTON stated the killing of one brother by the "pig" police would not stop the revolution. HAMPTON did not become specific but did say that forces were at work attempting to divide the party (BPP). HAMPTON's remarks also referred to the fact that the death of ROBERSON would not stop the work of the party.

Following HAMPTON, BOB RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, spoke saying that he was glad that DIRKSEN (Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN) was dead. He stated that the pigs (meaning the police) would have to be dealt with by actions that they are familiar with in order to insure the fair treatment of the oppressed people. The source felt that RUSH was saying that force was needed to be used against police, although he did not say it.

9/11/69)

On September 21, 1969, the "Joliet Herald News," under the caption "Black Panthers Are Organizing Here," printed the following story concerning the news conference held on September 20, 1969, at Mr. STUBBS' residence:

"Joliet's Black Panther organization, after a year allegedly working underground here, plans to 'come out of the ground.'

That was a disclosure Saturday during the press conference by ROBERT CAMPBELL, 21, of Chicago, a reported section leader of the organization. The conference was at the home of JAMES STUBBS, 22, 520 South Water Street, a reported 'local Captain of Defense' with the Panthers.

CAMPBELL said one of the purposes of the organization is to control incidents of

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alleged police brutality in the black community.

If he (police) comes to us talking of love, we will also talk of love' CAMPBELL said. 'But, if he comes to talk with a .357 magnum (a high velocity gun), we will also talk with a .357 magnum.'

CAMPBELL used the jargin of 'pigs' and 'mechanical fools' in referring to police.

The Constitution gives the right to any person to bear arms and every member 'Black Panthers' is required to have four guns' he said.

In response to other questions, CAMPBELL said the Black Panthers are opposed to Capitalism, Fascism and violence.

'We plan to have breakfast for children because Capitalism cannot feed all children' CAMPBELL said.

Asked how the breakfast would be financed, CAMPBELL said, 'It would be done through the sale of newspapers and through donations from people.'

'We also plan to set up health clinics in the black community' CAMPBELL added.

He said the Black Panther group is organizing in Joliet because the people wanted us to come here.

When asked about qualifications for membership, CAMPBELL declined to make any statement, saying only that not everyone can qualify, but they can give support to the organization.

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CAMPBELL was not certain where the headquarters for the Joliet Black Panthers would be located. But organizationally, as is Panther procedure, local officers would be under State Chapters and Section Leader Direction.

Asked if the Black Panthers would try to obtain their objectives to political action, CAMPBELL answered that they did not intend to work at local levels but rather through top level political figures in achieving their goals."

On October 16, 1969, the current issue of "The Proviso Herald," a weekly newspaper, distributed in the Maywood, Illinois area, carried an article entitled, "HAMPTON, GRAHAM, Blast Poverty Bias," which reads as follows:

"Thirty-nine years ago, the Melrose Park village board denied the request of a group of black residents to build a church within the village, claiming it would attract 'the colored element from Maywood and Chicago.'

Last Tuesday, Proviso area blacks met in the First Baptist Church of Melrose Park, a Negro church, to discuss other 'problems of black people in the suburbs.'

The small crowd (about 35 or 40) ranged from intense Black Panthers with high and wide Afro haircuts to middle aged suburban couples.

FRED HAMPTON, chairman of the Illinois Black Panthers, was scheduled to appear along with the Rev. GEORGE CLEMENTS; Dr. CHARLES HURST, dean of Malcolm X college; and BILL GRAHAM of Maywood's Human Relations commission.

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HURST and CLEMENTS didn't show, so GRAHAM led off with a multi-pronged attack on what the federal and local government is and is not doing.

He blasted the proposed family planning program, saying that the pill, 'which is not yet safe, is going to be shoved down our throats.'

'When genocide can be forced upon us, there is some question as to the sanity of a system that would allow this,' he said.

GRAHAM, calmly but angrily, called the elementary schools in dist. 89 'a network of failure factories,' and high school dist. 209 'racist oriented.'

He also cited poor housing for low and low middle income families where 'rats play hopscotch with a dead roach,' and 'a welfare system where recipients have to storm the welfare office to get what they're entitled to on paper.'

RON SATCHEL, health minister of the Illinois Black Panthers, gave a brief talk on the organization's free breakfast program and free health care center.

He also scored family planning, saying that 'increasing population isn't the problem, but the maldistribution of food.'

But it was FRED HAMPTON who dominated the meeting. With the skill of a practiced surgeon, he dissected mid-twentieth century American society.

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'Fascism is what we have in this country today,' he heatedly began, 'and there are three integral parts: the avaricious businessman, the demagogic politician, and the racist pig dog policeman.'

HAMPTON, embattled in the courts on assault charges, said one of the worst dangers for blacks is their belief in the white power structure's 'false values.'

'Athletics and entertainment are the biggest form of exploitation there is,' he cried, blasting the likes of WILT CHAMBERLAIN and singer JAMES BROWN as helping to perpetuate a dangerous myth.

'Hell, with all this work to be done, we got no time for playing.'

The Panther chairman said that everyone has the right to defend himself, so if people don't want the Panthers to have guns, all guns should be thrown in the ocean and not turned in to Chicago police sup. JAMES CONLISK 'so that he can sell them.'

'When you mix explosive chemicals and put them in a keg,' he continued, 'you can march around it, picket it, slap petitions on it, but it's still explosive. You have to get inside at the chemicals, the cause.'

HAMPTON said he knew his theories weren't very popular.

'But look, I'm 21, if you think that it has all happened in 21 years and that I did it, then you should take me out and shoot me. But

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you and I know these situations have been around for a long time, and the only people who can change anything is us, the people.'

He pleaded for unity among all poor people of every color to unite against capitalism, 'we've had too many wars on poverty, let's have some wars on the rich.'"

II. ACTS IN FURTHERANCE OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM OR POLICIES

On August 9, 1969, WILLIE CALVIN, Captain of Defense, and RICHARD L. "ARDAY" BLACK, both members of the Chicago chapter of the Illinois BPP, appeared at the Chicago chapter of the BPP headquarters on this date with three .30 caliber M-1 carbines, appearing to be brand new. These individuals indicated that they had recently purchased these weapons in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On August 13, 1969, JOHN "BEAVER" WILLIAMS, a member of the West Suburban Branch of the BPP, CALVIN, BLACK, JOHN "OBAR" BRAKES, Sergeant on Defense Staff of Chicago chapter of the BPP, WILLIAM O'NEAL, Chief of Staff, and RONALD "DOC" SATCHEL, Deputy Minister of Health, all of the Illinois BPP, traveled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on this date in an automobile owned by WILLIAMS. These individuals allegedly went to the Milwaukee BPP headquarters and picked up JESSE JAMES, reportedly the Head of Security of the Milwaukee BPP. This entire group then proceeded to a sporting goods store in Milwaukee and the BPP members from Milwaukee purchased 14 .30 caliber M-1 carbines for the group from Chicago. The Chicago members of the BPP then took the members of the BPP from Milwaukee back to their headquarters and the BPP members from Chicago departed for Chicago.

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On August 14, 1969, Sergeant WILLIAM KLUSAK, Oak Brook, Illinois PD, advised that RICHARD BLACK and JOHN WILLIAMS were arrested on this date for unlawful use of weapons and among other items, the following were found in their possession:

BLACK had a .30 caliber M-1 carbine, serial number 19875, and WILLIAMS had a .30 caliber M-1 carbine, serial number 19405.

On August 14, 1969, source reported that JOHN BRAKES, RICHARD BLACK, WILLIE CALVIN, WILLIAM O'NEAL, and JOHN WILLIAMS all went to a wooded area west of Oak Brook, Illinois, to try out five carbines that they had recently obtained. While shooting in the area a police car pulled up with one officer and this officer caught WILLIAMS and BLACK while the other BPP members hid in the weeds and trees. These three BPP members had considered killing the lone officer, however, they had changed their mind after O'NEAL had suggested that other officers would be arriving on the scene shortly because of all the shooting that they had been doing. O'NEAL, BRAKES, and CALVIN then left the area as other officers appeared on the scene.

8/11/69)

On September 30, 1969, three members of the BPP in Chicago were in Indianapolis to take control of the Indianapolis Chapter of the BPP and to help straighten out the problems that existed there. On the afternoon of September 30, 1969, the three members from Chicago, Illinois; namely, WILLIE CALVIN, JEWEL COOK, and his brother, CLEVELAND COOK, were arrested by the Indianapolis PD for theft of an automobile battery. The three were scheduled to go to court in the morning on October 1, 1969.

Lieutenant SHELDON LASKEY, Special Investigations Division, Indianapolis PD, advised on October 1, 1969, that the Indianapolis PD had arrested three BPP

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members from Chicago on charges of Offense Against Property Act - Larceny, and one of the individuals, CLEVELAND COOK, for violation of the 1935 Firearms Act. The other two arrested were JEWEL L. COOK, brother of CLEVELAND, and WILLIE J. CALVIN. The automobile they were driving was registered to CLEVELAND COOK, and a gun was found in the glove compartment. Lieutenant LASKI advised that the three appeared in Marion County Municipal Court on the morning of October 1, 1969, and they were all held on bond; JEWEL COOK and WILLIE CALVIN on $3,500 surety bond, and CLEVELAND COOK on $7,500 surety bond.

(, 9/30/69)

Officer UNK, Chicago, Illinois PD, advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, during the early morning hours on October 3, 1969, following a shooting incident. Those arrested were:

JEREL HAWKINS
BRADLEY GREEN
WADE STEINEY
BILLY BROOKS
MORRIS BROWN
HARRY MOORE
TERRANCE WATSON

Officer WANER, Chicago PD, advised on October 4, 1969, that an Officer CHANLEY, Chicago PD, was injured in front of BPP Headquarters by a shotgun blast fired by an unknown individual. Officer WANER stated the shotgun blast was believed to have originated from Panther Headquarters. Officer CHANLEY was taken to Illinois Research Hospital.

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Captain JOYCE, 13th Police District, advised subsequently that additional police patrols had been sent into the vicinity of Panther Headquarters and additional reinforcements were to be maintained in the general area. Captain JOYCE concluded saying the injury to Officer SHANLEY was possibly only superficial and could be a result of a ricochet from the shotgun blast.

Officer LARA, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, 1969, that further information developed by the PD regarding the shooting at Panther Headquarters reflects the police were responding to a telephone call alleging shots had been fired from Panther Headquarters. Officer LARA stated he and Officer SHANLEY, above, investigated the call when Officer SHANLEY was hit by concrete torn up as a result of a shotgun blast which originated from the roof of Panther Headquarters. This shot was in the rear of the headquarters and not directly on Madison Street which runs in front of the headquarters. Officer LARA concluded saying that he and other officers arrived after their first shot, entered Panther Headquarters and arrested seven male Negroes and confiscated a .30 caliber carbine and a shotgun.

The above shooting incident occurred at Panther Headquarters earlier as a result of trouble which recently has developed between the Vice Lords (VL), a Negro youth gang on Chicago's west side, and the BPP. Recently the VL had approached the BPP Chapter wanting to be "cut in" on the medical center which the Panthers are currently organizing. This medical center, according to the Panthers, will be for all needy individuals on Chicago's west side who need medical and dental care.

A representative of the VL contacted FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, and instructed HAMPTON the

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Panthers were to do no further work on a medical center headquarters or continue with the Panther's plans to open the medical center. This VL representative stated if the Panthers did open the medical center on their own and not allow the VL to participate, then the VL would "burn it down." HAMPTON instructed this person of the VL that the medical center was for the people and the VL or anyone else was not going to prevent the people from having the benefit of this medical center.

During the early hours of October 3, 1969, two cars loaded with VL members drove by Panther Headquarters and fired into the front of the building. BPP members in Panther Headquarters at that time grabbed available weapons, according to the source, went to the roof and when VL vehicles again passed Panther Headquarters, they fired upon them. The source stated that as the BPP members fired, the police cars appeared in the area and some shots were fired at the police cars. Source concluded saying that when the police cars appeared, the VL vehicles left the area.

(, 10/4/69)

III. TEACHING OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP is holding political orientation classes every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evening at 7:15 p.m. at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. These classes have not been well attended recently and some have been cancelled for lack of attendance.

Pursuant to policy decisions reached at a national conference held in Oakland, California,

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during mid-July, 1969, the BPP has begun promoting the formation of national committees to fight fascism. These committees are to be set up in various large cities throughout the United States. The committees are to consist of both black and white people.

(, /2 /69)

On September 1[illegible], 1969, there was a political orientation class of the BPP held at the Precious Blood Church, Congress and Western Avenue, Chicago. Approximately 12 to 15 people were in attendance. The class primarily concerned reading and discussion of a pamphlet by HUEY NEWTON entitled "HUEY Talks to the People" or something to that effect. Some of the issues discussed were the white revolutionary and the role they should play, and working with whites and the black revolutionary movement.

The essence of the discussion was that the true role of the white revolutionary was to work within the white community, which was referred to as the mother country, and give support to the struggles waged by the BPP and other black revolutionary groups within the black community, which is referred to as the colony. It was also suggested that when the revolutionaries in the colony come under attack of the police powers, that the correct thing for the white revolutionaries to do would be to cause trouble in the mother country so as to weaken the police forces or divert their energies.

(, 9/17/69)

IV. DOCUMENTS URGING THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

On August 1[illegible], 1969, [illegible] made available a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "Notice To

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All Middle Class Black People (who think they have made it)," which was obtained at the BPP Headquarters in Chicago on August 15, 1969:

> "What happens to the Black Panthers, who have recently been under attack by the FBI in several cities, should be the concern of all Blacks, according to Georgia State legislator Julian Bond. Bond spoke to about 1,200 persons at the Medical Committee Concerned with Civil Rights during their first annual benefit Banquet in Philadelphia, Pa. 'You might not care what happens to the Black Panthers, although you ought to, and you ought to wonder that if you don't speak out when the Panthers are attacked, who will speak out when you are attacked,' Bond said.

Article reprinted from
Jet magazine 7/17/69

Brothers and Sisters do not be fooled into thinking you will not be attacked, for just as sure as many innocent Japanese-Americans suffered in Concentration Camps during World War II, the same fate awaits many of us who attempt to remain secluded from the reality of oppression of Black People in Racist America today. Your fate is based simply on the color of your skin, and if you think I'm lying, then explain why there were not any German-Americans in those Concentration Camps. And don't tell me that your good American government is in-capeable of commiting the crime of Genocide against Black People, because I don't see any Indians.

UNITY Brothers and Sisters, remember that word? Yea, you probably thought about it when you read those lies in the Chicago daily newspapers about a 'suspected' gang member shooting

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another brother, and you asked yourself 'Why don't the brothers get together?' Well why don't you ask yourself this question, 'What the (obscene) I doing to bring about Black Unity?' Then you better get out in the street and get a new political education, because in the 1970's the people gon' unit, the people gon' have the power, the super-rich capitalist pigs will have no more flunkies, or there won't be anything left to run.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
REVOLUTIONARY BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS TO ALL BRAINWASHED BROTHERS"

On September 15, 1969, made available a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "Fascist Pigs Kill Black Youth:"

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Saturday September 13 at 6:45 P.M. the fascist pig cops shot James Hoy (3314 W. Monroe St.) two times in the head while his hands were up. James Hoy was murdered by a pig who hides behind badge #12611 and drives car #70-30. James Hoy, 17, is another example of murder, brutality, and torture of Black People in this fascist capitalistic country! Pig Mayor Daley, Pig Chief Conlisk, and Hammerhead states attorney Hanrahan are directly responsible for the subhuman actions of these mad maniacs who occupy our communities. There were witnesses who say the Pigs shot James Hoy with his hands up. Charles Cox, 20, was beaten to death by the pigs in a cell at Fillmore Station; Linda Anderson, 17, was murdered by a fool pig who shot blindly, threw her down for no reason or cause. James Johnson, 18, was murdered by Daley's mad pigs at 15th and Keeler, and Larry Roberson, a member of the Vanguard, was killed as he was helping the people, but Larry Roberson was a Panther and he shot two pigs before he was overcome!

We, the Black Panther Pary, will stand by the people to remove these mad beasts! We say in #7 of the Ten Point Program:

> "We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people."

The second ammendment of the Consitution gives us a right to bare arms to protect ourselves when this government doesn't recognize the Rights of the People. It is crystal clear that this filthy government is killing off the black youth, and we will not go without a fight!

Deputy Chairman Fred Hampton says, "If you kill a few you get a little satisfaction. If you kill some more, you get some more satisfaction. But when you kill them all, you get complete satisfaction."

MOVE WITH THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party
2350 West Madison St., Chicago

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On September 18, 1969, CG [redacted] made available a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "Stop Fascism," issued by the Illinois Chapter of the BPP:

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STOP FASCISM

Fascism is the power of finance capital itself--- the greedy businessman, the demagogic politician(one who leads the people by appealing to prejudices and passions), and the racist dog cop. Each of which carries out the oppression and exploitation of the working class people in the guise of democracy.

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY, THE VANGUARD PARTY, finds it our duty to educate the poor and oppressed people to the form that this capitalistic, racist system is taking--- FASCISM. Cold blooded fascism is exemplified in the assaination of Malcolm X, the imprisonment of Huey P. Newton for his political beleifs, the assasination of Martin Luther King, the occupation of Wilmington, Delaware for one year after the death of King, the 14,000 throops at the Chicago Democratic Convention, the necessity for the exile of Eldrigde Cleaver, the national repression of the Black Panther Party, the attack on the Republic of New Africa"s Convention, the brutal attack on the people of Berkley by 7,000 national guardsmen, and the representatives of all progressive elements that are struggling to wrest the power out of the hands of the oppressor and return it to the people.

We, the masses of the people, must unite around this commo. enemy of fascism toregain the power of the people. We, as a people, have been stripped of our power as a result of oppression and exploitation. Before we can regain that power and begin to control our own destinies this system must suffer a revolutionary change for the good of all the people.

" Power cocedes nothing without demand ". Without our demand to neutralize or surpress the power of this system, we will in turn suffer defeat under fascism and lose our move for liberation to return the power to the people.

ILL. CHPTR.
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
4837 S. STATE
808=3070 or 243-8276

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE!
STOP FASCISM IN AMERICA!!

" THE REVOLTIONARY WAR IS A WAR OF THE MASSES; IT CAN BE WAGED ONLY BY MOBILIZING THE MASSES AND RELYING ON THEM "

MAO TSE TUNG

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On October 23, 1969, _____ made available a copy of the following pamphlet captioned, "Ministry of Information Bulletin - Illinois Chapter - Black Panther Party - Volume 1, Number 4:"

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MIN

BULLETIN

ILLINOIS CHAPTER

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. 1

NO. 4

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE TO JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMANN

I, Bobby G. Seale, submit the following in my handwriting to Judge Julius Hoffman of this Court in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division of the U.S.A., where presently the trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' is being held, 9-26-69, and I, Bobby G. Seale, being one of the defendants of right have been, by denied motion, the right to speak out in my behalf where my constitutional right to have 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' namely Charles R. Garry, who is on record in this court as my defense counsel that I have made agreement with by my choice only that he will assist me in my defense during this trial.

I submit to Judge Julius Hoffman that the trial be postponed until a later date where I, Bobby G. Seale, can have the 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective' Attorney Charles R. Garry, and if my constitutional rights are not respected by this court then other lawyers on record here representing me, except Charles R. Garry, do not speak for me or represent me as of this date, 9-26-69. I fire them now until Charles R. Garry can be made available as chief counsel in this trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' and in fact be my legal counsel of choice who is effective in assisting me in my defense. The only attorney I know of who can defend me and be effective is Charles R. Garry, who is presently my attorney on record in this court.

If I am continuously denied this constitutional right of legal defense counsel of my choice who is effective by the Judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist of this U.S. Court with gross prejudicial error toward all defendants and myself in particular.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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CHICAGO COURTS-EXERCISE IN FUTILITY

It is now crystal clear to the masses of the people at home and abroad that the United States is a downright fascist country. This has been exemplified with the commencement of the trial of the so-called Conspiracy 8 on September 24th in Chicago.

The fascist judge, 'Adolph' Julius J. Hoffman has promised that this will be the trial of the decade. It is obvious that this is the last stage and the turning point in American history when the iron hand of the dictatorship will be displayed.

This mock trial would not be possible without the inclusion of the Black Panther Party. The fascist Gestapo pigs have railroaded our Chairman on another trumped-up charge. Having kidnapped him from San Francisco these lunatics took him by car to Chicago 12 days prior to the trial. They had him sleeping in various county jails throughout the journey. Jails not fit for any form of habitation. The result is that Chairman Bobby Seale arrived in Chicago sick from the rot and muck of the jails to face the SS and the Gestapo army.

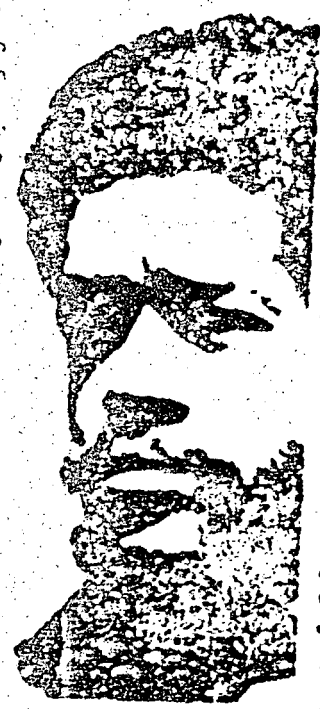
These fascist madmen have refused to to allow him to see a doctor and it is obvious that they intend murdering the Chairman by any means necessary.

It would be deviating not to keep to the pattern set. Charles R. Garry, Chairman Bobby Seale's attorney, has reported that treatment of the trial is such that he is going to the hospital for an operation and is unable to be present in Chicago. 'Adolph' Hitler' Hoffman has of course refused the request and Chairman Bobby Seale faces the fascists without an attorney.

The judge has gone through the process of a dictatorial jury selection in which absurd questions like [illegible] were asked. But were the qualifications necessary in order to sit on the jury. Relevant facts like are these people true representatives of the peer group of the defendants were thrown out as being immaterial and irrelevant.

This is a warning for us to intensify the struggle, to heighten our awareness, to come together as it is clear that this mockery of a system will not deem any justice and that the time is imminent for us to move from all directions.

It is also the time for us to understand that the education of the masses must be intensified. The action on the part of the mother country radicals in antagonizing the



[illegible] the main issue [illegible] outside the courthouse as was their level of a warrior's [illegible] and from a lower level [illegible]

[illegible] lower structure [illegible] Black Panther Party was [illegible] for some time. The [illegible] of the Party and the murder of all its leaders. However we should understand that the [illegible]

[illegible] the oppressive [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Judge Adolph Julius Hoffman, 70 years old, has been named as the 'hanging' judge for the trial of the Conspiracy Eight. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot in 1968,

cite a riot in 1968, before the democratic convention. Chairman Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, and the other 8 defendants face 10 years imprisonment and $20,000 fine if they are convicted.

Judge Adolph Hoffman stands on his record as a fascist. He has continually propagated this fascist moribund judicial system upon any and all advocates of socialism and or collectivism. This judge always finds any [illegible] who have views which differ in the slightest degree from his and his other reactionary paper cartoon characters.

On Thursday, September 25, 1969, the trial and selection of the jury began. Judge Hoffman, Lt. Coo exerted all efforts to deny Chairman Bobby and all the other defendants any and all motions presented by their defense attorneys. Once again it is most important that we recognize fascism for what it actually is. The 'hangman' only allowed pigs, nazi's and paramilitary right participants

[illegible] jury.

The judge and state's attorney Foran have an expert plan. They are obviously aware that we the people, and we the members of the Black Panther Party, no longer tolerate astronomical intimidation. We will go forth no matter what the sacrifice to propagandize and educate the masses of people. It is impossible to deceive the masses for any extended period of time, and their time has most assuredly run out. The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology and the spirit of the Vanguard can never be crushed. An idea whose time has come and which has been born and started to grow cannot be stopped when its time has come to mature.

INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE
SEIZE THE TIME
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Sister Coe, Ed. Cadre
Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party

JUDGE JULIUS HOFFMAN

LETTER TO BOBBY FROM HIS WIFE

Bobby:

The fascist pigs have kidnapped you, and are trying to railroad you on trumped-up charges. The ransom for you Bobby, is the annihilation of all Panther members and headquarters. If the pig power structure had any knowledge of political economy, and the hardships of oppressed people, then they wouldn't act like racists, but like Judge Sherwin, who freed our Eldridge.

The Panther Party has, is, and will go forth into the community and educate the masses of the people about the rapings, the exploitations and the murders which the ruling class have subjected us to. The working class has a high infant mortality rate, death from starvation, and the suicide rate has been on a steady increase. All this is part and parcel of making sure that the coins still jingle in the pockets of the bourgeoisie jackasses. Therefore, it is only logical that the avericious businessmen, the demagogic politicians, the murderous racist pig cops, can do nothing more than murder us, when we show the people the correct ideology.

The pigs have, and will go forth to hire, organizations (who are tools for the government) to kill members of the Black Panther Party. Remember when it was mentioned that there have been too many legalized judicial murders in the court room? Judge Hoffman is the true example of a legal hangman.

Bobby, I love you, and I'm going to try and tell the masses of people what you've been rapping to me in the past. Your spirit is strong. It's like that ever-pounding beat within the souls of Black people which says, their spirit will never die, because you, Bobby, and Huey P. Newton started a fire within the masses, that the pigs will never put out.

Your other half,
Artie

WHO ARE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS

"As a Black Man in America, I can't get a fair trial in a RACIST COURT"...Chairman Bobby Seale

This was the theme of the court proceedings of the Conspiracy Eight. From the hand picked jury (eight middle aged, white suburbanites, two house negroes and two big businessmen—all registered voters) to the constant denial by Julius Adolph Eichman' Hoffman of all the defense motions.

Before the selection of the racist, Nazi-ridden jury was made, they were allowed to read newspapers in the ceremonial courtroom. Later, Hoffman, pig Nixon's chief fund raiser and right hand lackey in Illinois, told the prospective jurors not to read newspapers, listen to TV or talk with each other.

The special category of juror, all registered voters, were in contradiction to the political morales of the defendants. The defendants, demonstrators against the bourgeois political process and a socialist revolutionary, an advocate of the people's dictatorship (proletarian democracy) are going to be tried by people who support and participate in that same bourgeois political process. This unrepresentative, illegal and unconstitutional jury is illustrative of the court proceedings here in fascist America. THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY demands that all defendants be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group and not lilly-white suburbanites, right-wingers, black lackies, and capitalist businessmen. This overt misrepresentation of the community illustrates the 'conspiracy' against the defendants in general and the Chairman in particular. This is the only conspiracy [illegible] was spent in dismissing prospective black jurors and working class people. The [illegible] spiracy' became evident in the government's dismissed people who because of their class [illegible]

[illegible] Hoffman, pig Judge, conspired and removed the conspiracy staff from from the defense counsel table.

Kunstler acknowledged Hoffman's effort to intimidate all defense then [illegible] fort to intimidate all defense counsel. [illegible] the fascist teetotaler warned him to watch the language that he uses (not to talk of objective reality).

It will be impossible for a true revolutionary, Chairman Bobby, to get a fair trial from a bourgeois reactionary. This fascist bourgeois state (Babylon) is using the courts to fall the revolutionary machine. But it won't work, the Vanguard Party, the motivative force of the revolutionary movement, has already began to motivate, mobilize and energize the once sleeping masses. The trial of Chairman Bobby shows the people that unless they are in power to control all legislative and judicial processes (proletarian democracy), their leaders will be railroaded and the Vanguard will be slowed down.

William J. (Jobawaukee) Campbell, Chief pig circuit judge and Adolph' Hoffman have schemed together to stifle any and all communication and information on the trial. No press releases, press statements, photographs, pictures or tapes can be made by the defendants to express their view of the legal lynching. The Chairman isn't even allowed to speak to the press in the presence of the mechanical monsters (U.S. Marshalls). Adolph has said that he isn't there to satisfy public interest but will 'run the court as I see fit.' (A bourgeois reactionary and fascist oppressor can only give a bourgeois reactionary verdict and run a trial in the manner of Nazi fascists.)

[illegible] became more [illegible] proceedings when [illegible] the defense

SEE NEXT PAGE

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FREE BREAKFASTS FOR CHILDREN

Last week the damagogic bourgeoisie press carried an article which stated that the Black Panther Party in the City of Chicago was no longer feeding hungry school children. The article also stated that the Party was using the Breakfast money and food for their own personal use. This is totally incorrect. The Black Panther Party refuses to accept the ideology of the capitalistic pig power structure which starves [illegible] of its people and uses food funds to send their astronauts to the moon for the purpose of negotiating people's land.

The people and the Black Panther Party say there's something terribly wrong when they can't even feed hungry children. They say it's wrong to have money and spy on and intimidate the hungry school children, who attend our centers by the hundreds each morning.

Not only do the Breakfast Centers provide free breakfasts but they also serve as a place where children receive revolutionary political education and also immediate first aid treatment. We believe everything the people want and need can be gained through revolutionary struggle and until the people realize this we will continue to heighten the oppression that the pig power structure has placed on the people.

So the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program will continue in spite of pig intimidation as long as the people feel it necessary. And we say to the pigs who wallow in the [illegible] pen, we are in the Breakfast centers, our offices and we're beware! The beat of the people is much too fast, so get back to the mire where you belong! Watch out pigs, it's a people's thing!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS!
Sister Peerline

BAIL MONEY IS NEEDED TO FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEND MONEY TO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ILL CHAPTER
2350 W MADISON
243-8276

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalistic system will never provide adequate medical service so the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has moved to establish another community program in which all oppressed people can be involved.

Technical assistance, supplies and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY 2350 West Madison Street. For further information call 243-[illegible].

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONSPIRATORS cont.

One attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, is the chief counsel for the New York 21 and must return to New York to fight for their freedom. The only reason he can give for locking the attorneys up is Chairman Bobby's insistance upon having Charles Garry as his counsel. This is blackmail, piracy, genuine and undarned.

One must understand the significance of the courts have-in Babylon. There aren't too many more pigs they can hire, or too many more laws that they can pass, but the fascist power structure can call grand jury hearings and issue indictments forever. They are using the court system to frustrate the revolutionary struggle and imprison the manpower needed to carry the revolution through to the end.

Pig Nixon, Hoffman, and Hoover, we have uncovered your 'conspiracy' against the people. The people of the whole world see through your fascist lies and your dangerous cour[illegible]. You smell of pig manure and your true nature is evident to all who see you wallow in the mire. Keep your hands off Bobby mother[illegible]. Keep your hands off the people. You are on the verge of extinction. The people are waiting for the opportune time to hang you for your astronomical crimes. You and your reactionaries are doomed. Give up Abbie Hoffman, we are too revolutionary proletarian intoxicated to be astronomically intimidated.

Justice To Those Who Deserve Justice
Death To Those Who Deserve Death
Free All Political Prisoners
Seize the Time, Off the Pig

Lt. Eugene Chare[illegible]
Information Minister Illinois Chapter BPP

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(please print)

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

PLEASE MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION BLACK PANTHER PARTY [illegible] Carlton House San Francisco CA 94129

V. EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL UNITY

On August 12, 1969, SAM NAPIER, from the National Office of the BPP, was informed by LIDA HARRISON, from the Illinois BPP Office, that LIDA had $700 for the National BPP Office and NAPIER indicated that she should send it to the National Office at once by telegram. NAPIER also indicated that he would send 5,000 papers to the Illinois BPP headquarters next time instead of the 10,000 copies that had been sent previously.

', 8/12/69)

On August 14, 1969, SAM NAPIER of the National Office informed LIDA HARRISON and MAURICE BROWN of the Illinois BPP that the BPP papers should have arrived in Chicago via United Air Lines on one of three flights that afternoon. He was told that the papers had not arrived. NAPIER stated that the bill of lading number was United 599 1753 and that there were 67 boxes costing $470.21.

HARRISON indicated that most of the money is available for 14,000 papers and SAM indicated that they had received money which covered 4,000 papers. SAM indicated that he did not think SDS was doing a good job in reproducing posters. SAM emphatically lectured HARRISON and BROWN along the line that members should come in daily and pick up papers by at least 9:00 a.m. He stated that it was not too early for capitalists do it daily for their jobs, so a revolutionary organization should be able to do as much in order to initiate a revolution. BROWN was told by SAM to tell BOBBY HUSH and all the others to get off their fannies and get down to the office by 9:00 a.m. as they should not be spending their nights at night clubs and parties.

8/14/69)

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LR

On August 16, 1969, JEWEL COOK of the Illinois Black Panther Party (BPP), requested information from JUNE HILLIARD at the National Headquarters of the BPP concerning whether a person is allowed to work in the BPP Office after being purged from the BPP. HILLIARD told COOK that after a person is purged they are not allowed to work in the office.

8/16/69)

On August 18, 1969, STEPHANIE FISHER of the Illinois BPP, informed JUNE HILLIARD of the National Office of the BPP that she desired information on BPP decentralization plans, committees, sub-committees, and also whether they should use the city or state charter. HILLIARD informed FISHER that he would send an outline to FISHER .

8/18/69)

On August 18, 1969, JUNE HILLIARD of the BPP National Headquarters in San Francisco, California, informed FRED HAMPTON of the Illinois BPP that the National Office had received a letter from Indiana indicating that that chapter was being used for parties and social events. HILLIARD instructed HAMPTON to send someone from Chicago to Indiana to check into the situation.

8/18/69)

On August 20,1969, SAM NAPIER, National Office of the BPP; inquired of FRED HAMPTON as to whether or not the money had been sent and HAMPTON indicated that $675 had been sent to the National Office that morning.

8/20/69)

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LR:

On August 21, 1969, United Air Lines advised the Chicago Office of the BPP that a shipment of newspapers had been received for the Chicago BPP Headquarters from San Francisco, California. The shipment consisted of 44 boxes weighing 2,333 pounds, and the freight charges were $374.00.

8/21/69)

On August 23, 1969, SAM NAPIER of the National BPP Headquarters, advised MAURICE BROWN of the Chicago BPP Headquarters that 13 boxes of papers had been sent to Chicago via United Air Lines bill of lading number 61121423. BROWN indicated that he had been working for the past week full time at Spiegel's in Chicago. He was told by NAPIER that he had to send in more money for the papers, double or triple, in order to obtain additional papers. BROWN indicated that there were a number of people in jail in Chicago, that money was needed for repairs and other purposes. NAPIER told him to send in more money and that he would get more papers and the problems would be solved. He warned that if more money was not sent in, Chicago would only receive 5,000 papers the coming week. BROWN still indicated that there was a crisis situation in Chicago whereupon NAPIER remarked that other places have the same problems or worse and that Chicago should quit messing around with the national organization's money.

8/23/69)

On August 27, 1969, MAURICE BROWN of the Chicago BPP, was in contact with an unknown female at the National Headquarters of the BPP in San Francisco and this unknown female advised BROWN that SAM NAPIER desired to know how much money the Illinois Chapter of the BPP would be sending to his headquarters as it was necessary

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to submit an order for printing. BROWN stated that the financial situation had been discussed regarding that matter and the Illinois Chapter was unable to send any money at the present time inasmuch as the money was needed for other things.

On August 27, 1969, JUNE HILLIARD of the National BPP Office, informed FRED HAMPTON that as a result of the mass confusion concerning the SDS, that the BPP should not participate in the rally being sponsored by the SDS in Chicago during October, 1969.

8/27/69)

On August 28, 1969, SAM NAPIER of the National BPP Headquarters, advised the Chicago BPP Headquarters that there were 3,000 newspapers that had been sent from the West Coast to Chicago that day on United Air Lines flight 922, arriving in Chicago at 4:22 p.m. NAPIER indicated that the airbill was number 6112201 and the cost was $84.50.

8/28/69)

On September 16, 1969, MAURICE BROWN from the Illinois BPP Headquarters, informed an unknown individual at the National Headquarters of the BPP that the Illinois Chapter had sent $2,050 to the National Office for newspapers. He requested that 18,000 papers be sent to them the coming week and BROWN complained that the papers were arriving in Chicago too late and the unknown individual advised him that he would do something about this situation. BROWN added that the BPP in Chicago would attempt to send another $200 to the BPP National Headquarters.

9/16/69)

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LR:

On September 18, 1969, SAM NAPIER from the BPP National Headquarters, informed BARBARA SANKEY of the Illinois BPP that the BPP papers had been shipped to Chicago via American Airlines flight 826, which would arrive in Chicago at 3:00 p.m. on that date. The airbill number was given as 2596882 and the cost as $423.50.

9/18/69)

On September 23, 1969, SAM NAPIER from the National BPP Headquarters, informed MAURICE BROWN of the Illinois BPP that more buttons and posters regarding BOBBY SEALE were available. BROWN indicated that Chicago could use these items inasmuch as a lot of people would be in Chicago on September 24, 1969. He also added that the Chicago Chapter of the BPP was sending $450 to National Headquarters on September 23, 1969, for BPP papers. NAPIER indicated that he was sending some old papers to Chicago, whereupon BROWN remarked that there were between 6,000 to 7,000 copies of last week's edition that had not been sold. NAPIER then indicated that there was no reason to send 20,000 papers to Chicago if they are not being sold and he would, therefore, cut down on the number of papers being sent to Chicago.

9/23/69)

On September 25, 1969, an unknown male from the National Office of the BPP informed LIDA HARRISON of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP that 32 boxes of BPP newspapers had been sent to the Illinois Chapter via flight number 122 of the American Airlines on September 25, 1969, and cost of the papers was listed as $317.26.

9/25/69)

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On October 4, 1969, this source advised that he had obtained information indicating that a shipment of 11 boxes of material from the National Office of the BPP to the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had been sent via airlines and that the charges for the Illinois Branch of the BPP would be $103.40.

10/4/69)

On October 7, 1969, LIDA HARRISON from the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, Illinois, informed a representative of the National Headquarters that she was informing them that the Illinois Chapter desired 20,000 copies of the new issue of the BPP newspaper and that Chicago was sending $250 to headquarters. The individual from National Headquarters remarked that the airbill for a current shipment coming via United Air Lines was OL6SF022954271. The individual from National Headquarters indicated that the BPP had initiated a new procedure for sending material to other offices, which was the reason for her giving the bill number as set forth.

10/7/69)

VI. BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM AND PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER

On August 25, 1969, LOCKETT BEARD informed MAURICE BROWN of the Illinois BPP that there was no one at the site of the Breakfast Program in Chicago and BEARD inquired whether the BPP was having any problems with this program. BEARD was informed by BROWN that the Breakfast Program had been stopped and BEARD stated that nobody involved in the program apparently knew of this.

8/25/69)

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LR:

On September 15, 1969, made available a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "Support the People's Free Medical Care Center":

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CARE CENTER:

BAD HEALTH CARE is part of the way of life in the black community and in the Latin community. This fact is proved by all statistics:

**The life expectancy of U.S. blacks is 7 years less than whites.

**The infant mortality of children in Chicago poverty areas is among the highest in the country.

**In public hospitals throughout the U.S., black and Latin women are forced to submit to sterilization following childbirths.

**In the U.S., "health care" is a profit-making industry and not a human right for all people.

LACK OF GOOD DECENT HEALTH CARE is one of the many ways this racist capitalist system oppresses the people, and tries to keep us too weak to fight for our rights.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY understands the immediate needs for good health care. To serve these needs, the Black Panther Party is establishing the PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER. By serving the health needs of the people, the Black Panther Party is setting an example as they have in the Breakfast-for-Children Programs they have started all over the country.

WHY DO WE NEED THE PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER?

The People's Free Medical Care Center is the first step in getting rid of the barbaric fee-for-service merchandizing of medical care which takes place in the capitalist economy. Capitalism is the system which claims to provide health services for the people, but which is really ruled by the profit motive. In the People's Free Medical Care Center, care will be given to the people on the basis of need, and not on the basis of ability to pay. The Center is much more than free medical care, however -- more than welfare or charity -- for the Center will be run according to the needs of the people it serves.

The doctors at the Center, instead of running it and dominating it, will be in the position (where they belong) of serving the people.

(over, please)

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In this capitalis[redacted]ealth care system, women are [redacted]ecially oppressed, both as patients and as the lowest-paid, hard-working hospital workers. Black women are used as "teaching material" for medical students to do surgery on. They are used as "guinea pigs" for the testing of new drugs. There is no consideration for the personal dignity or health of the woman. Obstetrical and gynecological care are given far too little attention. Routine, unnecessary sterilizations and widespread misinformation are the results of the racist, male-dominated health industry.

The PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER in its commitment to SERVE THE PEOPLE will give high priority to the care and prevention of sickness in all women.

****

This week, supporters and members of the Black Panther Party will be distributing leaflets to let the people know about the Center. Much help is needed if the Center is to stay open and functioning at the best level.

On Friday and Saturday we will be here to ask for donations for the support of the People's Free Medical Care Center. Please remember to pass the word and look for the people with collection cans.

If you can donate technical assistance (all health workers are welcome to volunteer time at the Center), or supplies, or funds, o. if you can help us with leafletting and collecting money, please contact the:

ILLINOIS CHAPTER OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. 60612

For further information, please call: 243—8276 or 638—7715.

****

THE HOSPITALS MUST SERVE THE PEOPLE!

GOOD HEALTH CARE IS A HUMAN RIGHT!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

****

SUPPORT PEOPLES FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER!

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LR:

On September 15, 1969, made available a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "Free Breakfast for Children":

FREE BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN

The Black Panther Party is starting a Free Breakfast for Children Program at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 48 N. Hoyne. We realize that the capitalist system does not care enough about the people or their needs to provide the basics of life: food, clothing, and shelter. But the Black Panther Party says we are here to serve the needs of the people, to educate the people, and to fight for the people.

We are also starting a Free Health Clinic to meet the medical needs of the people of the oppressed Black colonies. Any donations of food, supplies, or money for the Health Center or the Breakfast for Children Program would be greatly appreciated.

THE BREAKFAST PROGRAM WILL START:

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 18

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH

48 N. HOYNE

7:00 to 9:00 a.m.

Illinois Chapter Black Panther Party
2350 W. Madison
243-8276

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LR:1

On September 18, 1969, issue of the Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois, newspaper, page 5, Column 1, contained the following article:

"Find Panthers Feed Only a Few Children

The Black Panther party's program to feed breakfast to school children is almost non-existent in Chicago, a Tribune investigation disclosed yesterday.

Altho Fred Hampton, the party's Illinois chairman, claims that 3,000 to 3,500 children are being fed at three locations each week, it was found that on some days the centers were never opened and on others only a handful of children showed up.

Solicit Food and Cash

Local and federal law enforcement agencies, which have been closely watching the Panthers' activities, have also discovered that the Panthers continue to solicit food, milk, and cash donations for the program from merchants and other business men thruout the city.

One merchant, who regularly donates large amounts of food for the program, recently told investigators that when he visited one of the centers, the few children present were being read excerpts from what he said was the Communist Manifesto before the breakfast was served.

List 3 Locations

The Panthers list their breakfast centers in the Trinity Lutheran church, 4837 State Street, the Jackson Boulevard Christian church, 2412 Jackson blvd., and the Better Boys Foundation club, 1512 S. Pulaski rd.

All three of the feeding centers were visited Tuesday and not one of them was open to feed children.

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LR:

At the Trinity church, two small boys and six teen-agers waited outside for more than an hour but nobody came with the key to open the building. One of the boys finally went to a nearby grocery and purchased a bag of potato chips which he shared with his companion.

Children Walk By

Altho the church is located near DuSable High school, 4934 Wabash Av., the Farren Elementary school, 5055 State st., and across the street from the Taylor homes housing project, hundreds of youngsters walked past without even bothering to stop.

Other youngsters made brief stops in the nearby grocery and a restaurant before going on to school.

No Breakfasts Lately

At the Jackson boulevard, church the door was locked. Investigators' reports noted that the church has been opened for the free breakfasts only sporadically during the last month.

At 1512 S. Pulaski, there were no signs of any feeding program in progress. A teen-age youth sweeping the stairway said that "they haven't been feeding kids here for several weeks." He said he had heard reports that the program would be starting again soon.

Yesterday, 22 children of grade school age were counted going into the Trinity church for breakfast. On other occasions, investigators noted children leaving the building with half-eaten sandwiches and then throwing them in a wastebasket on the sidewalk. Since the program was begun at the church two months ago, detectives said a high of 45 children (and on some days only four or five) were fed there.

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Church Predicts Change

In the case of the Trinity church, investigators learned that the Panthers took over the building. The pastor left in January and the building is now open only for Sunday services.

The Rev. Kenneth Young, an official of the Missouri synod's northern Illinois district of the Lutheran church, refused to comment on reports that the Panthers had been asked to vacate the building last Saturday.

I have no comment at this time", he said. But there may be some developments concerning the building next week.

The breakfast-for-children program was started by the Panthers national headquarters in Oakland last April, and several feeding centers were established in the San Francisco bay area.

However, authorities on the west coast told The Tribune that only small numbers of children are being fed there."

This source advised on October 6, 1969, that he had determined that FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, Illinois, had informed representatives of the National Chapter of the BPP in California that the BPP in Chicago was encountering some problems in connection with the establishment of their health clinic. It was the sources understanding in that regard that HAMPTON had remarked that the Vice Lords, a Chicago West Side Youth Gang, had disrupted activities at the health clinic that day and in thatconnection had ordered the Minister of Health of the Chicago BPP Chapter and an electrician performing work at the clinic to leave the establishment that afternoon. HAMPTON according to the source, had indicated that the clinic was not open as some work had to be done prior to its opening.

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This source further advised that it was his understanding that HAMPTON had indicated that the Vice Lords have a strong hold in the area of the clinic, but despite this the BPP would go ahead and open it in order to make an impression upon the people in the community. HAMPTON also reportedly remarked that if need be the BPP would execute executive mandate number 3. It was not known what that mandate meant.

The source added that there were a number of factors that HAMPTON had described which pertained to the situation concerning the situation among which was an alleged war between the Blackstone Rangers and other Chicago youth gangs and the Vice Lords.

The source further advised that the BPP in Chicago planned to have the clinic opened in about three days or a week and that if the Lords move in to the clinic, it would be moved to a different area in order to avoid a confrontation. HAMPTON informed the individual at National Headquarters, according to what the source had been able to determine, that he felt the situation would work out and that the BPP in Chicago was going ahead with the plans concerning their clinic.

(10/6/69)

VII. EVIDENCE OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY ATTEMPTS TO AFFILIATE OR FORM COALITIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS

On September 8, 1969, STEPHANIE FISHER of the Chicago BPP Headquarters contacted JUNE HILLIARD of the BPP National Headquarters, and informed HILLIARD that a brother from St. Paul, Minnesota, named RONNIE REID, had been in contact with Chicago BPP Headquarters claiming he had received authorization from the National Office to initiate a United Front Against Fascism Organization and a Lunch for Children Program.

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LR:

HILLIARD stated the name of REID was familiar and the National BPP Headquarters had advised all individuals calling in with requests that they could establish a United Front Against Fascism Organization and initiate organizations in their communities. Once these programs are initiated, they were instructed to report their activities to the National Office of the BPP. HILLIARD stated he did not recall authorizing any one from St. Paul to initiate any program but as long as they are doing it and not using the name of the BPP, there was nothing the BPP could do about it.

9/8/69)

On October 10, 1969, at about 11:00 a.m., CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission (NBLC), CP, USA, in company with two leaders of the Illinois Communist Party (CP), met with several members of the BPP including FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of exchanging ideas in the struggle for black liberation as well as finalizing plans for MITCHELL to be the main speaker at the "End the War Now" Rally on October 12, 1969, in Chicago, Illinois, which affair is being sponsored by the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) (a characterization of which is contained hereinafter). HAMPTON is also to be one of the speakers at the above mentioned rally.

General discussion at BPP Headquarters in Chicago indicated that the BPP and CP have a concurrent theory toward the anti-riot law trial currently in process in Chicago, Illinois, in that neither want to become involved in any violence or possible arrest situations.

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FRED HAMPTON stated that the demonstrations by the BPP at the Federal Building in Chicago during the trial are for the purpose of telling the facts to the people. He stated that BPP is somewhat allied with the faction of MIKE KLONSKY, current member of the National Interim Committee (NIC) of the SDS and current leader of the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) faction of SDS, but that the current leadership of SDS, called the Weatherman faction, are a "bunch of damn fools".

HAMPTON claimed that the BPP is the vanguard in this country whereupon CHARLENE MITCHELL questioned this statement stating that actually the vanguard are those who work on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist outlook.

Further discussion brought out that preparations are being made by the BPP to circulate petitions for community control of the local police departments and that a survey indicates that the people in the ghetto are very enthusiastic over this idea.

Concerning the establishment of a National Defense Organization, CHARLENE MITCHELL stated that prospects are good for calling a national conference of such an organization where possibly branches of the organization can be established in the major cities in this country. In this connection, MITCHELL spoke of ANGELA DAVIS, a California CP professor at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) where attempts had been made to dismiss her, but that people rallied to her support and that such broad defense support should also be established for BOBBY SEALE, Chairman, National BPP, who is one of the defendants in the anti-riot trial in Chicago.

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HAMPTON felt that the BPP program should appeal to the masses, including such projects as breakfasts for school schildren and work toward the establishment of health centers since the communities cannot absorb large quantities of ideology, but must be assisted where personal needs exist.

Another conclusion of this meeting is that the CP and BPP are not "sticking their necks out for anybody", particularly in connection with the antiriot trial in Chicago.

On October 12, 1969, an "End the War Now" Rally, sponsored by the AAHA was held at the Joe Louis Theater, 35th and State Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

Approximately 225 people attended. CP and non-CP people were in attendance.

CHARLENE MITCHELL introduced FRED HAMPTON as one of the speakers.

HAMPTON stated that the government has no right to have BOBBY SEALE in jail or to try him. The BPP is serving the people in the community by feeding school children and soon plans to complete a medical center.

HAMPTON stated that the Chicago Police Department has raided the Illinois BPP Headquarters in Chicago so often that now it is almost becoming a museum. People want to see how the building has been shot up. The BPP, however, will continue to grow since they are the vanguard.

HAMPTON stated that we must stop the war in Vietnam. Women and children are being killed in Vietnam while here the "pigs" are doing the same thing.

CHARLENE MITCHELL, the main speaker, first described herself as the first black woman to ever run for president of the United States. She stated that recently she had been in Africa where America is still

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furnishing arms to the oppressors in Africa. She said that here, at home in America, there are growing fascist-like attacks on all people, especially the black people and black organizations, who are struggling for freedom and existence. Her speech was well received and she was given a big applause.

A collection was taken at this affair and netted $103.00.

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APPENDIX

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

NEW DAY BOOKS, INC., dba
Modern Book Store (MBS)

On April 22, 1969, a source advised MBS today is the direct line successor to the original Workers Book Store, 23 South Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, established by the Communist Party (CP) in the 1920's ostensibly under the ownership of S.M. HIMMELSTEIN, a charter member of the CP.

The aim and purpose of the MBS is to act as a receiver and purveyor for Marxist-Leninist literature as well as publications of the CPUSA.

While from its origin and through the present time MBS has been publicly announced as privately owned and operated, it is covertly controlled by the CP. The CP subsidizes the MBS from time to time, purchases literature through this outlet and makes up financial losses sustained therewith. The CP utilizes the MBS as a working point for CP of Illinois functionaries in regard to organizational and functional activities.

A second source advised on April 18, 1969, that MBS is presently located at 3230 North Broadway, Chicago, and that as of this date NATALIE MYERS, CP of Illinois State Board and CPUSA National Committee member, was the manager of the MBS.

A third source advised on April 21, 1969, that the CP of Illinois during April, 1967, opened a new branch of the MBS located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, which uses the name of Afr-Am Book Store and is managed by ISRAEL FLORY, a current member of the CP of Illinois.

The second source advised on April 18, 1969, that New Day Books, Inc., is presently operating a mail order business at Room 1969, 608 South Dearborn, Chicago, and LOU DISKIN is in charge of the office at this location.

The second source advised on April 18, 1969, that LOU DISKIN as of that date was a member of the CP of Illinois State Committee and the CPUSA National Committee.

Records of the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, reflect that as of August 20, 1968, New Day Books, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of Illinois, the corporation's registered agent is NATALIE MYERS and their registered office is located at 3230 North Broadway, Chicago.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 17, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix section.

On November 14, 1969, , who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, and three or four other Chicago area BPP members traveled to Carbondale, Illinois, in a 1966 black two-door Oldsmobile 98, where Hampton allegedly spoke before a group of approximately 300 students at Southern Illinois University (SIU).

Hampton's speech allegedly consisted of BPP history, theory and practice, followed by a question and answer period.

Hampton allegedly received a $600 check written on SIU payable to Fred Hampton as admission to the speech was free.

_____ advised that arrangements were allegedly made for this speech with the help of one Reggie Brown, who is described as a male Negro, about 19 years old, light skinned, natural hair, wearing glasses, the only known BPP member at SIU, through the Black Student Union (BSU) at the University. This person is allegedly a BPP member from New York, New York, a student at SIU, and one who sells approximately 1,000 BPP newspapers on campus per week.

The above Chicago Panthers returned to Chicago on November 15, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Office of Special Investigations
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

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1 APPENDIX

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Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

- 3* -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois 60604
November 17, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM

On July 2, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Gary Tyler, Captain, Illinois BPP, recently spoke in behalf of the Breakfast For Children Program urging donations in their behalf.

, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 3, 1969, that the BPP was attempting to lease a store front at 2350 West Madison to operate the Breakfast For Children Program but because the owner would not donate the store front and was requiring $250 a month rent, the Panthers did not believe they could use this site.

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix page.

On July 14, 1969, advised that Stephanie Fisher had indicated she wanted to make a trip to California and was planning to go into the community and solicit funds in behalf of the Breakfast For Children Program and utilize these funds for her air transportation.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN PROGRAM

On July 29, 1969, advised that Wanda Ross and Barbara Sankey are the only two BPP members who appear to have any remaining interest in the Breakfast For Children Program.

On August 19, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Trinity Lutheran Church, 4837 South State, was being utilized as a location for the Breakfast For Children Program but its success was due to the efforts of residents of the area rather than the BPP.

On October 13, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Better Boys Foundation, 1512 South Pulaski, was no longer serving breakfast to the children but any young Negroes appearing in the morning could get a sandwich from people that regularly frequent the Foundation. The BPP appears to be absent from the premises.

On November 4, 1969, advised that the Holy Family Lutheran Church, Larrabee and Hobbie, Chicago, Illinois, was being utilized for political education classes by the BPP and those that attended received something to eat but the actual Breakfast For Children Program is not in effect by the BPP, Chicago, Illinois.

Copies of this Letterhead Memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

CONFIDENTIAL

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1086

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/26/69

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Copies of LHM are being furnished to the USA, OSI, USSS and 133th Military. The Chicago Police Department and Illinois State Attorney's Office have also been orally advised of the contents of this LHM.

RMM/amx

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1088

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

78

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 26, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix page for characterization of the BPP.

On November 23, 1969, _____, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on November 22, 1969, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, and Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, both of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, related that they had received permission from the National BPP Central Committee to "purge" all Chicago area BPP members, except for themselves, and this "purge" would take place at the general meeting on November 23, 1969.

Source stated that both indicated the "purge" as necessary in order to re-establish party discipline, to break up cliques within the Party and more specifically to rid the Party of some of the worthless members and leaders such as Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, and Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education, both of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP.

Source stated that both indicated this "purge" would make it possible to form an elite, trusted, well disciplined group of Panthers from the most devoted of those "purged". The "purged" members will be referred to as Panther Friends and all rank will be deleted.

declassified 4/4/75 pr 6607

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

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Source stated that both indicated that during the re-organization, the members will be required to help in all BPP programs, sell one hundred eighty papers per week, be available for Party work daily at 10:00 a.m. and be punctual at all meetings and functions or be permanently expelled from the Party.

Source stated that both explained that in actuality the only change is referring to the membership by the name of Panther Friends or Friends of Panthers from the former name of Panthers, that BPP activities will continue with the same individuals as before and each individual's standing will be based upon that person's participation in BPP activities.

On November 24, 1969, advised that at a general BPP meeting, called by Hampton and Rush, the above information was announced jointly by Rush and Hampton. Source stated that both indicated before any member, except themselves, could refer to themselves as a Panther, they would first have to earn the right to the name by preforming the above functions.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the United States Attorney, Office of Special Investigation, United States Secret Service, and 113th Military Intelligence Group.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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FBI

Date: 12/2/69

Transmit the following in _____

Via _____

TO : DIRECTOR AND SAC, SPRINGFIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED TODAY THREE MEMBERS BPP INVOLVED IN SHOOTING WITH OFFICERS, CG PD, about noon today AT EIGHT ZERO FIVE FIVE SOUTH MERRILL AVENUE. JEANIE REED, ANTHONY HARRIS, AND LYNN FRENCH, WERE AT THAT ADDRESS.

COMMANDER FRANK NOLAN, FOURTH DISTRICT, CG PD, ADVISED THAT BASED ON DISTURBANCE COMPLAINT OF LANDLORD, ABOVE ADDRESS, OFFICERS ATTEMPTED INVESTIGATION AND WERE MET WITH GUN FIRE FROM HARRIS ARMED WITH TWO ~~POCKET~~ FORTYFIVE AUTOMATIC PISTOLS, NO OFFICERS INJURED, HOWEVER, HARRIS, DURING PROCESS OF ARREST, INJURED AND TAKEN TO SOUTH CHICAGO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL. EUGENIA REED AND LYNN FRENCH ALSO ARRESTED. ALL THREE CHARGED WITH AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ATTEMPTED MURDER, AND ARMED VIOLENCE.

CES

Approved: _____

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Page 1092

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FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

NO FURTHER INCIDENTS. CG PD AFFORDING ADDITIONAL PATROL IN NEIGHBORHOOD. AREA OF ARRESTS CALM.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

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FD-4 (Rev. 5-22-64)

80

FBI

Date: 12/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-166706 Sub 9) AND SAC SPRINGFIELD

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM-BPP.

CHICAGO PD SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WERE ARRESTED AS RESULT OF SHOOT-OUT AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, AT FIVE AM THIS DATE, WHEN POLICE ATTEMPTED TO SERVE POSSESSION OF WEAPONS WARRANT; BRENDA HARRIS, NEGRO FEMALE, EIGHTEEN, RESIDING EIGHTEEN FORTY EIGHT SOUTH HAMLIN AVENUE, [redacted] WOUNDED; VERNLIN BREWER, NEGRO FEMALE, SEVENTEEN, RESIDING ONE TWENTY FIVE WEST ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH STREET, [redacted] WOUNDED; RONALD SATCHEL, NEGRO MALE, NINETEEN, DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH, ILLINOIS BPP, [redacted] WOUNDED; BLAIR ANDERSON, NEGRO MALE, EIGHTEEN, RESIDING SIX NINE FOUR THREE JUSTINE STREET, [redacted] WOUNDED.

ARS: pas

Approved: ____ Sent 11:43 M Per ____

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Form No. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

DEBRA JOHNSON, NEGRO FEMALE, NINETEEN; LEWIS TRULOCK, NEGRO MALE, THIRTY NINE, LEGAL COUNSEL; HAROLD KEITH BELL, NEGRO MALE, THREE SEVENTEEN HOWARD STREET, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS. WITH EXCEPTION OF BREWER AND ANDERSON, ABOVE MEMBERS ILLINOIS BPP.

CHICAGO PD SOURCE POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED MARK CLARK, NEGRO MALE, TWENTY TWO, FROM PEORIA, ILLINOIS BPP, AS BEING INDIVIDUAL KILLED ALONG WITH FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP.

PD SOURCE ALSO ADVISED ONE POLICE OFFICER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AS RESULT OF GUNFIRE, BUT [redacted] TREATED HOSPITAL AND RELEASED. ONE POLICE OFFICER SLIGHTLY WOUNDED BY FLYING GLASS.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISED NINE SHOTGUNS, ONE CARBINE RIFLE, ONE .22 CALIBER RIFLE, SIX HAND GUNS, approximately TWO THOUSAND ROUNDS AMMUNITION, CONFISCATED.

VICINITY OF SHOOTING REMAINS NORMAL WITH PD AFFORDING ADDED COVERAGE.

PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1095

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FBI

Date: 12-4-69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

OFFICER DAY, CGPD, ADVISED INSTANT COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY POLICE ATTEMPTED TO SERVE POSSESSION OF WEAPONS WARRANT FIVE AM THIS DATE AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE. POLICE WERE MEET WITH GUN FIRE. SHOOTING RESULTED IN DEATH OF TWO MALE NEGROES AND WOUNDING TWO OTHER MALE NEGROES, OND FEMALE NEGRO, AND ONE POLICE OFFICER WOUNDED IN LEG. ONE MALE NEGRO TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED BY PD AS FRED HAMPTON, CHAIRMAN ILLINOIS BPP.

DAY ADVISED NO IMMEDIATE DISTURBANCE AREA OF SHOOTING. CGPD HAS SENT EXTRA UNITS INTO AREA.

PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

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FBI

Date: 12/4/69

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Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ( ) SAC, SPRINGFIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO ( )

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM-BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE ADVISED INSTANT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, ILLINOIS BPP, POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS BEING KILLED AS RESULT OF SHOOTING AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, FIVE AM THIS DATE WHEN POLICE ATTEMPTED TO SERVE POSSESSION OF WEAPONS WARRANT.

TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED AS OTHER PANTHER KILLED IS ONE MARK CLARK , MEMBER, PEORIA, ILLINOIS BPP. CLARK BELIEVED IN TOWN TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FROM ILLINOIS BPP ON THE OPERATION OF [redacted] PEORIA, ILLINOIS BRANCH.

ALSO ARRESTED BUT NOT INJURED WERE HAROLD KEITH BELL, CAPTAIN OF DEFENSE, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS BRANCH, BPP; LEWIS TRULOCK, LEGAL COUNSEL, ILLINOIS BPP; DEBRA JOHNSON, RECENTLY APPOINTED LIEUTENANT OF FINANCE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP.

THREE INDIVIDUALS CHARGED AT THIS TIME WITH ILLEGAL POSSESSION

ARS

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FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

OF WEAPONS. ADDITIONAL CHARGES POSSIBLY WILL BE FILED.

VICINITY OF SHOOTING REMAINS NORMAL AT THIS TIME AND NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO DATE INDICATING VIOLENCE AS RESULT OF SHOOTING. PD AFFORDING AREA ADDED COVERAGE.

PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/4/69

83

Transmit the following in _____ (Type)

TELETYPE

Via _____ _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM - BPP.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT IN CONNECTION WITH MORNING RAID ON BLACK PANTHER PARTY Locat[illegible], TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, BY COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE WHICH RESULTED IN KILLING OF FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, NUMEROUS UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS HAVE CONTACTED PANTHER HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY THREE FIFTY WEST MONROE STREET. INDIVIDUALS CONTACTING PANTHER HEADQUARTERS REQUESTED INFORMATION REGARDING FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ALL WERE INSTRUCTED THEY SHOULD NOT BE "SYMPATHETIC" BUT SHOULD FURNISH MONEY FOR BAIL.FUND.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISED CHICAGO PANTHERS IN CONTACT WITH NUMEROUS CHICAGO RADIO STATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO SECURE AIR TIME ON "TALK PROGRAM" TO DISCUSS PANTHER VERSION OF HAMPTON'S DEATH. TO DATE, NO COMMITMENTS MADE BY LOCAL RADIO STATIONS.

ARS:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1099

FT ev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

SOURCE CONTINUED SAYING CHICAGO BPP ISSUED NEWS RELEASE CLAIMING HAMPTON MURDERED WHILE HE SLEPT IN BED. SOURCE DEVELOPED NO INFO RE POSSIBLE FUTURE DEMONSTRATIONS AS RESULT OF HAMPTON KILLING OR ANY PLANNED VIOLENCE.

A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT ONLY ACTIVITIES BEING PLANNED BY CHICAGO BPP ARE CONCERNED WITH COLLECTION OF BAIL MONEY. CHICAGO PANTHER LEADERS HAVE DISCUSSED POSSIBILITY OF MAKING MOTION PICTURE DEPICTING LIFE AND KILLING OF HAMPTON. NO DEFINITE PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE REGARDING THIS.

CHICAGO PD CONTINUES TO AFFORD VICINITY ABOVE ADDRESSES ADDED COVERAGE. AREA NORMAL AS OF FOUR PM INSTANT.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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Page 1100

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 4, 1969

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON

Attached hereto is information furnished concerning a speech by Frederick Allen Hampton, Chairman, Illinois Black Panther Party, on November 23, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Page 1101

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/4/69

LUIS KUTNER, Attorney at Law, 105 West Adams Street, advised that on November 23, 1969, he and his wife were present at the University of Illinois Circle Campus, Room A2, for a program sponsored by Women's International League For Peace and Freedom, Chicago Metropolatin Branch. KUTNER stated that he arrived at approximately 1:40 p.m. with his wife and the meeting was already in progress and it was attended by between 30 and 40 individuals, most of whom were elderly women who were allegedly members of the League.

KUTNER stated that the first speaker was Reverend GEORGE E. RIDDICK, who spoke on Operation Breadbasket, a division of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). KUTNER stated that RIDDICK spoke until approximately 3:00 p.m. and the next speaker was FRED HAMPTON, Chairman, Black Panther Party (BPP) of Illinois.

KUTNER stated that HAMPTON described himself as the Chairman of the Illinois BPP, and identified one other Panther who was present as the minister of defense. KUTNER stated that during HAMPTON's speech he visually acknowledged the presence in the audience of one other Panther who was not identified by name or title.

KUTNER stated that HAMPTON spoke about the BPP as a revolutionary party that was recognized throughout the world. During the speech and while describing the party as a revolutionary party, HAMPTON indicated that the party has guns to be used for peace and self-defense, and these guns are at the HAMPTON residence as well as BPP Headquarters on West Madison Street.

KUTNER stated that HAMPTON spoke about President NIXON as an individual who has betrayed the United States and was a member of the "capitalistic establishment". KUTNER stated that on three or four occasions HAMPTON made the following statements:

On 11/24/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DANIEL F. BODINE:nan Date dictated 12/1/69

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"Nixon must die" These statements were made, according to KUTNER, to accentuate HAMPTON's statement that the BPP was a revolutionary party, but HAMPTON's statements concerning weapons were not made at the same time "Nixon must die".

KUTNER stated that HAMPTON spoke until approximately 3:40 p.m., and KUTNER stated he went to the meeting when he heard that a speaker from the BPP was on the program inasmuch as KUTNER has taken a personal interest in the BPP because of its "ranting and raving" and this personal interest on the part of KUTNER has reached the point where he would like to take legal action to silence the BPP. KUTNER stated that he intends to bring a civil action against the BPP, utilizing Title 42, U.S. Code, Section 1893.

KUTNER advised that the only other individual present that he knew by name was a woman by the name of BERTHA JENKINSON, who is the secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and she resides at 921 Cornelia Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. KUTNER advised that seated directly in front of him was a young white male, accompanied by two Negro females, and this white male had a Norelco tape recorder which he appeared to be using to record HAMPTON's statements. KUTNER stated that he could not further identify this individual nor could he identify others who were present.

KUTNER included by stating that he believed speakers like HAMPTON were psychotic, and it is only when they are faced with court action that they stop their "ranting and raving". KUTNER concluded by stating that HAMPTON indicated he was 21 years of age and recently sentenced from two to five years for armed robbery for stealing ice cream bars for children. KUTNER described

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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HAMPTON as being Negro male, medium to heavy build, with sideburns and a beard, dressed in a dark sweater. KUTNER advised that he was furnishing this information because of its possible violation of Federal law.

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Page 1104

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON

Contact with first and second confidential sources, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, failed to determine any knowledge on the part of either source in any direct conversation between David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, Black Panther Party, San Francisco, California, and Hampton, Chairman, Illinois Black Panther Party, in regards to the context of Hampton's speech.

On December 4, 1969, Frederick Allen Hampton died as a result of gunshot wounds received in a shoot out with local authorities, Chicago, Illinois, on the morning of December 4, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to:

United States Attorney, Chicago

U. S. Secret Service, Chicago

Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1105

1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/5/69

85

Transmit the following in _____

Via TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM, - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

CHICAGO PD SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED TEN BLACK ORGANIZATIONS MET AT WOODLAWN MENNONITE CHURCH, FORTYSIX TWELVE SOUTH WOODLAWN AVENUE, AFTERNOON INSTANT, TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR PRESENTING "CASE FOR BLACK PEOPLE" BEFORE UNITED NATIONS. GROUPS REPRESENTED AT MEETING CIRCULATED PETITION SUPPORTING BPP ATTORNEY CHARLES GARY'S PLAN CARRIED BY NEWS SERVICES, DECEMBER FOUR LAST, THAT GARY INTENDED TO APPEAR BEFORE UNITED NATIONS AND CHARGE UNITED STATES WITH "GENOCIDE OF MILITANT BLACKS."

MEETING DISPERSED WITHOUT ANY INCIDENTS BEING REPORTED OR ARRESTS MADE.

THE ABOVE SOURCE STATED M ABOVE MEETING CALLED AS RESULT OF RAID CONDUCTED DECEMBER FOUR LAST BY STATES ATTORNEY POLICE ON BPP APARTMENT TWENTYTHREE THIRTYSEVEN WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, WHICH RESULTED IN DEATH OF FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS, BPP, AND

ARS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1107

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

MARK CLARK, PEORIA, ILLINOIS, BPP LEADER. RAID ALSO RESULTED IN ARREST OF SEVEN INDIVIDUALS TO BE CHARGED BY COOK COUNTY GRAND JURY WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER. VARIOUS FIREARMS WERE CONFISCATED ALSO.

ABOVE PD SOURCE ALSO ADVISED OPERATION BREADBASKET, ECONOMIC ARM OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, WILL SPONSOR ANNUAL PARADE AND MOTORCADE DECEMBER SIX NEXT FROM NINE TO TWELVE NOON. THEME OF PARADE IS "BLACK CHRISTMAS" AND APPROXIMATELY THREE TO FIVE THOUSAND MARCHERS ARE ANTICIPATED TO PARTICIPATE, TO MARCH ALONG SOUTH COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

CHICAGO RACIAL SOURCES HAVE DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION TO DATE INDICATING PLANNED VIOLENCE BY CHICAGO BPP OVER DEATH OF HAMPTON.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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12/8/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Information regarding the filing of murder charges against Cook County States Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN and those police officers involved in the raid at the Panther apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, on 12/4/69 was orally furnished Chicago PD.

ADS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois 60604
December 8, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Reference is made to Chicago Memorandum dated December 5, 1969, captioned as above, reflecting information concerning the raid on the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, on the early morning of December 4, 1969, by officers of the Cook County States Attorney's Office. The raid resulted in the death of Fred Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, and Mark Clark, Peoria Illinois BPP leader. Also, seven BPP members were arrested, four of them receiving wounds. Two Chicago police officers were slightly injured.

A characterization of the BPP and Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) are attached as an Appendix hereto. Sources utilized in the characterizations and those set forth in this Memorandum have all furnished reliable information in the past.

advised on December 5, 1969, approximately 200 high school students from Calumet High School, 8131 South May Street; Crane High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard; Kenwood High School, 4959 South Blackstone Avenue, staged a walkout at the above schools in memoriam of Fred Hampton. Calumet and Crane High Schools have 99% Negro student bodies. The Kenwood High School is 65% Negro.

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_____ also advised that Orr High School, 1040 North Keeler Avenue, which is 23% Negro, received approximately 21 broken windows from vandals. No arrests were reported in any of the above walkouts or the above vandalism.

The same date Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 75 of the above high school Negro youths conduct a demonstration in the vicinity of the Civic Center located in Chicago's Loop area. The purpose of this demonstration was in-memoriam to Fred Hampton. The youths marched from the Civic Center to Grant Park located on the East side of Chicago's Loop area and dispersed without incident.

Agents of the FBI also observed on the same date Sidney Lens, leader of the Chicago Peace Council (CPC) which has been publicly identified as a coalition organization comprised of six activist groups in the Chicago area, accompanied by approximately 30 hippie-type individuals conduct a vigil inmemoriam to Hampton at the Civic Center from 12 Noon to 1:00 pm. The group dispersed without incident.

A Chicago Police Department source (PD) advised on December 5, 1969, representatives of approximately 110 black organizations held a meeting at the Woodlawn Mennonite Church, 4612 South Woodlawn Avenue, that afternoon for the purpose of formulating a plan to present "case for black people"before the United Nations (UN). The organizations represented at the meeting circulated a petition supporting BPP Attorney Charles Garry's plan carried by news services following the raid on the Panther

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apartment, located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, which calls for an appearance before the UN to formally charge the United States with "Genocide of Militant Blacks". The meeting dispersed without any incidents or arrests being reported.

The above PD source also advised that Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), would sponsor their annual parade and motorcade on December 6, 1969, from 9:00 am to 12 Noon. As in earlier years the theme of the parade would be "Black Christmas'. Approximately 3,000 to 5,000 marchers were anticipated to participate in the march along South Cottage Grove Avenue on Chicago's South Side. This same PD source advised on December 6, 1969, the parade did take place without any incidents or arrests being reported.

Chief of Police Jack Ziegler, Chicago Heights, Illinois PD advised on December 5, 1969, approximately 200 black youths disrupted morning classes at Bloom Township High School resulting in the dismissal of school for the day. The youths indicated the disruption was caused because of memorial services for Hampton. The high school is 25% Negro. No arrests or injuries were reported.

On December 5, 1969, A Bureau Agent of the FBI advised that at approximately 2:15 pm about 75 Northwestern (NW) University students led by members of SDS from NW conducted a demonstration in Downtown Evanston, Illinois, protesting the death of Hampton. During the demonstration Evanston Police Officers attempted to keep the demonstrators on the sidewalk which resulted in some of the demonstrators resisting the Police. Several demonstrators commenced shoving Lieutenant Tom Joyce of the Evanston PD. Several blows were struck, however, no injuries were suffered by Lieutenant Joyce and the demonstrators.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

This incident culminated in the arrest of four demonstrators who were charged with disorderly conduct. Following the arrest the demonstrators moved their demonstration to the Evanston PD to protest the arrest of their group.

During the demonstration at the Evanston PD the number of demonstrators rose to approximately 100. The demonstrators left the PD at approximately 3:45 pm and proceeded again to the business district and attempted to remove an American flag from the Downtown flagpole. The demonstrators were stopped by citizens. A fight resulted and six more demonstrators were arrested and their charges ranged from aggravated battery, disorderly conduct to resisting arrest. All those arrested were either NW or Kendall College students.

Following the later arrests a group of approximately 40 NW students returned to the PD to make bond for those arrested. The crowd dispersed at 5:15 pm without further incident or arrests being made.

On December 6, 1969, Officer James Neilson, Chicago PD, advised that Robert Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, publicly surrendered at Noon to Commanders Robert Harness and George Sims of the Second and 11th Police Districts, respectively. Rush was charged with failure to register a firearm as a result of a raid on his residence, 2030 South State Street, on December 5, 1969. The surrender took place on the stage of the Capital Theatre, 79th and South Halsted Streets during an Operation Breadbasket meeting that was in progress and attended by mostly Negroes. No incidents were reported or arrests made as a result of the above arrest and those at the Theatre remained calm.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On December 6, 1969, the Chicago PD source and [redacted] advised various memorial services were being held in the ghetto area of Chicago for Hampton but no incidents or arrests were reported. The PD source also advised that Hampton was waked at the A.A. Rayner and Sons Funeral Parlor, 3654 West Roosevelt Road during the evening of December 7, 1969.

Chief of Police Dominic Cimino, Melrose Park, Illinois PD, advised on December 6, 1969, services for Hampton were to be held from 7:00 to 9:00 pm on December 8, 1969, at the First Baptist Church, 2141 Main Street, Melrose Park. Following the services, the body would be shipped to an unknown address in Louisiana.

[redacted] Captain Wilbert Samuel, Maywood, Illinois PD advised on December 8, 1969, that Hampton would be waked an additional day at the funeral parlor and the services would be held during the same time and at the same location on December 9, 1969.

[redacted] advised on December 7, 1969, a meeting was called by Reverend Tom Streiter, Trustee, Village of Maywood, Illinois, and attended by Maywood Mayor Leonard Chabala and eight others at which it was decided to meet with Illinois Attorney General William J. Scott to discuss charging the 14 police officers involved in the raid in which Hampton was killed, with murder. Source also advised the group would request Attorney General Scott to investigate Edward Hanrahan, Cook County States Attorney and his role in directing the raid upon the BPP apartment. Source also advised that Streiter held a press conference following the above meeting at which he charged the evidence collected

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at the BPP apartment clearly indicated the police were the only ones doing the shooting.

The above sources have developed no information to date indicating the Chicago BPP is planning or contemplating any type of retaliatory action at this time because of Hampton's death.

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this Memorandum:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 11, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated December 9, 1969, and captioned as above.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix hereto. Sources utilized in the characterization and those set forth below have all furnished reliable information in the past.

The Chicago Police Department (PD) source advised on December 9, 1969, approximately 150-200 school age youths were in the vicinity of 3654 West Roosevelt Road, the location of the A. A. Rayner and Sons Funeral Parlor, where Fred Hampton's body is located. The youths were in the area to pay their respects to Hampton. The source stated the youths were calm and no problems were anticipated.

As has been set forth in referenced memorandum, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, was shot and killed on the morning of December 4, 1969 when officers of the Cook County State's Attorney's office conducted a raid on a BPP apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, for the purpose of serving a possession of weapons warrant. Chief of Police Dominick Cimino, Melrose Park, Illinois, PD also advised on the above date Hampton's body would be moved from the funeral parlor between five and seven p.m. to the First Baptist Church, 2114 Main Street, Melrose Park. Services were scheduled for seven to nine p.m. that evening.

Searched

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Chief Cimino stated that following the service, Hampton's body would be removed to O'Hare International Airport for shipment to Haynesville, Louisiana. The body will be transported on Delta Airlines Flight 359, departing Chicago at 9:15 a.m., December 10, 1969, arriving Shreveport, Louisiana, at 1:30 p.m., the same date.

advised on the same date that students staged walkouts at both the Crane High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard, and the DuSable High School, 4934 South Wabash, in memory of Hampton. No incidents were reported, nor were any arrests made.

also advised that students at Parker High School, 6800 South Stewart Avenue, with one hundred per cent Negro enrollment, and Hirsch High School, 7740 South Ingleside, with ninety-nine per cent Negro enrollment, held memorial assemblies for Fred Hampton, deceased chairman of the Illinois Chapter BPP, on December 10, 1969. No incidents were reported. nor were any arrests made.

further advised that Orr High School, 1040 North Keeler Avenue, which has a sixty-four per cent white enrollment, was the scene of fist fights on December 10, 1969, between Negro and white students. The school closed at 12:20 p.m., following the arrival of the Chicago PD at the school. The PD calmed down the situation at Orr High School and it remained calm. No serious injuries or property damage was reported. At least six students were arrested.

On December 9, 1969, a Maywood, Illinois, Police Department source advised funeral services for Hampton commenced at approximately seven p.m. at the above Baptist Church and were concluded at 8:55 p.m. The attending crowd numbered approximately 3,000, and included youth gang members, as well as militant black and white leaders.

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advised on the same date, Reverend Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Reverend Jesse Jackson, director of Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of SCLC, delivered eulogies at the service. Abernathy told those present the nation (United States), which had conquered Nazi Germany was now following the same course. He also stated he would establish a Fred Hampton scholarship for those Panthers who wanted to study law. Abernathy also said if the government succeeds in destroying the BPP, the SCLC and other black organizations are next.

Reverend Jackson, during his brief remarks, urged the blacks to gain economic power by making sacrifices. He said blacks should sacrifice by taking money normally spent on food, shelter and clothing for their children, to be applied to the establishment of a non-facist society.

Source stated that Bobby Lee Rush, BPP Deputy Minister of Defense, stated that Hampton had been possessed with the power to enable the people to see the power structure was conducting genocide against the blacks. Rush stated Hampton was killed, not because the power structure was strong, but the Panthers were weak. Rush specifically criticized Jackson, along with other black militants, for not showing support for Hampton and the BPP until after Hampton was murdered.

Also present at services were Dr. Benjamin Spock, former baby doctor and anti-war figure, along with Jeff Fort, leader of the Black P Stone Nation, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's South side, and Jose "Cha Cha" Jiminez, chairman of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang.

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The above Maywood PD source advised that following the services, a few shots were heard and several unidentified gang members purporting to be Blackstone Rangers told police that individuals, whom they could, or would, not identify allegedly belonging to the Disciples, another South side youth gang, and whose members were in attendance at the services, had fired a shotgun at the vehicle in which the Rangers were riding. No injuries were reported, nor any arrests made and the area was normal shortly after the services ended.

The body, according to the Maywood PD source was then moved to O'Hare Airport and placed into the care of Delta Airlines without further incidents.

The Chicago PD source furnished the description of the following list of firearms confiscated during the raid on the above Panther apartment on December 4, 1969:

One Colt 45 caliber automatic, Serial #7111, Model # 1927;

One Sears Roebuck 20 guage shotgun, Model # 21, no serial number;

One Springfield 12 guage shotgun, Model #67H, no serial number;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Riot 20-6, Model #K1200;"

One Browning shotgun, 12 guage, serial #H15423;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Flit King Brush Model K1200;"

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

One Remington 12 guage shotgun, Serial #70740V, Model #870;

One Ithaca sawed-off shotgun, no further description;

One Ithaca 12 guage shotgun, serial #1019400;

One U. S. Carbine 30 caliber revolver, serial number 16573;

One Springfield 22 caliber rifle, no serial number;

One Astra medium 9mm automatic revolver, serial number 41558;

One Llama caliber 7mm automatic pistol, serial number 443695;

One Colt 38 caliber revolver, serial number 547;

One Smith and Wesson 38 caliber revolver, no serial number;

One Smith and Wesson 32 caliber long revolver, serial number 4423;

One Marksmen Pehetthon caliber 177, no serial number;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Riot 20-6 Model K1200."

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 4, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 2, 1969, that three members of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) had been involved in a shooting incident with officers of the Chicago Police Department at noon on that date. Source advised that the shooting incident occurred at 8055 South Merrill Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The source identified the Black Panthers as Jeannie Reed and Lynn French, who reside at that address, and Anthony Harris, who is a member of the BPP at Peoria, Illinois, who is visiting Chicago.

Commander Frank Nolan, Fourth District, Chicago Police Department, advised on the same date that officers of the Chicago Police Department had been dispatched to the above address to investigate a complaint made by the landlord regarding a disturbance taking place there. Upon arrival at the above address, the investigating officers were met by Anthony Harris, who was armed with two .45 semi-automatic pistols. Harris commenced firing at the officers, but no one was hit. Harris, while resisting arrest, was injured and was taken to the South Chicago Community Hospital for treatment. All three subjects were charged with aggravated assault, attempted murder, armed violence and resisting arrest. Commander Nolan stated that the subjects were identified as Anthony Harris, Eugenia Reed and Lynn French. Commander Nolan stated that the Chicago Police Department would afford additional patrol coverage in the neighborhood and that subsequent to the above incident, the area remained calm.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On December 3, 1969, Officer J. Fuss, Review Officer, Fourth District, Chicago Police Department, advised that there were no disturbances or incidents in the vicinity of 8055 South Merrill, subsequent to the shooting incident, which took place there on December 2, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago;
United States Secret Service, Chicago;
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1-NISO (RM)
1-U.S. Secret Service (Via Courier)
1-Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1-OSI (Via Courier)

Report of: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS Office: CHICAGO
Date: 12/13/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; SMITH ACT OF 1940; SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY; REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Synopsis: Speech of FRED HAMPTON, former Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, given 9/24/69, Grant Park Band Shell, Chicago, Illinois, set forth in detail. Speech of FRED HAMPTON on 10/9/69 at Federal Building Plaza, Chicago, Illinois, set forth. Confidential source, reliable in past, advised 11/19/69, weapons being kept first floor apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, by BPP. As result of information furnished by source, raid on above apartment conducted 12/4/69, resulting in death of FRED HAMPTON and other BPP leader and arrest of seven other BPP members. Information set forth regarding other activities involving shootings in which BPP members have been involved. Confidential source, reliable in the past, reports political orientation classes conducted by BPP concerned with teaching to those present arguments to counter the classic racist doctrine that all whites are evil and cannot be saved except by extermination.

- P -

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DETAILS:

The following characterizations are set forth in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

I. REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM AND POLICIES AS EXPRESSED BY BPP LEADERS

At approximately 2:00 PM in the vicinity of the Grant Park Band Shell, Chicago, a tape recording was made by Special Agent (SA) EDWARD H. SZWEDA, JR. of a speech given by an individual believed to be FRED HAMPTON. Speech given on September 24, 1969.

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Fred Hampton

Mother (obscene) know he gonna die before this trial is over. Yea. A little mother (obscene) (inaudible) midget faggot facist. This motion will be denied. He will deny all the motions mother (obscene) because revolutionaries don't believe in that bull (obscene) any mother (obscene) way. You can deny (obscene) but that you grow young again. You know that will never happen. So I believe the mother (obscene) is so old you just sit around and try and get young again cause you know when you get to so many numbers, you understand, on any type of machine, the mother (obscene) goes back to zero.

Right, right, (obscene) so I'm expecting the mother (obscene) to be born again while the trial is going on. Right, have to babysit everybody, right old stupid mother (obscene) he don't have any business trying to judge no mother (obscene) body.

In his mother (obscene) years, you understand, he is living in the rough rider epa (ph) round living, round with Teddy Roosevelt and all them old stupid mother (obscene). That's right. He comes to court he is so flabbergasted by all that new technical (obscene) they got in the (obscene) court room because when he started judging the stupid mother (obscene) probably had to ride a jackass, you understand,

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to his job. Anybody who would ride a jackass and smoking his cigar, and that is what you call a jackass riding a jackass and that is what you call with a cigar in his mouth fire on one end and fool on the other, and the only thing now, only thing that makes a difference is now he is an old fool. An old fool is worst than a young fool, in a way, but in a way they are better because they got less time to be fools if they're old. They got less time to be a fool. That's right, if the mother (obscene) is so good in investigating let him find that old decrepit birth certificate he lost around 100 mother (obscene) years ago. Let the mother (obscene) investigate that. Let him indict the mother (obscene) that let him live this long.

The mother (obscene) is going out to take the case to the (obscene) Cook County Hospital to try it. We gonna put him in an iron lung, and we'll (inaudible) the mother (obscene) and is no telling why I'll latch that mother (obscene) on there cause I don't know the lung from the head. Put our Minister of Health on that stupid mother (obscene). You heard about our Minister of Health Dr. Steelgood (ph). You heard about Ronald Thatcher (ph).

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We took a poll in the community and all them avaricious, greedy ass mother (obscene) whose more interested in public wealth than public health and we put little RON Thatcher in the community and the people came back singing the same thing that Aretha (ph) was singing. They were singing "don't pity no doctor." Pilling me up with all those (obscene) pills that (obscene) ain't gonna cure none of my ills. Send me Nat Feelgood and little Ron Thatcher from the Black Panther Party (BPP) and that is what we did. We opened up that clinic we is looken for. We gonna be treating people no matter what it is as a matter of fact, if Magoo gets picked we'll treat his old, stupid, decrepit, and senile mother (obscene) ass cause we are looken for some new test cases. That's right. (Obscene) Judge Methuselah (ph) and (obscene) of these facist pigs is out here cause they're all maniacs. They are all waiten to rain down upon us, and wipe us out. They don't understand there is more people than there are pigs. They don't understand they can wipe out all they want to (obscene) see cause they have to go into the toliet paper business to try to wipe out the party, and they ain't got enough mother (obscene) wood or whatever they make that little thin bull (obscene) out of to wipe the BPP out. They ain't got enough of it because we don't use toliet paper any way. We use this capitalist mother (obscene) dollar bills, so why don't they put some in the

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(inaudible) so we won't be walking around with our asses unwiped. We can't wipe our asses with no quarters, nickles, or dimes. We need some paper. We don't look to see if it's a 20 or 1 or not because it all feels the same.

Our Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver says, anything that is paper it'll burn and that is the truth, it'll burn. We understand the power of the gun (obscene that bull (obscene) ass money. I'm going to have to leave.

Don't go. Don't go (crowd).

No, I've got to go. I've got to be in court this afternoon, myself. I'm glad I don't have to face this facist overhere. I'm opportune, I get to face a younger facist. He is only around 73. Let's (obscene) all these facists. Especially these granddaddy facists and lets hope with all the bull (obscene) metaphysical (ph) power that some of you people have, that Hoffman will stroke and choke before trial is over. All power to the people.

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On October 9, 1969, a rally of the Revolutionary Youth Movement of SDS was held at the Federal Building Plaza, Chicago, Illinois, and the remarks of FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, were obtained by SAs SHERROD LEE MC DANIEL and CRISPIN L. SMITH.

HAMPTON's remarks are set forth as follows:

(Shouts from the crowd to speak louder).

All right, the first thing I did when I got up here was see a police officer from the Gang Intelligence Unit of the police department observing the people.

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Let me make it very clear that the Black Panther Party supported the action of the RYM II faction of SDS, of SDS. We don't support the people who are anarchistic, opportunistic, sovinistic and most of all Custeristic. That's right, custeristic. We don't dig people leading people ..... people are not prepared for....(inaudible)..... It doesn't make any differences because we ..... we know that we are organized and if we are educated all that we have to do is learn the political line, learn those railraod tracks, that is what we call the theory and no matter how hard it may seem, it stays off those tracks. All we have to do is in any given situation is to move from a basic ideology that a revolution is an applied to use art and if we are going to work we are going to work in that direction. We have to understand that we have to move politically and move organizationally and if we don't move that way, we don't move anyway whatsoever. If you struggle, you should struggle properly. You should stand up struggling, stand up .... and if you don't stand up struggling, you don't deserve to win. Anybody can understand that.

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Lot of people say that we shouldn't struggle, but we did if we expect to win. In fact..the only way we can win is if you struggle, but a lot of times you could be just wasting your time. We have to spend our time on revolution. We have got to spend our time on the street. We are in the process now of eliminating the states, we are in the process now of eliminating the dictator and the pigs know this is their last hope. They know it and they are getting frantic. They are a bunch of frantic, facist faggits, they know that. They know that because -- you know how a man is who is slipping off a mountain and grabs on --- grabs anything and holds on ----- you know why he does that----and the pigs see very clearly ----right down here at the Federal Building. They see very clearly that when the people get educated. (Some references to judges, ADOLF HITLER, MUSSOLINI, attorney general) ...that the people are going to stop this (obscene), we are the only ones that can stop it, god dammit, we got to keep on educating, organizing.....complaining that we are the that have the power. We had the power. The power was supposed to be ours.

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(Inaudible)

We want a government of the people, by the psople and for the people (inaudible) (obscene) of the pigs, by the pigs and for the pigs. (Cheering)

(Inaudible)

(Police Orders)

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II. ACTS IN FURTHERANCE OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM OR POLICIES

advised on November 15, 1969, JEWEL COOK, his brother CLEVE COOK and WILLIE CALVIN were sentenced in Indianapolis, Indiana, the preceding day stemming from their arrests in September, 1969. All are members of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP. JEWEL COOK received a 15-day sentence and a $85 fine. CLEVE COOK received a 30-day sentence and a $85 fine. CALVIN paid an $85 fine.

On November 19, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that allegedly the following items are being kept in the first-floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago:

5 carbines with 50,000 rounds of ammunition

1 case of 30 shot clips for the carbines

3 gas masks

3 smoke bombs, more explosive type

2 or more loud speakers

5 Ithica riot shot guns, plus ammunition

9 regular 12 gauge shot guns, plus ammunition

4 38 revolvers, plus ammunition

1 357 magnum, plus ammunition

Source stated that all these weapons were allegedly purchased on legal Illinois State Gun Registration Cards issued to female BPP members who have never been arrested.

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Source stated that the above apartment serves as a "Panther Crib," meaning that it is available to any BPP member for use, such as sleeping or eating. Source stated that the following individuals are among the most frequently seen at this address:

FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman;

BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education;

RONALD SATCHEL, Deputy Minister of Health;

LOUIS TRULOCK, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP officials, as well as ALVIN JEFFERIES, ROBERT CAMPBELL and numerous female BPP members including DEBRA JOHNSON who is allegedly pregnant by HAMPTON.

At approximately 3:15 am, November 13, 1969, a spokesman from the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department (PD), Chicago, Illinois, advised that moments earlier officers responding to a report of a "man with a shotgun" at 5802 Calumet, Chicago, located in a south side Negro ghetto, were met with gunfire from at least two male Negroes.

The first three officers to arrive at the scene were JOHN GILHOOLY, white male, age 21; MICHAEL BRADY, white male, age 26; and, DANIEL COFFMAN, white male, age 26. All three officers were shot, according to the CPD spokesman, before they got their guns out of their holsters.

GILHOOLY and BRADY were approaching the building from the front when a Negro male with a shotgun and a male Negro with a carbine fired on them. GILHOOLY subsequently died on November 14, 1969, from his wounds and BRADY received a head wound which he was treated at a local hospital and released. COFFMAN received gunshot wounds in the leg, hand and chest and is hospitalized.

Scores of policemen then responded and firing continued for almost one-half hour. Six other CPD officers received wounds as a result of this gunfight:

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Frank Rappaport, white male, age 36, who was killed by a shotgun blast in the face;

Donald Miley, white male, age unavailable, shot in face and arm by a shotgun blast and lost his right eye; is hospitalized and his condition is serious;

Philip Prerost, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with shotgun pellets in his arm, chest, and legs.

Jack Stewart, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with a concussion caused by a blow from a stone or brick evidently dislodged by gunfire;

Ronald Comparin, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with a gun-shot wound in the left arm;

James Dodd, white male, age 31, who was treated and released for a gunshot wound in the left leg.

Rappaport reportedly was shot once by an assailant in hiding. Another CPD officer then saw a male Negro run up to Rappaport who was lying on the ground and shoot him in the face with a shotgun. This officer then shot and killed the assailant who was later identified as Spurgeon J. Winters, Jr., Negro male, age 19, of 5647 South Perry, Chicago.

Another suspect in the shooting, Lance S. Bell, Negro male, age 20, of 5809 South Indiana, Chicago, was shot and captured in the alley behind the shooting incident. Bell was wounded in the leg and right arm and has been charged with murder. He is currently incarcerated at the Bridewell Hospital, Chicago.

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The police report on the incident reflects that the incident was apparently the result of a previous personal altercation between Bell and one James Caldwell, male Negro, 5804 South Calumet, who is a guard at the Cook County Jail, Chicago.

As a result of this altercation, Bell, Winters, and possibly others went to Caldwell's home looking for him. He was not at home, and Caldwell's wife then called the CPD. It was this call that the officers were responding to.

The area outside the scene of the shooting remained calm and no large crowds gathered.

A spokesman for the Deputy Superintendent's Office, CPD, advised that the CPD is in the process of attempting to determine how many people actually took part in the shooting and is looking for at least one and possibly two male Negroes, details unknown, whom they believe took part in this shooting.

On November 13, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bell, although carried as a member of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), is not a trusted member of that Party inasmuch as he is and was suspected of being an informant for the Black P Stone Rangers, a local Negro youth gang. Bell has been inactive for several months, almost since joining the Party, due to this suspicion.

This source advised that Winters, also known as Jake Winters, was a close associate of the BPP but was not a member. He was very knowledgeable in weaponry and is suspected of stealing several weapons from BPP headquarters.

Source advised, however, that the BPP is now claiming that both Bell and Winters were upstanding BPP members and are attempting to obtain their photographs and will publish the story concerning captioned incident in the BPP newspaper in the near future.

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who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 2, 1969, that three members of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had been involved in a shooting incident with officers of the Chicago PD at noon on that date. Source advised that the shooting incident occurred at 8055 South Merrill Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The source identified the Black Panthers as JEANNIE REED and LYNN FRENCH, who reside at that address, and ANTHONY HARRIS, who is a member of the BPP at Peoria, Illinois, who is visiting Chicago.

Commander FRANK NOLAN, Fourth District, Chicago PD, advised on the same date that officers of the Chicago PD had been dispatched to the above address to investigate a complaint made by the landlord regarding a disturbance taking place there. Upon arrival at the above address, the investigating officers were met by ANTHONY HARRIS, who was armed with two .45 semi-automatic pistols. HARRIS commenced firing at the officers, but no one was hit. HARRIS, while resisting arrest, was injured and was taken to the South Chicago Community Hospital for treatment. All three subjects were charged with aggravated assault, attempted murder, armed violence and resisting arrest. Commander NOLAN stated that the subjects were identified as ANTHONY HARRIS, EUGENIA REED and LYNN FRENCH. Commander NOLAN stated that the Chicago PD would afford additional patrol coverage in the neighborhood and that subsequent to the above incident, the area remained calm.

On December 3, 1969, Officer J. FUSS, Review Officer, Fourth District, Chicago PD, advised that there was no disturbances or incidents in the vicinity of 8055 South Merrill, subsequent to the shooting incident, which took place there on December 2, 1969.

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A Chicago PD source advised on December 4, 1969, that officers of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office conducted an early morning raid on a BPP apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. The officers, armed with a search warrant and weapons, approached the above location at 5:00 am, on the above date, and in attempting to gain admission in order to serve the warrant, were met with shotgun fire.

The gun battle that ensued resulted in the death of Fred Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter, BPP, and Mark Clark, a BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois. Seven individuals were arrested as a result of the raid. Those arrested were:

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Brenda Harris, Negro female, age 18, residing at 1848 South Hamlin. Harris received a gunshot wound in the hand and right leg.

Verlina Brewer, Negro female, age 17, residing at 125 West 107th Street. Brewer was wounded in the legs.

Blair Anderson, Negro male, age 18, residing at 6943 South Justine. Anderson received a groin and leg wound.

Ronald (Doc) Satchel, Negro male, age 19, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street as his address. Satchel was wounded in the right leg, right flank, and right hand.

Deborah Johnson, Negro female, age 19, Lieutenant of Finance, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street as her residence.

Lewis Trulock, Negro male, age 19, Legal Counsel, residing at 1900 West Jackson Boulevard.

Harold Bell, Negro male, age 23, Captain of Defense, Illinois BPP, residing at 317 Howard Street, Rockford, Illinois.

According to the Police Department source, the individuals arrested will be charged before the Cook County Grand Jury with attempted murder.

Sergeant Daniel Groth, Cook County State's Attorney Police, advised on the above date he had led the other officers in conducting the raid and stated that when he approached the door to the apartment, he knocked and identified himself as a police officer and stated he was in possession of a search warrant to search the premises. Groth stated that upon receiving no response, he repeated his demand for entry and after seveal minutes had passed, forced the door open. Sergeant Groth stated he was accompanied by four police officers with four additional officers

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entering through the back door of the apartment. Upon entering the apartment, Groth spotted a woman with a shotgun. The woman fired the shotgun and the police returned the fire. Sergeant Groth stated the firing of the shotgun created enough light in the darkness to illuminate a man standing behind the door, also armed with a shotgun. One of the officers exchanged shots with this man. The individual was hit and was later identified as that of Mark Clark. Groth stated at this point he called for the Panthers to surrender and heard a man's voice reply, "Shoot it out". The statement was made from someplace in the apartment. Shooting again resumed and one of the officers, John Ciszewski, shouted that he had been shot. (Officer Ciszewski received minor wounds, was treated at the hospital, and released.) Later, Sergeant Groth heard a man shout "Shoot it out with the pigs". Shortly thereafter, the gunfire ceased and those arrested as set forth above surrendered to the police.

At this point, Sergeant Groth stated a body, later identified as Fred Hampton, was found in one of the bedrooms. Sergeant Groth stated a loaded .45 pistol was found in Hampton's hand, and a shotgun was found near his side. Another officer, Edward Carmody, received a wound in the hand by flying glass and was treated and released from the hospital.

A search of the apartment located nine shotguns, one carbine rifle, one .22 caliber rifle, six hand guns, and approximately one to two thousand rounds of ammunition. According to Sergeant Groth, one of the shotguns taken in the raid had been reported stolen from a police car on April 6, 1969.

_____ advised on the above date the only activities being planned by the Chicago BPP Chapter was with respect to the collection of bail money for the remaining Chicago Panther leaders, and also discussed the possibility of making a motion picture depicting the life and killing of Fred Hampton. No definite plans

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have been formulated regarding this matter. also advised on the above date that numerous unidentified individuals have been in contact with Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Monroe Street, requesting information pertaining to what funeral arrangements had been made. All those contacting the Headquarters were instructed that they should not be sympathetic toward the Panthers because of the killing of Hampton, but should furnish money to be used for bail on those arrested.

This source also stated the local chapter had been in contact with numerous Chicago radio stations in an effort to secure air time on "talk program" type shows in order to discuss the Panther version of Hampton's death. No commitments have been made by local radio stations.

advised on the above date the National Chapter of the BPP issued a press release to news media in San Francisco, California, concerning the above raid. Source stated the release reported that at 5:00 a.m., on December 4, 1969, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Chicago Chapter, BPP, and Mark Clark, a Defense Captain of the Peoria, Illinois, BPP, were murdered, assassinated by special forces of the Office of State's Attorney, Chicago, Illinois. The release also stated that several other Panthers were injured, and that Hampton's wife, who is eight months pregnant, was arrested.

The release stated the special forces officers allegedly broke in the back door of Hampton's residence, forced their way in, charged into the bedroom, and murdered Hampton in bed without giving him a chance to get up. The release also alleges the officers did not have a search warrant, but merely stated they (the officers) were searching for illegal weapons.

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The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this counrty and the people have to seize the time and take power.

On December 5, 1969, Sergeant Halleran, 21st Police District, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on that date, at 5:30 a.m. that morning, a raid had been conducted on the apartment of Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP. The apartment is located at 2030 South State Street, Chicago, and was unoccupied at the time of the raid. The whereabouts of Rush is unknown.

Sergeant Halleran stated the raid was conducted pursuant to a search warrant issued by a local court, alleging that weapons were in this apartment. Recovered during the search was a .22 caliber Derringer-type pistol, approximately two hundred rounds of ammunition, BPP and other literature, and a small amount of marijuana. The raid was conducted without incident and no arrests or injuries were reported. The area in the vicinity of the above apartment was normal.

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III. TEACHING OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

advised on November 14, 1969, he attended a political orientation class at the Precious Blood Church, Western and Congress Streets, Chicago, on October 29, 1969. About 30 individuals were in attendance.

The major discussion centered on arguments to counter the classic racist doctrine that all whites are evil by nature and cannot be saved except by extermination. The counter-argument was that a multiplicity of reasons are responsible for the white race's technological advantage over the non-white race, but the white man's system of economics makes him the monster he is. It was also argued that capitalism and imperialism by their very nature causes the white man to act as he does. The race or color of his skin has nothing to do with his actions. Source was unable to identify the leader of the above class.

also advised on November 14, 1969, a political orientation class of the BPP was held on November 3, 1969, at the Precious Blood Church, Western and Congress Streets, Chicago, Illinois, with approximately 20-30 people present.

The class dealt with the last two issues of the BPP newspaper. There was considerable discussion concerning an open letter to the BPP in which the Panthers were criticized for their defense of "Fatch", an Arab guerrilla movement.

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IV. DOCUMENTS URGING THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

furnished the following leaflet on November 30, 1969:

"Special News Bulletin, 11/19/69, Jake Winters".

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Illinois Chapter Black Panther Party

Special News Bulletin
November 19, 1969

Jake Winters

"The Racist Dog Policeman must withdraw immediately from our communities, cease their wanton murder and brutality and torture of Black People or face the wrath of the Armed People."

Because of this statement made by Huey P. Newton, our minister of defense, and point 7 of the ten point program and platform that says, " We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people", we must stand firm on the ten point program which was canvassed from the Black community by the founders of the Black Panther Party, Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale.

JAKE WINTERS, a brother, a much beloved brother, a revolutionary, a Black Panther made of red-hot nigger steel,and the baddest son of slaves that ever came from the womb of woman. I have said these things about JAKE WINTERS, because they are already a fact. It's objective reality, proven by words and actions in defending the Black community.

On November 13, 1969, JAKE WINTERS stood face to face and toe to toe, his shotgun in his hand, with Pig Daley's murderous task force. He defined political power by blowing away racist pig Frank Rappaport and racist pig John Gilhooley and retired 8 other reactionary racist pigs before he was shot down.

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It is also a proven fact and reality that Daley's task force makes daily and weekly raids on the Black community. They murdered little John Soto, 16 years old. They murdered Michael Soto, 20 years old, and shot wildly and unconcerned through every window in one of the buildings in the Henry Horner project, injuring scores of children. They murdered Jimmy Tucker and untold others.

JAKE WINTERS understood that the only way to stop fascist pig forces from invading and slaughtering Black people and people period and that is by defending yourself with arms in hand. He didn't talk about Black Capitalism for surviving nor did he talk about teaching "Pork Chop" culture Nationalism for surviving like Ron Karenga's US organization in L.A. JAKE WINTERS was 18 years old and he made a far greater commitment than most men will ever make in their entire life time. This brother was an honor student, a graduate of Engleworth High School who turned down five scholarships to work for the People. He helped as much as he possibly could at the Free Breakfast for Children Centers, plus he worked 7 days a week at the Post Office to bring in money to keep the Centers operating.

JAKE WINTERS is the highest personification of Huey P. Newton and Malcolm X. The spirit of these revolutionaries is manifested in each member of the Black Panther Party and we will always remember JAKE WINTERS. Because of JAKE WINTERS we will intensify the struggle; because of JAKE WINTERS we will continue serving the poor oppressed people -- the Proletariat.

LONG LIVE THE SPIRIT OF JAKE WINTERS
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
RIGHT ON, JAKE
SEIZE THE TIME

DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION
R. CHAKA WALLS
ILLINOIS CHAPTER BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. MADISON CHICAGO , ILLINOIS

FUNDS NEEDED FOR BREAKFAST PROGRAM

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on December 10, 1969, furnished the following leaflets:

"Chairman Fred Lives";
"We Mourn the Murder of Fred Hampton".

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CHAIRMAN FRED LIVES

At 5 a.m., December 4, Nixon and Daley's avaricious pigs brutally slaughtered the Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, and a member of the Peoria branch. The pigs, with their usual tactics, attacked an apartment where 9 Panthers were sleeping. The result of the raid: Fred Hampton and Mark Clark dead, four others critically wounded, and three others arrested and charged with attempted murder for defending themselves.

Chairman Fred was shot 7 times, Ronald "Doc" Sachel, Minister of Health and in charge of the Free Medical Clinic, is in critical condition, shot 5 times. Deborah Johnson, an 8 1/2-month pregnant sister, is in jail. The pigs won't let the lawyers see her or any of the other political prisoners.

This is the second attack on a Panther apartment in 3 days. On December 2, 80 pigs attacked and brutally beat 3 Panthers including another expectant mother, Lynn French. Tony Harris was beaten so badly that he was later unable to recognize his own wife. And just three weeks ago, Panther Jake Winters was gunned down defending the black community.

These murders show clearly the fascist tactics that the gestapo Daleys, racist Hoffmans, warmongering Nixons and money-hungry Rockefellers use against the Black Panther Party, progressive people, and the poor, oppressed masses who are demanding their basic needs: land, bread, housing, clothing, education, justice and peace.

The members of the Black Panther Party were right in defending themselves. Jake Winters' revolutionary actions were just and necessary. Any people whose constitutional rights are trampled upon by the oinking pig power structure have a right to pick up the gun.

We call upon all people to unite in stopping these monstrosities--the murders of Chairman Fred, Mark Clark, Jake Winters, and all our Vietnamese brothers and sisters.

SEIZE the TIME

RALLY: 3pm, Sat., Dec. 6 at 201 S. Ashland

FUNDS NEEDED TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS

MAIL CHECKS TO THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 W. MADISON
FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL 243-0276 or 340-2246/7.

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WE MOURN THE MURDER OF FRED HAMPTON.

MURDER. Isn't that what you have to call it when a man is gunned down in bed?

FASCISM. POLICE STATE. Isn't that what you have to call it when police can make their own "laws" and act as judge, jury, and executioner?

OUTRAGE. GRIEF. ANGER. FRUSTRATION. ANGUISH.
If we -- white, middle class, "respectable" people -- feel this way, how do you think poor and oppressed black people feel, when they see an outspoken and courageous young leader brutally killed by the forces of so-called "law-n-order"?

A society that lives by the sword will be torn apart by the sword. The ancient law is still true: What you sow, you shall reap. Sure: members of the Black Panther Party have said they have the right of armed self-defense. But how many of the rest of us also keep guns around the house "just in case"?

Isn't it, then, hypocritical for white society to decry the stockpiling of guns only when it's done by black people?

GENOCIDE. Isn't that what you have to call it when there's a systematic deadly attack on a whole group of people... whether it's the Jews in Germany, the villagers of Song My in Vietnam, or the members of the Black Panther Party in Chicago?

IN TIMES LIKE THESE, TO BE SILENT IS TO BE AN ACCOMPLICE.

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V. EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL UNITY

advised on November 15, 1969, a JUDY DEBRA (phonetic) from BPP National Distribution Headquarters informed an unknown female of the Illinois Chapter BPP the shipment of newspapers would be arriving in Chicago that date via American Airlines Flight Number 822. She added the shipment consisted of 23 cartons and the charges were $158.60.

advised on November 5, 1969, American Airlines, under Air Bill SFO-443-2503, by National Distribution, 1336 Filmore Street, San Francisco, California, had a shipment of newspapers consigned to MORRIS BROWN, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. There were 24 cartons and the amount needed to obtain the shipment was $267.02.

advised on November 13, 1969, American Airlines Freight, O'Hare Field, Chicago, advised STEPHANIE FISHER at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, American Airlines was in receipt of 28 cartons from San Francisco, California, and the charge was $304.67.

advised on November 23, 1969, BEVERLINA POWELL informed HAROLD HOLMES at National BPP Headquarters the Illinois Chapter of the BPP desired to order 25,000 Panther papers, 50 copies of "Soul on Ice", 50 copies of ELAINE BROWN's album and 500 boxes of Christmas cards.

advised on November 30, 1969, LUCKY (last name unknown) from National BPP Distribution informed JEANNIE REED of the Illinois BPP that Chicago had not sent three boxes of

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prepaid Christmas cards via Air Bill Number 26470802, United Air Lines.

advised on December 3, 1969, GWENN (last name unknown) from National BPP Headquarters advised FRED HAMPTON, Illinois BPP, that DAVID HILLIARD, National Chief of Staff, BPP, had been arrested that afternoon in California by the FBI (actually Secret Service) on a Federal Grand Jury indictment. It was indicated the indictment pertained to a statement HILLIARD made at a moratorium concerning RICHARD NIXON.

advised on December 4, 1969, EUGENE CHARLES, Chicago BPP, advised JUNE HILLIARD, National BPP Headquarters, that FRED HAMPTON's apartment had been broken into by state's attorney's police and HAMPTON along with MARK CLARK of the Peoria, Illinois, BPP had been shot and killed in bed. It was stated HAMPTON and CLARK were murdered in cold blood and bullet holes had gone through the bed mattress and pillows and windows had been broken out. CHARLES was instructed to obtain photographs of HAMPTON and the apartment and immediately forward them to National BPP Headquarters for the Panther newspaper.

VI. EVIDENCE OF BPP ATTEMPTS TO AFFILIATE OR FORM COALITIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS

advised on November 7, 1969, BARBARA SANKEY, Illinois BPP, had contacted JEFF JONES at the SDS National Office, Chicago, to advise SDS that the BPP needed approximately $200 to $300 as operating money.

advised on December 7, 1969, a representative of the Communist Party (CP)

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informed PHYLLIS MONTGOMERY the CP had held a bazaar that date and had a considerable amount of food left over which they would like to donate to the BPP. It was agreed the BPP could use the food.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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FD-302 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

December 15, 1969

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Character RACIAL MATTERS; SMITH ACT OF 1940; SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY; REBELLION AND INSURRECTION.

Reference is made to report of Special Agent Alan R. Stephens dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

DEC 31 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

91

JOAN GRAY

Reference is made to memorandum dated October 8, 1969.

A characterization of the following organizations appear in the appendix section of this memorandum:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)
Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

On September 29, 1969, reliable in the past, advised that Joan Gray was working for the BPP in its program to decentralize the Chicago Police Department (CPD). More specifically she was in charge of interesting members of the clergy to support such a program. On this same date this source advised that the subject is still attending Roosevelt University in Chicago.

On September 30, 1969, this source advised that subject's home telephone number is 667-0909.

On October 16, 1969, advised that Gray in attempting to interest local clergy members to support the BPP goal of decentralization of local Police Departments had in conjunction with others set up a Religious Committee to Fight Fascism.

On October 30 and 31, 1969, this source advised that subject along with Fred Hampton, Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, and possibly other BPP members from Chicago, were planning to travel to various locations in Canada in connection with speeches to be made by Hampton in the middle of November while in Canada.

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JOAN GRAY

On November 5, 1969, also reliable in the past, advised that on that date the following BPP members departed O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois, at 11:40 p.m., on American Airlines, Flight 151, which was scheduled to arrive in San Francisco, California, at 1:53 a.m., November 6, 1969:

Fred Hampton
Joan Gray
Artie Seale and son,
the wife and children of Bobby Seale, National BPP Chairman.

The source advised that the purpose of their trip to San Francisco was unknown other than to contact the National BPP Central Committee in Berkeley, California.

On November 7, 1969, , reliable in the past, advised on that date Fred Hampton and a female using the name Stephanie Fisher had obtained reservations on United Air Lines to depart Oakland, California at 11:30 a.m. and arrive Chicago 5:20 p.m., November 9, 1969. It was not known if the individual using the name Fisher was identical to the subject.

On November 9, 1969, advised that Hampton and Gray returned from Berkeley, California, where Hampton allegedly had several meetings with the members of the National Central Committee of the BPP.

On that same date advised that Hampton and Gray had left California and would arrive in Chicago at 4:50 p.m. that date, via American Airlines, Flight 682.

On November 1, 1969, advised that subject had been confined to Billings Hospital in Chicago after having been hit on the head during an attack. Further details were unknown by source at this time.

JOAN GRAY

On November 2, 1969, advised that on the previous day subject and others had been beaten up at the headquarters of the YSA by a group of white people described by subject to be Minutemen. Gray's injuries although not serious were a result of this beating.

On November 4, 1969, advised that subject was still active in the BPP's attempts to gain community control of the Chicago Police Department inasmuch as she was still attempting to persuade Chicago clergymen to back the BPP's goal in this regard.

On November 5, 1969, advised that subject was still a Field Lieutenant in the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, headquartered at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

On November 18, 1969, advised that subject was attempting to have SDS Headquarters in Chicago print posters advocating decentralization of the Police Department and community control of it.

On November 20, 1969, this same source advised that SDS had agreed to print up 100 copies of a poster advocating such goals.

During October, November and December, 1969, advised that subject frequents the Headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP on an almost daily basis.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois:
U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois:
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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JOAN GRAY

1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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1 APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Page 1163

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/5/70

92

Transmit the following in _____

Via TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.- BPP.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED PRESS CONFERENCE HELD THIS DATE BY BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS BPP, AT EPIPHANY CHURCH, TWO ZERO ONE SOUTH ASHLAND AVENUE, CHICAGO. RUSH ISSUED STATEMENT CRITICIZING PERSONS CONDUCTING INQUEST INTO DEATH OF FRED HAMPTON, WHO WAS SLAIN BY COOK COUNTY STATE'S ATTORNEYS POLICE DECEMBER FOUR LAST. RUSH ALLEGED THIS WAS A POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

RUSH CLAIMS TO HAVE PROOF THAT HAMPTON'S BODY CONTAINED SUFFICIENT AMOUNTS OF DRUGS AFTER HIS DEATH TO HAVE MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR HAMPTON TO HAVE BEEN AWAKE AT TIME HE WAS KILLED, AS CLAIMED BY STATE ATTORNEYS POLICE. RUSH CLAIMS DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED BY POLICE AGENT IN FOOD EATEN BY HAMPTON SOMETIME EARLIER.

RUSH MADE NUMEROUS REMARKS CRITICIZING OTHER LOCAL OFFICIALS INCLUDING MAYOR RICHARD DALEY, STATES ATTORNEY EDWARD HANRAHAN

RAC

(

Apprc

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Page 1164

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

AND COOK COUNTY CORONER ANDREW TOMAN.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

Chicago, Illinois
January 6, 1970

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and the Afro American Heritage Association (AAHA) are attached as an appendix hereto. Sources utilized in the characterizations and those set forth below have all furnished reliable information in the past.

advised on January 2, 1970, a rally was scheduled for 3:00 p.m., on January 4, 1970, at the Afro-Arts Theater, 3937 South Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. The rally was in memorial to Fred Hampton, the deceased deputy chairman, Illinois BPP, who was killed on December 4, 1969, during a raid conducted by the Cook County States Attorney's Police. Source also advised the BPP tentatively planned to announce the opening of their "People's Medical Center." The purpose of which will be to offer free treatment to residents of the ghetto.

The source also advised Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, Robert Lucas, leader of the Black Liberation Alliance, a militant Negro organization which evolved from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and Chicago Alderman A. A. "Sammy" Rayner were being advertised as speakers. Source stated that entertainment was to be provided and contributions solicited. The money obtained from the contributions would be used in defense of BPP members arrested during the raid in which Hampton was killed.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

source advised on January 5, 1970, that approximately 1500 people of all ages with about 25 per cent white attended the rally at the Afro-Arts Theater. A Negro musical group call the "Pharaohs" furnished the entertainment. Approximately $2,686.00 was collected.

Source stated that Ish Flory, leader of the AAHA, called the meeting to order and presided as the master of ceremony. Flory spoke concerning his own AAHA and the BBP, and explained how these two organizations were helping the people. Flory also stated that conditions between the races were improving.

Alderman Rayner eulogized Hampton and spoke of his work with the BPP.

Following Alderman Rayner, an unidentified Blackstone Ranger, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's south side, was introduced, according to source, and spoke out against the "pigs" police and characterized downtown Chicago as being another Rome. This person also stated, according to the source, that if the BPP and the Rangers had been united, Hampton would have been alive today. He concluded stating the Blackstone Rangers ran the community.

Cluade Lightfoot, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, Communist Party, USA, spoke concerning Martin Luther King and his non-violent programs which Lightfoot stated did not work. Lightfoot stated that now that the Negro has jobs and is in a position of power, he can now strike, stop production and service in almost any area of the economy. He told the young people present that they should go home and tell their parents, "you struck for higher wages, now strike to force a halt to killings."

Following Lightfoot, source stated that Russ Meek, a militant west side Negro, stated that he had spoken before many church groups concerning Hampton and stated that he was for the people.

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Meek stated that everyone should be armed and that when their door is broken down, people can and should defend themselves. He concluded saying that the "pigs" are out to get everyone.

Bobby Rush, according to source, stated he was not the chairmain of the BPP, but was the minister of defense of the Illinois BPP, and had no intention of becoming the chairman. Rush spoke concerning the aims of the BPP and what the organization was attempting to do. He also spoke concerning how the Panthers were being pushed around and killed.

Source stated that Ronald "Doc" Satchel, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the Panther medical center which was opened at 3:00 p.m., that afternoon offering medical treatment to the ghetto residents.

Source stated that several other unidentified individuals addressed those in attendance merely eulogizing Hampton and gave some history and previous activities of the BPP.

Source stated the rally concluded without any incidents.

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this memorandum:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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I APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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APPENDIX

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
January 12, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On January 9, 1970, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, held a press conference this date at the Epiphany Church, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, wherein he criticized an inquest scheduled to convene January 6, 1970, to conduct an investigation into the death of Fred Hampton.

Hampton held the position of Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, and was killed on 12/4/69, during a gun battle between members of the BPP and the Cook County, Illinois States Attorney's Police, as the latter attempted to serve a search warrant for possession of illegal weapons to the occupants of 2337 West Monroe, first floor, Chicago, Illinois.

Source stated that Rush referred to Hampton's death as a "political assassination." Further, Rush alleged that a former Illinois State pathologist for the coroner's office, Dr. Victor Lezine, hired by Hampton's family, tested Hampton's blood and found between 4.1 and 4.5 of seconal (a barbiturate) present which amount would have made it impossible for Hampton to have gotten out of bed or engaged in a gun battle.

Source stated that Rush announced that BPP members subpoenaed to appear at this inquest would give only their name, age and address as any further admission would be a violation of their civil rights inasmuch as they were already charged with attempted murder. Rush

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referred to the inquest as illegally constituted because its members were not sworn in within view of Hampton's body and that the jury as well as others handling the inquest, are not predisposed toward finding out the truth.

Rush also called for persons who supported the BPP to gather at the Criminal Court Building, 2600 South California, Chicago, at 10:00 a.m. on January 6, 1970, for the purpose of demonstrating this support.

On the morning of January 6, 1970, Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 15 individuals, two of which were Negro, acting under the auspices of the Chicago Peace Council (CPC), commence demonstrating at the above court building. The demonstrators carried signs bearing the words, "No Whitewash" and "Stop the Killing."

The CPC is a local coalition organization composed of various peace groups.

Agents observed Sylvia Kushner, Executive Secretary of the CPC announce that the demonstration was to protest the systematic harrassment and genocide of the BPP. She also stated that this inquest, according to the CPC belief, will be a "whitewash."

This demonstation concluded at approximately 11:00 a.m., without any arrests or incidents reported.

On January 6, 1970, advised that Ronald Satchel, Deputy Minister of Health, Louis Truelock, Legal Counselor, both of the Illinois Chapter and Harold Bell, Captain of Defense, Rockford Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, all arrested on December 4, 1969, by the Illinois States Attorney's Police, at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, appeared at the inquest and refused to answer any questions other than

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their name, ages and addresses. Source stated that the BPP lawyers then told the inquest that their clients will have nothing more to do with the public inquest. Source stated that all BPP members then left.

Source stated that James Clark, brother of deceased Mark Clark, a BPP member from Peoria, Illinois, who was also killed during the above gun battle, and William Hampton, the brother of deceased Fred Hampton, testified that they had identified the respective bodies at the morgue and also told when they last saw their respective brother alive.

On January 6, 1970, Sergeant Hartman, Cook County Sheriff's Police, advised that Detective E. Egan of the Chicago Police Department, was called as witness before this inquest and stated that he arrived at the scene on December 4, 1969, in response to a police radio announcement that a police officer had been shot at 2337 West Monroe.

Sergeant Hartman advised that no arrests were reported.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations, Naval Investigative Service Office and the 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - MISC (RM)
1 - U.S. SECRET SERVICE (Via Courier)
1 - REGION I, 113TH MI GROUP, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS (Via Courier)
Copies: 1 - OSI (Via Courier)

Reporting Office: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: January 16, 1970

Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #: [redacted]

Bureau File #: [redacted]

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS; SMITH ACT OF 1940; SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY; REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Synopsis: Speech of JOAN GRAY, Chicago BPP member, given 12/31/69, at Chicago's Civic Center, set forth in details. Chicago BPP Chapter, according to source, received $2,686 at rally held 1/4/70, at Afro-Arts Theater, 3937 South Drexel Blvd., Chicago. CP of Ill. Chairman CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT present. Confidential sources report political orientation classes, attended in past, teach BPP Ten Point Program, use MAO's Red Book, and BPP papers as teaching aids. Numerous documents, distributed by Chicago BPP, set forth.

- P -

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DETAILS:

The following characterization is set forth in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)

I. REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM AND POLICIES AS EXPRESSED BY BPP LEADERS

A rally by students from the Chicago City College system was held at 12:00 Noon on December 31, 1969, at Chicago's Civic Center for the purpose of protesting the "political assassination" of FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK, BPP leaders killed in a raid conducted by Cook County States Attorny's police on December 4, 1969.

The following speech by Panther member JOAN GRAY was obtained by Special Agents (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

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JOAN GRAY

More power to the people. Ah, you'll have to excuse me today if I don't talk too loud, I'm not feeling too good out here in all this weather, but like brother said it's good to have black people out here. (Inaudible) but it's unconsiderable for the rest of us. When we talk about Chairman FRED and stopping the murders like the murder of Chairman FRED, I wonder do we realize what we mean when we say we want to end the police brutality of murder of black people in our communities. What does it take to get rid of this? What does it take to make sure there is not any more Chairman FREDs, not any more MICHAEL SOTOs, JOHN SOTOs, CHARLES JACKSONs. It takes power brothers and sisters. Power is the ability (inaudible) and make it act in a desired manner. Power is when a big (inaudible) comes at you with a gun and you look at him with equal power which is a gun. That way your even see, that he can't tell you what to do and you can make him act in a desired manner. You can make him get the hell out of your community, or else you can put him right down and with the rest of the people

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that he had killed and murdered in the ground. When we talk about Chairman FRED HAMPTON, we don't need to seriously talk about what a bad brother he was, what a bad brother he, what a lot of beautiful treats he gave to black and oppressed people. We can look around us at the Black Panther Party program and see that. We need to (inaudible word) and start talking about what we are going to do to avenge the death of Chairman FRED HAMPTON. How are we gonna make sure that his death wasn't in vain. There's a whole lot of things to be done in the black community. Brother JAMES (inaudible) off party much not to mention to talk about him when we mention it. What else is there for black people to do when we look around us and see ourselves being wiped out, nothing but pick up a gun. And the brother over there when I was walking up the street talking about he couldn't relate the (inaudible) and Black Panther Party should get rid of their guns. Black people should get rid of their guns. This man is a fool or pig. As long as pigs have guns then we'll have guns. It's inhuman to tell black people to put down their guns when

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these (inaudible) maniacs are coming in our community on a (inaudible) ready to kill us. It's nothing but a pig or fool who would say something like that. Black people must unite and charge the United States Government not only just HANRAHAN but all the way from the top down to the bottom. Every damn pig charge him with (inaudible) and that's what it is, a systematic wipe out of black people in this country, and all of us will have to be there before its genocide (inaudible).

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All of us will have to be there. Genocide doesn't just mean physical murder, economic murder, psychological murder. All of these things combined make genocide on our black people. We must try the United States Government if we are to go to United Nations and although (garbled) we must try them with genocide of our people and demand a halt to it. And we don't demand a halt to it by marching down State Street with signs. We don't demand a halt to it by sitting in. We don't demand a halt to it by praying in and loving in. That man doesn't respect that. He doesn't respect anything but the same thing that he uses and that's a gun. We must remember all the (garbled) brothers and sisters in the Black Panther Party and in the black community

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that have stood up and said no more. I'm not a slave, I'm not a fool, I'm a man, I'm a woman and I'm not going to allow you to brutalize me and terrorize me. Remember JAKE WINTERS (phonetic) one of the (garbled) (obscene) the Black Panther Party has ever had. JAKE WINTERS, that brother was an honest student from Englewood High School. He could've went to any college he wanted to. This brother saw that the pig was (garbled) continuously (obscene) over him and his rights and his people. And he did what all black people and oppressed people should do. He defended himself (garbled). You go and ask the widows of the pigs he killed how they feel about JAKE WINTERS and you see terror shake in their hearts. And the hearts (garbled) when we mention JAKE WINTERS, they shake

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because they know what JAKE was. We have to remember Snnta Claus, a (garbled) revolutionary brother who's in jail now. The pigs are trying to charge him with the murder of the two pigs that were killed in the incident with JAKE. We must defend this brother. We must (garbled) this brother on our minds and on our lips and demand that he be set free. Demand that the pigs realize that if he did anything it was in defense of his self-defense. It was in defense of black people, in defense of the Black Panther Party and in the defense of all human rights. When we talk about brothers and sisters in jail, I hope you realize that you in jail by standing right here on this corner. Everybody in fascist (phonetic) Babalon is in jail because nobody in fascist

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(phonetic) Babalon is free. We can relate to the brothers in Cook County Jail, Cook County Hospital, and all the other pig hospitals, and we know that while they're there, the ones who have the ideology are going to continue to (garbled) the brothers in jail as to what's going on. We demand that all black people be freed from all counties, cities and jails because for one thing they have no business there. None of them had a decent trial. And all were tried by, the majority were tried by men (garbled) or crutches and canes and hearing aids and the majority of the black people in there are young. We say we want all black people tried by (garbled) people from the black community. (Garbled) of all white, and I'm not a racist, but (garbled) of all white

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90 year old fool come in a courtroom and attempt to try a young black man from a poor, oppressed black community. And the same (garbled) fool attempt to try a person who is white and from a community like Uptown when he lives on the North Shore and doesn't have to worry about anything but whether or not he has to play cricket or watch TV for two hours instead of reading three hours. There's a contradiction somewhere. The only way we gonna solve these contradictions, the only way we gonna remove these contradictions is through an arms struggle. You can't relate to violence, I'm sorry for you, we don't relate to violence either, when it's uneven violence. We don't relate to violence when people say we must go on the streets and just arbitrarily shoot down all people

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that we see that might look like pigs. We don't relate to that. But we say anything that brings about liberation for black people is justified. If you're sincere about liberation, then you'll do anything that's necessary that gets you liberation and that's pick up a gun. We have a breakfast for children program and we have a health center. These are programs to show the people that socialism can work. Well these programs aren't gonna solve the problems of the people. We understand that too.

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JOAN GRAY (continued):

So all of you out there who say, well I'll support the BPP by supporting their programs, but I won't support the BPP's program of picking up guns, you might as well not support them at all because picking up guns is the primary objective, arming the people is the primary objective. The breakfast program is fine, the health clinic is fine, but you all use it has a way out. You set back in your house unarmed, then Hanrahan walks in there on you and shoots you down in your bed. Its not just Black Panthers that are getting killed, and don't think FRED HAMPTON was killed because he was a Panther, don't think BOBBY SEAL was gagged in court because he was a Panther. He was a black man. He was a black man and any person like him who understands the nature of these racist pigs that we're dealing with know that he's out to systematically wipe out all black people. He is systematically out here to wipe out all the black people. Next he'll wipe out the oppressed people. Then what will be left. We look at the JONES... We got a whole load of comedians here. I remember a speech Chairman FRED gave once before at a rally.

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Some fools in the audience wanted to make a joke at RONALD SATCHEL, our Deputy Minister of Health. They had a whole lot of little funny people in the audience that had to laugh. Chairman FRED reminded them that there's nothing funny about the situations going on. We had a whole lot of funny (no sound on tape for a couple of seconds)..... This is what we call cutural nationalism. We got a train they named the (no sound on tape again).....Don't reach back into the 1800's for ideology that's old and gone to solve the problems of Babylon right here and now. You go to the gas chamber and gag in Swahili, while the rest of use are gagging in English. It don't make no damn difference, we'll be dead either way. I'll conclude now. Oh ya! Right on. The brothers told me to mention that we have a new chairman.

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His name is Chairman FRED TAYLOR SAMUEL J. Captain JOHNSON that stands for JOHNSON's baby, (inaudible). (Inaudible) ..... 7½ pound baby boy and we know this brother is going to be a bear for you, and JAMES mentioned that we don't want this brother to be age 21 and slain. If we can't vouch for brother JOHN, a new brother FRED, if we can't vouch for all the other revolutionary babies that will be coming into this world that are on their way here now, that are arriving every minute, if we don't make sure that this brother does not have to be slain (inaudible). All power belongs to you. We will have to remember that the whole lot of us; the whole lot of us past 50 wont live anyway to see what's going on. All of us past 70 are on our way out anyway, so we can't relate to you. We can relate to just the (inaudible) and the programs at hand and you relate to the struggle (inaudible). Lets not leave too much left for this half of the struggle, we'll just do our part while we can now, so they'll have that much less to do. Just remember that and if you love Chairman FRED,

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you love the Black Panther Party. You love Chairman FRED, you love that new little baby boy, that little baby man. You love that man that loves new revolutionary (inaudible) than you do everything in your power to make sure that he has a fit future. Even his future means fighting. Make sure that if an arms struggle, make sure that the majority of the mass of the people are out and with you fighting. Make sure he wont have a State Street to walk down and stand in for rallies. Don't let the situation still be at that level by the time that baby reaches age where he can actually fight. That's our job, that's what we have to do if we want to talk about Chairman FRED. Lets keep that in mind. We say all power to the people. Long live the spirit of Deputy Chairman FRED (inaudible).

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advised on January 5, 1970, that approximately 1,500 people of all ages, with about 75 per cent white, attended a rally held at the Afro-Arts Theater, 3937 South Drexel Boulevard, Chicago. Approximately $2,686 was collected. The rally was in memorial to FRED HAMPTON, deceased Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party (CP), CP, United States of America (USA), spoke concerning the non-violent programs of MARTIN LUTHER KING, saying these programs did not work. LIGHTFOOT stated the Negro now has jobs and is in a position of power. He said the Negro could strike, stop production, and service in the community, in almost any area of the economy.

According to BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, addressed the audience concerning the aims of the BPP and what the organization was attempting to do. He also spoke concerning how the Panthers were being pushed around and killed.

concluded saying that RONALD "DOC" SATCHEL, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the Panther medical center which was opened at 3:00 p.m. that afternoon for the purpose of offering medical treatment to ghetto residents.

II. ACTS IN FURTHERANCE OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM OR POLICIES

Since the December 4, 1969, raid on a BPP apartment, as noted in section one, the Chicago Chapter of the BPP has not been involved in any acts of violence in furtherance of revolutionary programs or policies.

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III. TEACHING OF REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

advised on December 15, 1969, that he had attended in the past a few political orientation classes conducted by Chicago BPP leaders. SC T- stated that BOBBY RUSH normally discussed the BPP Ten Point Program to determine whether those in attendance had committed the Ten Points to memory as required. also advised that FRED HAMPTON usually discussed "Quotations From Chairman MAO's Red Book" and had those in attendance give their views. In conclusion stated that "Essays of Huey" and military discipline were discussed by the Panther leaders.

advised on December 1, 1969, he had attended a political orientation class of the BPP at the Precious Blood Church, South Western Avenue and West Congress Expressway. The class was taught by FRED HAMPTON and the material used was from the latest issue of "The Black Panther," the official newspaper of the BPP. HAMPTON stated that those in attendance should not get involved with the police unless they intended to win. HAMPTON stated every time a Panther dies, a policeman should die. He said a Panther without a gun should not be called a Panther and would probably be purged from the party. HAMPTON admonished the members present not to wear Panther buttons unless they were prepared to die. He concluded saying the masses would have a revolution even if they had to be pursuaded by the barrel of a gun.

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IV. DOCUMENTS URGING THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM

On December 19, 1969, made available a copy of the following documents distributed by the Chicago Chapter of the BPP:

Handbill entitled, "Indict Hanrahan."

Bulletin entitled, "BPP, Statement To The Black Community."

Ministry of Information bulletin entitled, "Statement To The People On The Assassination of Fred Hampton And Mark Clark."

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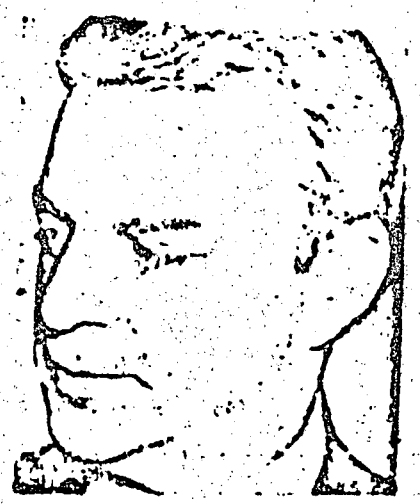
INDICT HANRAHAN !!

Racist pig Edward V.Hanrahan has publicly justified the cold-blooded murder of two members of the Ill.btanch of the Black Panther Party - Fred Hampton Deputy Chairman and Mark Clark.He has even gone so far as to praise his "men" for their"bravery".



EDWARD V. HANRAHAN

The deaths of brothers Mark and Fred are not isolated incidents. At least 35 members of the Black Panther Party have been killed in the past 18 months. They have also murdered thousands of other black and brown people. The black community recognizes these murders for exactly what they are - part of a policy of genocide - the wiping out in whole or in part of a race of people. Amerika 1970 is more and more looking like Nazi Germany 1940. We are witnessing the coming of fascism!

The Black Panthers say that the gov't.does not meet the needs of the people and they are working,as revolutionaries,to create a society that does meet those needs. Their program shows people how institutions could serve the people.

— children in black communities go to school hungry
THE PANTHERS GIVE THEM FREE BREAKFASTS!

— people wait for hours togain admission to a hospital where they get inadequate treatment and are humiliated for being poor.
THE PANTHERS ARE ESTABLISHING A FREE MEDICAL CLINIC!

In this situation Pig Hanrahan was the one who "pulled the trigger"- he ordered his men to invade Fred's home in the middle of the night and murder him. This pig must be stopped; he must be indicted for murder! - - if he is not the people will deal with him!

DEMONSTRATE AT HANRAHAN'S HOME ((1830 N. Nagle))

date; SATURDAY , DECEMBER 13

time; 1 PM

place; MEET AT NARRAGANSETT (6400 W.) and NORTH (1600 N.)
MARCH TO HANRAHAN'S HOUSE

the spirit of fred lives !!

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
BULLETIN
ILL CHAPTER 2350W MADISON

Fred Hampton, 21, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party

STATEMENT TO THE BLACK COMMUNITY

DALEY AND HANRAHAN, FOLLOWING THE ORDERS OF NIXON AND AGNEW, SENT THEIR PIGS TO MURDER CHAIRMAN FRED. THEY BROKE INTO HIS HOME. MURDERED HIM IN BED WHILE HE SLEPT. BUT THAT WAS NOT ENOUGH, THEY DECIDED TO TRY TO KILL EVERYONE THERE. THEY FIRED THROUGH THE FRONT DOOR AND KILLED MARK CLARK. THEY BURST INTO THE FRONT ROOM AND THEN SHOT TWO MORE BROTHERS AND THEN SHOT TWO EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD BLACK WOMEN. THEY DESTROYED EVERYTHING IN THE HOUSE AND STOLE $1500 THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY HAD GIVEN FOR THE FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CARE CLINIC.

THIS IS WHY WE DEMAND THE DECENTRALIZATION OF THE POLICE (COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE), SO THAT THE PEOPLE CAN CONTROL THE PIGS IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD AND NO PIGS WOULD GET THE OPPORTUNITY TO MURDER OUR PEOPLE AND KILL OUR YOUTH. WE MUST HAVE COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE(DECENTRALIZATION OF POLICE), TO KEEP THOSE EVIL PIGS FROM DESTROYING BLACK PANTHERS IN PARTICULAR AND BLACK PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

THE PEOPLE MUST INDICT HANRAHAN AND IMPEACH NIXON AND AGNEW.

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ITH THE INTENTION OF LEAVING EVERYONE DEAD. THOSE IGS SHOT AND WOUNDED FOUR YOUNG BROTHERS AND SISTERS ND THEN ARRESTED THREE THAT THEY HAD MISSED KILLING. HEN THE THREE WERE TAKEN TO JAIL, THE TWO BROTHERS ERE BEATEN AND THE SISTER, 8 MONTHS PREGNANT, WAS HROWN IN A COLD CELL WITH NOTHING ON BUT A HOUSECOAT ND HOUSE SHOES. SHE HAS BEEN DENIED MEDICAL CARE, RECIOUS PRE-NATAL CARE THAT IS NECESSARY FOR HER CHILD O SURVIVE.

TWO SISTERS WERE LINED UP AGAINST THE WALL AND ONE AS SADISTICALLY SHOT IN THE BUTTOCKS BY THOSE MAD DOGS. HE OTHER SISTER WAS SHOT IN THE LEGS AND THEN THROWN N T[illegible] WAGON. THE PIGS THEN LINED UP TWO BROTHERS, BLAIR NL SON AND OUR REVOLUTIONARY DEPUTY MINISTER OF EAL H, RON 'DOC' SATCHEL, AND SHOT THEM IN THE BACK, TOMACH, KIDNEYS AND LEGS. BOTH BROTHERS WENT TO SUR- ERY AND ARE IN SERIOUS CONDITION, UNDER ARMED GUARD ND WATCH, IN THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL. THE LAST TIME

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

WE HAD A WOUNDED BROTHER IN THE HOSPITAL THE PIG HIM TO DEATH WHILE HE LAID THERE WAITING FOR FU MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THE EXECUTION SQUAD SENT BY HANRAHAN AND WAS JUST LIKE THE ONE SENT BY THE FEDERAL GOVER TO MURDER OUR VIETNAMESE BROTHERS OF PINKVILLE. ANIMALS, PYROMANIACS, CAME DOWN ON THE BLACK CO TY WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS. THEY INTO THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN AN ILLINOIS BELL TELE TRUCK FOLLOWED BY SQUADS OF POLICE SQUADROLS A

INDICT HANRAHAN !

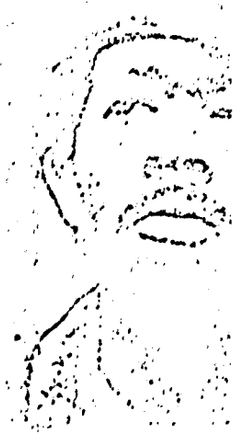
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

BULLETIN

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ILLINOIS CHAPTER

2350W MADISON 243-8276

VOL. 1 NO. 7

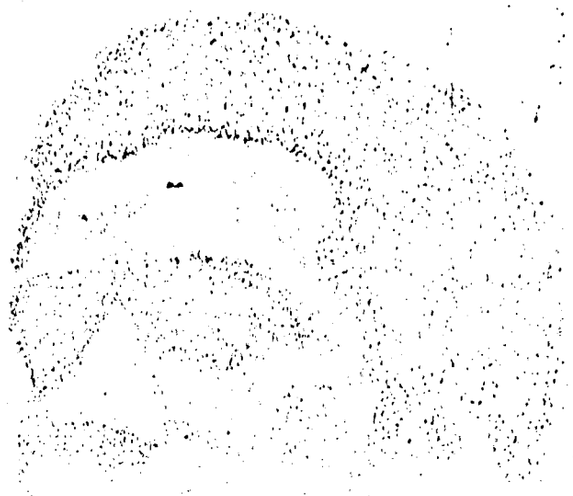


STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE ON THE ASSASSINATION OF FRED HAMPTON AND MARK CLAF

CHAIRMAN FRED AND MARK CLARK
WERE MURDERED BY HANRAHAN'S PIG FORCE

IT MUST BE MADE CLEAR THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED MPTON AND PEORIA DEFENSE CAPTAIN MARK CLARK WERE RDERED IN COLD BLOOD BY HANRAHAN'S SPECIAL PIG SQUAD— ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE NIXON-MITCHELL-AGNEW RE-ME. THERE WAS NO SHOOT-OUT; ONLY A SHOOT-IN. THE TACK ON DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED'S HOME WAS AN INTENTION KILL EVERYONE THERE.

THE MURDEROUS DOG PIGS KILLED THE CHAIRMAN WHILE LAID ASLEEP IN HIS BED. THEY BROKE INTO HIS HOME, IN E-DARK OF THE NIGHT, THE SAME WAY THE KLU KLUX KLAN D THE BLACK LEGIONAIRRES BROKE INTO THE HOMES OF ACK PEOPLE AND MURDERED THEM IN THEIR SLEEP. THE CIST PIG THAT KILLED THE CHAIRMAN ADMITTED PREVIOUS-



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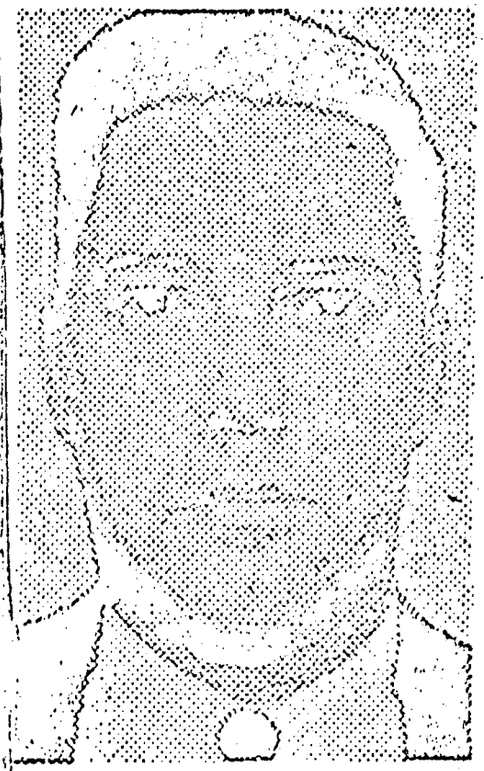
statement to the people con't

IE UNITS. THEY BLOCKED OFF THE ENTIRE AREA AND THEN VED ON THE APARTMENT. AND THEN THEY WANT YOU AND TO BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE ONLY TRYING TO SERVE A ARCH WARRANT—WITH MACHINE GUNS AND CANINE DOGS!!!

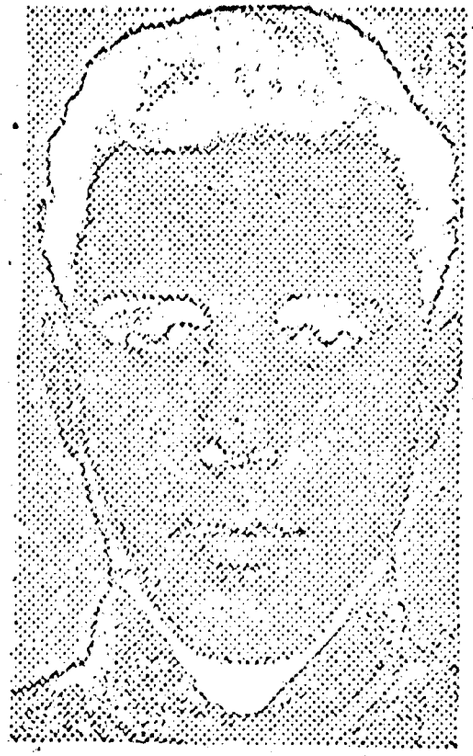
THIS FRENZIED PLOT, THIS PRE-MEDITATED MURDER IS CONTENT WITH THEIR POLICY IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY—"KILL , BURN ALL, DESTROY ALL." THOSE LYING, TREACHEROUS, CI FOLLOWERS OF WALLACE AND NIXON WERE SIMPLY ON OTHER 'SEARCH AND DESTROY' MISSION; THEY KILLED FRED D MARK LIKE THEY KILLED LARRY ROBERSON AND JAKE NTERS—PANTHERS AND SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE. THEY RDERED THEM JUST LIKE THEY MURDERED LINDA ANDERSON, YNE BLACK, CHARLES COX, AND MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO, D HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

WE HAVE TO PUT A STOP TO THIS INTENTIONAL SLAUGHTER BLACK PEOPLE. WE HAVE TO SHOW NIXON AND AGNEW THAT EN THOUGH THEY SAID THEY WERE GOING TO MURDER A FEW NDRED PANTHERS WE WILL NOT LET THAT HAPPEN. LET'S GIN TO ARM OURSELVES FOR OUR OWN SURVIVAL. PIECE UP!!!

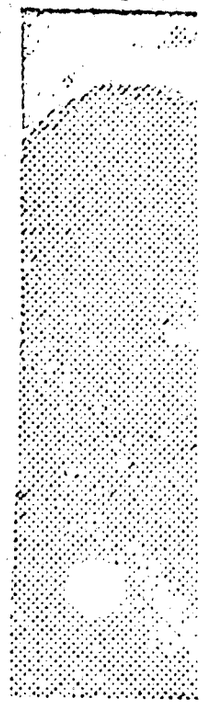
THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN STILL LIVES!!!
REVOLUTION IN OUR LIFE TIME!!!
PIECE UP!!!



EDWARD CARMODY



JOHN CISZEWSKI



STATE'
EDWA
HANR

MURDERERS!

CHAIRMAN FRED HAMPTON

On Thursday morning, December 4, 1969, Hammerhead Hanrahan's Maniac squad murdered in cold blood, the Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party . . . in cold blood, and as all pigs do, they didn't give him a chance. They knew that Fred was one of the baddest brothers in the world and one of the baddest M.F.'s off the block. He came down from the mountain top and clearly showed that he wanted to be with the people. (The people he loved and fought for every

BOBBY RUSH

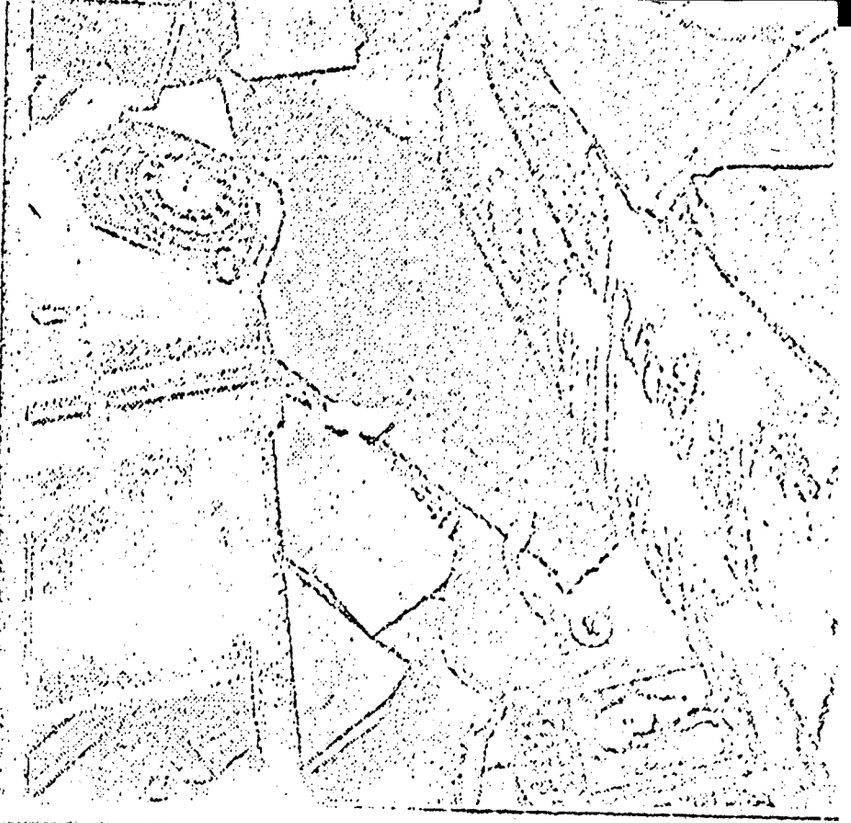
ESCAPES BEING MURDERED

e dirty rascist dogs that murdered Frad Ham-
d Mark Clark tried to murder our Deputy
of Defense, Bobby Rush. Murdering Fred
k was not enough blood spilt, so less than
ours after they killed Fred in his sleep and
d k in cold blood; those treacherous
ve down on Bobby Rush's crib in an at-
o kill him and his wife and kids, but he
here, he had moved his family and escaped
hter.
e pigs have no respect for our people. Hav-
d in murdering our Deputy Minister of De-
ey threw drugs into his apartment and then
him with possession of narcotics.
at kind of society is this where the victim
d like a criminal; where a man is murdered
ep and then charged with attempted mur-
aggravated battery: this fascist capitalist
has to be brought to its knees. We, Black
will never be free in this society that is
w. nd racial genocide.
e pigs who murdered Michael and John Soto
ain to commit back-to-back murders with
n and Bobby Rush. When will we learn
capitalists (Nixon, Agnew, LBJ, Mitchell,
n, and Daley) are bent on destroying black
When will you admit that you are more a
w than you were in 1619 (in 1619 they
ave shotguns, 357 magnums, helicopters,
guns and canine dogs)? When will you
and realize that an unarmed people are
subject to slavery (or to be murdered) at
n moment?
eism (the racist dog cop, the avaricious
businessman, the demogogic lying politic-

He helped found our Free Breakfast Program and along with "Doc"-worked to establish a Free People's Medical Clinic. Fred took his valuable time to try to teach each and every member of the Black Panther Party and the masses what is to be done, and the proper road towards liberation, freedom, and strategic means of resisting the power structure.

Fred taught us so much and gave us everything, including his life, so that someday we will have the power to determine our own destiny and everything in our Ten Point Program, our major political objective, and love and respect for all people will become a reality.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



OUR REVOLUTIONARY
DEP. MINISTER
OF HEALTH
RONALD
'DOC'
SATCHELL

point-blank murd

LONG LIVE THE SPIRIT OF JAKE WINTERS

SPURGEON "JAKE" WINTERS

THE BEAT GOES ON - - -

Deputy Chairman, Fred Hampton, Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party with headquarters at 2350 W. Madison was murdered, shot to death Dec. 4, Thursday morning at approximately 4:45am, in his home at 2337 W. Monroe. There is valid evidence that Chairman Fred along with Mark Clark, Defense Captain Peoria Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, were murdered. Mark Clark, 22, was a profound revolutionary brother. He is responsible for the Peoria Branch being at the level it is at now. He started the Breakfast for Children Program in Peoria and before his death, started moving on a Free Health Clinic.

The shots, which were fired only from the guns of the Fascist, Racist maniac pigs under the gestapo guidance of pig Halfman Hanrahan, were found lodged in the walls, proved who fired the shot. It showed, positively, no shots were fired from the inside, especially none from Chairman Fred's room. He was openly and viciously murdered in his sleep. He didn't have a chance to fire a shot nor even take ONE pig along with him.

His death proves how murder hungry, how scared, how disrespectful Tricky Dick Nixon's fascist pigs are, in regards to poor oppressed Black People and especially those which belong to the Black Panther Party or any organization fighting to change this low lifed decadent society existing in fascist AMERIKKKA!!!

After the murdering; wounding a were over the pigs confiscated appr $1,500 and also shotguns, rifles, carbi pieces and over 1,000 rounds of ammuni

The pigs stated that Chairman Fr who stayed at his crib were storing and this arsenal to kill pigs with. OF COUR standing when you know that pigs are lo beasts with no regard for law, justice or of people; that unarmed people are subje ery at any given time; that you are dedic lutionaries as the Chairman and his con against this Fascist, Racist syste nd a italistic, Blood thirsty Politicians and gre cious Businessmen, you have to arm yo the SOUL means of SELF-DEFENSE A SURVIVAL!!

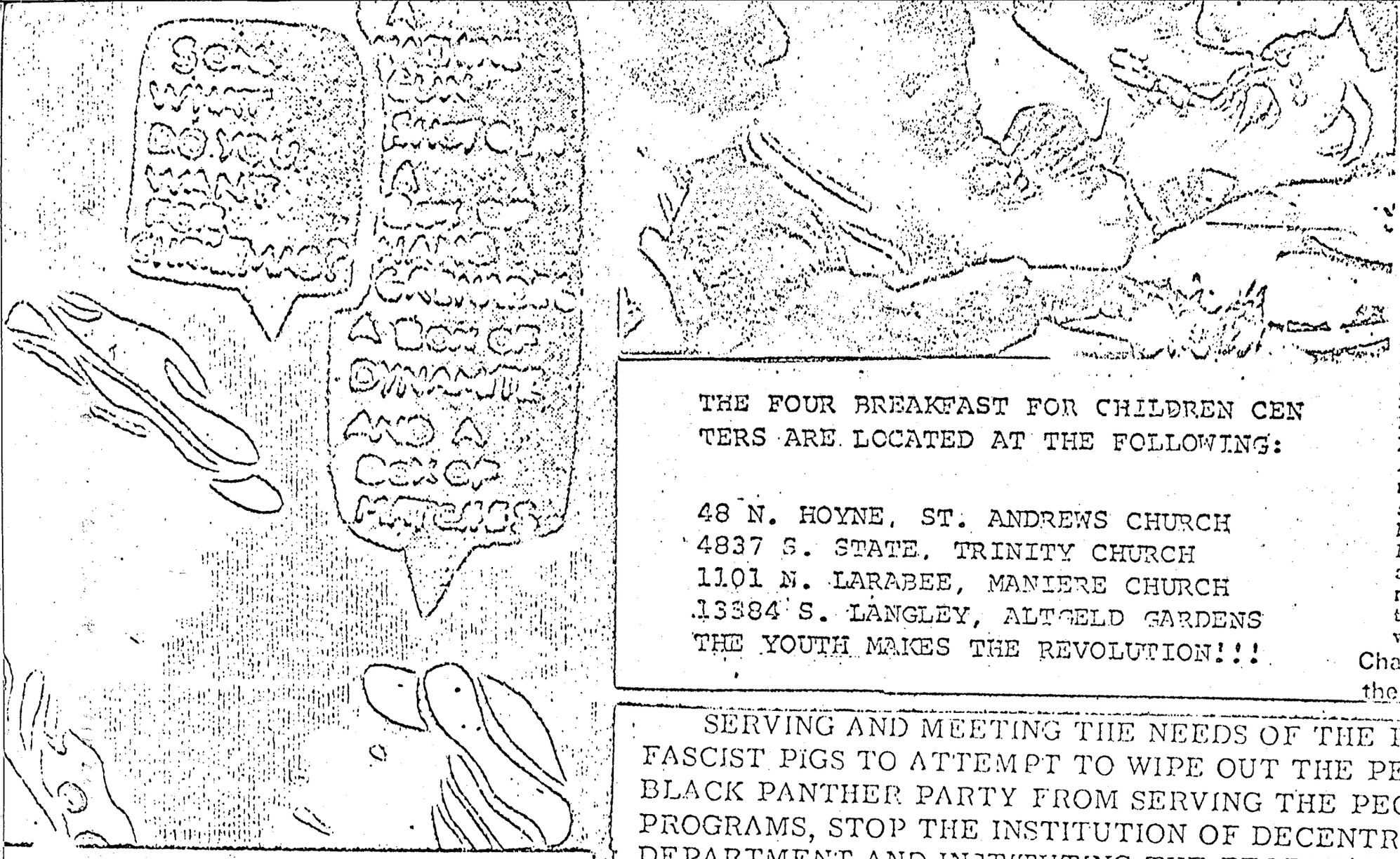
What does all this mean? What do show the Black Panther Party members masses of People? It says SIEZE THE cause before you realize, TIME WILL BE

ALL POWER TO THE I
BECAUSE POWER BELONGS IN THE
OF THE P
RIGHT-ON CHAIRMAN FRED. YOUR
WI NEV
BUT LIKE THE REVOL
WILL CONTINUE TO GROW AND

FREE BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN

BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN

Our Breakfast for Children p
feeding a lot of children and t
understand our Breakfast for
program. We sayin' something
we saying that theory's cool,
with no practice ain't shit.
have both of them--the two go
We have a theory about feeding
What'd we do? We put it into
That's how people learn. A lot
don't know how serious the
They think the children we
really hungry. I don't



THE FOUR BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN CENTERS ARE LOCATED AT THE FOLLOWING:

48 N. HOYNE, ST. ANDREWS CHURCH
4837 S. STATE, TRINITY CHURCH
1101 N. LARABEE, MANIERE CHURCH
13384 S. LANGLEY, ALTGELD GARDENS
THE YOUTH MAKES THE REVOLUTION!!!

everybody should be eating. Why? I
of capitalism.

What are we doing? The Breakf
Children program. We are running
socialistic manner. People came a
our program, saw it in a socialis
hion not even knowing it was soc
People are gonna take our progr
tell us to go on to a higher leve
gonna take that program and wo
a socialistic manner. What'd the p
He say, "nigger--you like commu
"no sir, I'm scared of it." "Yo
socialism?" "No Sir, I'm scared
"You like the breakfast for c
program?" "Yes sir, I'd die f
Pig said, "Nigger, that prograr
socialistic program." "I don't
fuck if it's Communism. You pu
hands on that program m rfuck
I'll blow your motherfucking brain
And he knew it. We been educatin
not by reading matter, but throu
servation and participation. By
him come in and work our pro
Not theory and theory alone, but
and practice. The two go togeth
no only thought about the Marxist-L
theory--we put it into practice. T
what the Black Panther Party is

Chairman of the Illinois Chapter o
the Black Panther Party Fred Har

RED LIVES

SERVING AND MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE HAS CAUSED
FASCIST PIGS TO ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT THE PEOPLE'S ARMY. STOP
BLACK PANTHER PARTY FROM SERVING THE PEOPLE THROUGH RELE
PROGRAMS, STOP THE INSTITUTION OF DECENTRALIZING THE PIG
DEPARTMENT AND INSTITUTING THE PEOPLE'SPOLICE FORCE TO CUT
DOWN ON WANTON MURDER AND BRUTALITY OF OPPRESSED PEOPLE.
REGARDLESS OF THE VICIOUS ATTACKS AND FEEBLE ATTEMPTS M
BY THE POWER STRUCTURE, THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY WILL CON
TO MOVE ON. ILL. CHAPTER BPP

Dear Friend:

Let's paraphrase Pastro Martin Niemoller's description of Nazi Germany:

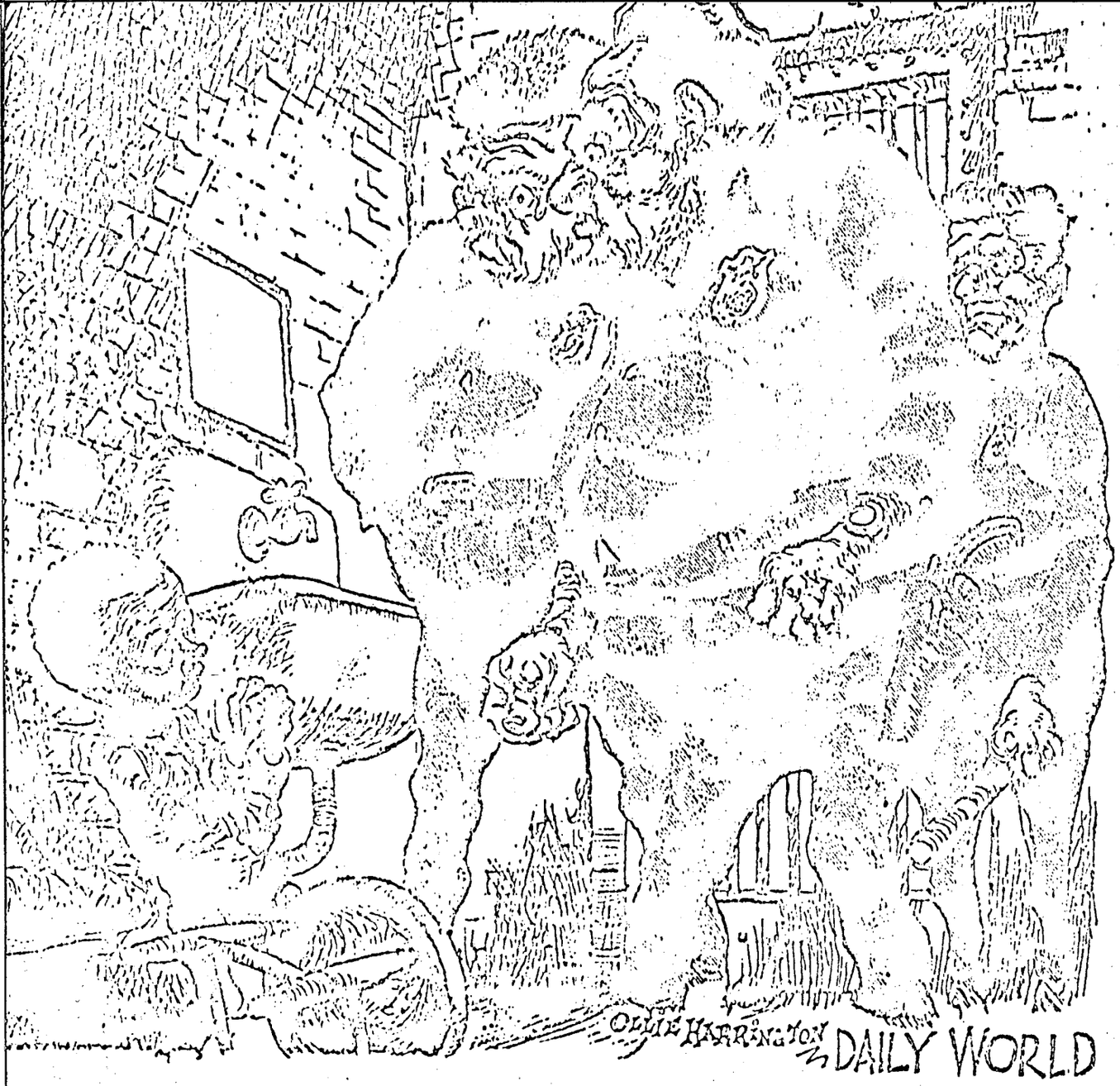
First they came for the Panthers But I was not a Panther, so I did not defend them

Then they came for the student activists,

Then they came for the black people But I was not black, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for trade unions, But I was not a trade unionist, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for the teachers But I was not a teacher, so I did not defend them.



And did you voluntarily accept a free, hot meal from known Black Panthers at nine a.m., September nine, nineteen hun'ert an' sixty-nine?"

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalists in America will never provide adequate medical service to the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has moved to establish another comple can be involved.

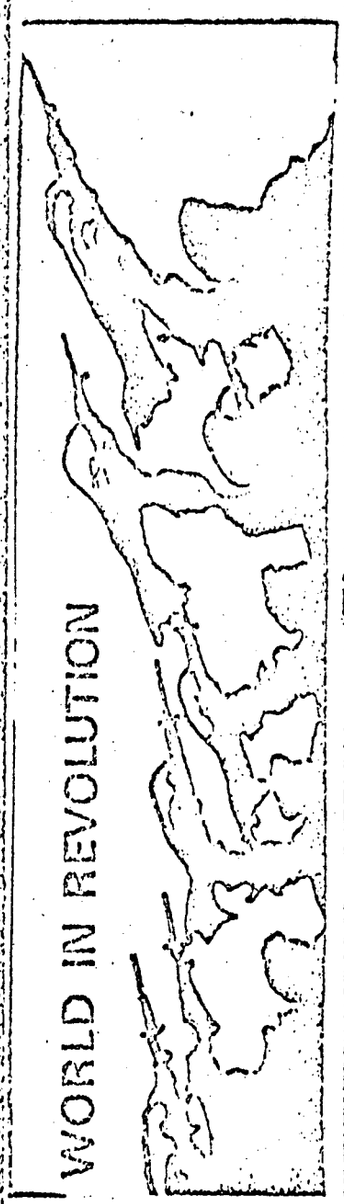
Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street. For further information, call 243-8276.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

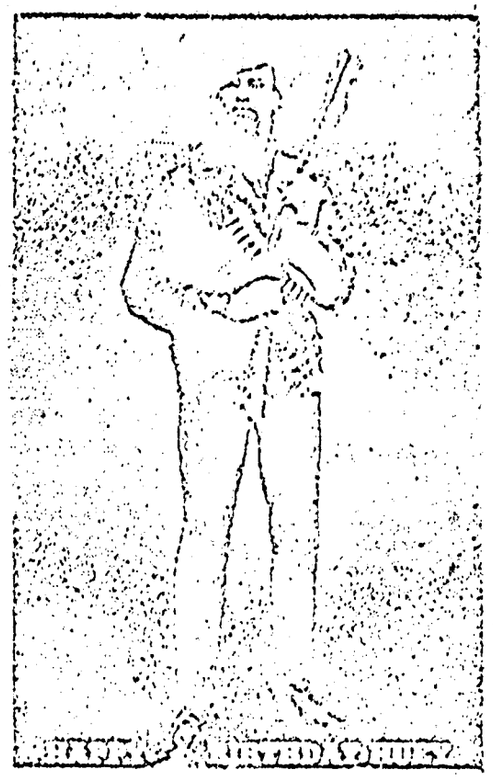
GAN BY CHAIRMAN F

SEND CHECKS OR M(

ORDERS



SUBSCRIPTION FORM



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(please print)

NAME _____

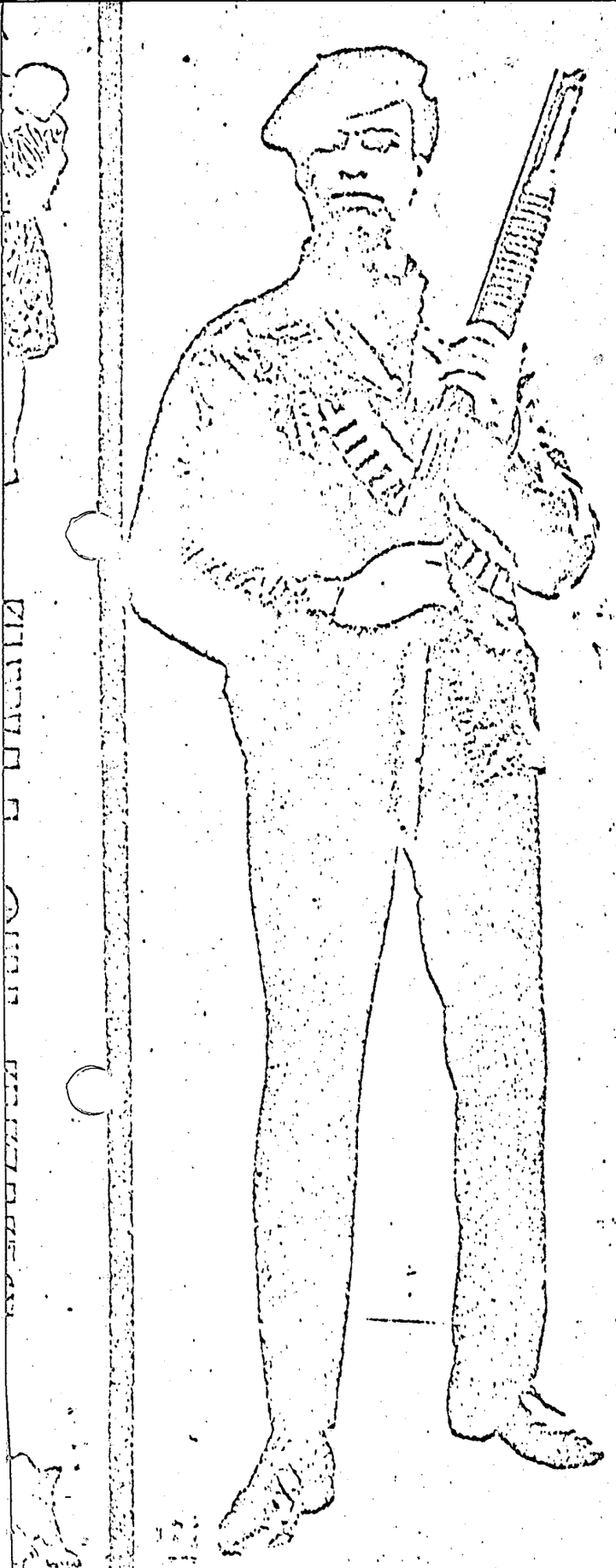
ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE/ZIP # _____ COUNTRY ___

PLEASE MAIL CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO:

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BLAC



Platform and Program

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the CAPITALIST of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY an of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black comm ganizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to de black community from racist police oppression and brutality. Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a r arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm for self-defense.

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9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be trie a jury of their peer group or people from their black com defined by the Constitution of the United States.

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10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, just And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supe cite to be held throughout the black colony in which only subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of de will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes nece people to dissolve the political bands which have connect another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God e decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they s the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are c that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unali that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happi secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenev government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new governme foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and h dence, indeed, will dictate that governments long estal be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, w sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and pursu suing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce t solute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw of ment, and to provide new guards for their future security.

furnished the following documents on January 11, 1979:

"History Of The BPP" (not complete)

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The Black Panther Party began as a response to repeated instances of police violence in the black community. The party was inspired by the Black Panther Party of Lowndes County Alabama (The Lowndes County Freedom Oranization) which organized black people in the South to obtain basic rights such as the right to vote. The symbol of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization was the Black Panther.

The black panther, as explained by Minister of Defense Huey P. Newton, is an animal who will not attack. If attacked, the black panther backs up until he has no more room to back. Then, the black panther will strike out at his assailant and wipe him out. Newton says that the Black Panther Party will not attack unless pushed up against the wall- where nothing else is possible but to attack its assailants - in order to live. This principle of armed self-defense which is basic to the Black Panther Party, will be explained in a document below.

The Black Panther Party, started by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale while students at Merritt College in Oakland, set out originally to legally patrol the police. They carried weapons as provided by law and stayed the legal distance from the police whom they watched. The result of this surveillance was a decrease in brutality against members of the black community and increased harrassment of the Black Panther Party by the police.

The leaders of the Black Panther Party (originally called the Black Panther Party for Self Defense) soon realized that the police did not make the ultimate decisions as to whom they attacked and why. The police acted as the law enforcement agency for those who made the political decisions. Thus, the Black Panther Party evolved a political program to deal with the type of political decisions which allowed the police to harrass the black communities and which have resulted in the dreadful living conditions of black people in this country. (Details of this program may be found in a document below).

Huey Newton has said that the Black Panther Party is the vanguard party of the mass of black people. The black community has not yet been sufficiently educated to verbalize its demands and to act upon them in a meaningful way. But because they know the nature of the oppression under which they suffer, they identify with the Black Panther Party as the spokesman which articulates their demands. The support for the Black Panther Party increases daily as the black community witnesses what happens to those who speak for them- the intense brutality and harrassment levied against the Black Panthers by the police- and the refusal of the power structure even to heed the demands of the black community.

In addition to support for the Black Panther Party from the black community locally, groups have been set up all over the country. Internationally, support is evidenced by rallies in Tanzania, Africa, and statements supporting the Black Panthers made by African leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah and Sekou Toure. Both these men have publicly supported the demand that Huey Newton be set free.

As Minister of Communication, Kathleen Cleaver has said, since the murder of Black Panther treasurer, Bobby Hutton, and the jailing of innumerable Panthers, including Eldridge Cleaver, and , of course, leader Huey Newton, support and membership in the Panther Party has increased geometrically. Numerous white groups such as the Medical Committee for Human Rights, the John Brown Society, The Peace and Freedom Party, Whites Against Racism, Whites for Huey, ministerial students, lawyers and other members of the white community have

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publicly stated that they support the program of the Black Panther Party and want Huey Newton released from jail.

PROGRAM OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
(WHAT WE WANT AND WHAT WE BELIEVE)

The program is usually divided into one section of ten points entitled "What We Want" and then ten paragraphs explaining these points in a section entitled "What We Believe". For the sake of clarity, we have put each one of the ten points in "What We Want" immediately above its corresponding paragraph in "What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligate to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty-million black people: therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever

means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of Black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therfore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self defense.

8. We want freedom for all Black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all Black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their Black Communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We Believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the ~~ma~~ black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires thaty they should declare the causes which impel them to separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism,

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it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such a government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

POLITICS AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY

The Black Panther Party program and platform is a result of the analysis that the Party, and especially its leader, Huey Newton, has made of the nature of politics in America.

The way to political change is through power. This is the nature of the black power movement exemplified by Stokeley Carmichael in that term. What does this meadn? Huey Newton has said that politics is war without bloodshed and that war is an extension of politics with bloodshed. The reason that the Reconstruction attemnt to put blacks into office from the South failed was because the black legislators, intelligent, well-educated men, had no powerful constituency behind them. If you represent a powerless group in the legislature, then you wield no power. What is a powerful group? According to Minister of Defense, Newton, a powerful group is one which, if it doesn't get what it wants, can deliver a consequence. There are several ways in which this kind of power is obtained. One way is to own the land. This is feudal power. It is exercised by farmers who, when they do not get what they want, can let the crops rot in the field. This is the kind of consequence that rates attention and action. The second way of gaining power is economic: ownership of the businesses. In America the slaves were freed with the promise, by the Freedmen's Bureau, of forty acres and two mules. Had this promise been fulfilled, the black man would have had land power and the ability to inflict a a consequence. The promise, of course, was never fulfilled.

What about businesses? The businesses in the black community are owned by the white man. Thus, even the economic boycott is difficult because there are not sufficient black-owned businesses to serve as and alternative center for purchasing basic needed goods.

To ask the blacks to redress their grievances by running for office does not pose a realistic solution. It is true that members of the Black Panther Party - Huey Newton for Congress in the 7th Congressional District - Bobby Seale for Assembly in the 17th Assembly District in Alameda County - and Kathleen LCleaver for Assembly in th 18th Assembly District in San Francisco - are running for office on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket, but this is only to have a forum to articulate the grievances of the black community. Why? Because as stated above the black politician without a powerful constituency just warms a chair in the legislature.

If the black community cannot gain economic or land-power, how can they hope to have changes of their conditions? Minister of Defense Huey Newton says that the only other source of power left is that of the ability to inflict destruction as a consequence. Thus, the black people must arm in a political fashion. The black people must be able to deal with the occupation police forces in their communities when they are attacked. The alternative is to have the police chosen by the black community, live in the black community, and serve the needs of the black community as that community sees them. This would mean that the police would no longer act merely to defend the interests of the white businessman and slumlord.

However, the blacks do not limit themselves to discussion of power

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from the gun. The Black Panther Party has a political program which it would like to see enacted for the benefit of black people. See below for the program.

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA TODAY?

Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Minister of Information has stated that the black man is a colonial subject and that black America is a colony within white America. The fact that the colonial subjects are dispersed throughout the country does not make their colonial subjugation any the less real. Cleaver has stated that: "Black people in North America have always been plagues by a dual status. We were both slave and Christian, we were both free and segregated, we are both integrated and colonized. In the past this duality has worked to our disadvantage. It kept us running around in circles. Today we propose to turn it to our advantage, in the manner that we have turned our blackness from a disadvantage into a rallying point of advantage."

Huey Newton has said that the black man in America today is a man of confusion. He is of the lower socio-economic background. He has withdrawn from his hostile enviroment which he daily faces and denies his own ability. He has been taught that he is inferior and he blames himself. He tries to change this image through his style of life - his desire for flashy material possessions. He is asked to respect a law which does not respect him. Those who believe in cultural nationalism try to answer his problem by turning him back to the time of the eleventh century in Africa. However, his freedom cannot come from such an identification. His freedom will come from identifying with the revolutionary struggles of people of color all over the world, including Africa today. The black man, according to Cleaver, has a common culture and a common history. All the lacks to be a nation is land.

What is the History of the Black Man in America?

The history of the present attitude of the whites toward blacks in this country has deep psychological roots, according to Newton. It dates to the time, hundreds of years ago, when the white Europeans first came into contact with black Africans. It relates to cultural differences. The Europeans who came to Africa worshipped one god - a god who was all-good. This was his absolutism. Man was said to have been created in the image of the all-good god and therefore could do no evil. Man's instinctual sexual drives were deemed ungod-like and were repressed. Such evil was deemed to come from outside man- the result of demons, devils, and witches - who were burned at the stake.

On the other hand, the Africans below the Sahara, mostly black, had a different form of worship. Their god was both good and bad. They believed in dualism. Their god had two or more heads - one good and one bad. The African had to avoid being like the bad head and must get into the favor of the good head. However, he did not deny part of his being as coming from outside himself. Thus, his sexual drives were part of him - not evil demons from the outside.

When the Europeans came to Africa they enslaved the blacks south of the Sahara who believed in dualism. They were told by the church that the "good" Africans north of the Sahara, who believed in a single god, were more in line with the European belief and should not be enslaved.

Newton points out that this sick mentality goes deeper than an economic system. It is a psychology that must be rooted out of the white race before the blacks can live in a society with white people. Thus, when Stokely Carmichael said that socialism is not meant for black people, he did not mean that he approved of what the capitalist system of economics was doing to the black communities. What he was saying is that even with an economic system that provided for all the people, if there were still racism, the black man would not be able to live as a man.

The Europeans raped Africa economically and took the black men as slaves to America. The black man has, to this day, not been treated as an equal to the white man - in any way. As was pointed out above, even after the Emancipation Proclamation the black man was not given his economic and political rights. In fact, after Reconstruction, the Southern politicians convinced the Northern politicians that the Black legislators (who had insignificant power anyway) should not maintain even that token status. And, as can be seen in the electoral struggles going on in black communities in the South today - the politicians still won't even allow the token representation!

As James Baldwin said, " To be black and conscious in America is to be in a constant state of rage." The whites cannot know what it is like to live as a black man in America - in white society. What we can know is the nature of the conditions that must be changed to give the black man his long overdue human rights.

WHY FREE HUEY NEWTON?

1. The Political Reasons. Huey P. Newton is a political prisoner. He is in jail today, accused of killing an Oakland policeman, not because he committed this crime, which he did not, but because he is the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party. Since the inception of the Party the Oakland police have tried to harrass it out of existence. As the Party became stronger, the police tactics became more vicious. The police have long had the license numbers and descriptions of all the cars driven by members of the Black Panther Party.

On the night of October 28, 1967, Police Officer Frey stopped an automobile which he knew to be a car on the list of those driven by Black Panthers. He stopped the car for an alleged traffic violation, the nature of which has never been disclosed. In his testimony before the Grand Jury, Officer Heanes, the police officer who was summoned by Frey to come to his assistance after he stopped the Panther car, said that Newton DID NOT HAVE A GUN. Attorney Charles Garry has indicated that the evidence points to the real possibility that both officers fired at each other and the Officer Heanes' bullets killed Officer Frey.

The police have always, in the black community, claimed the right to exercise indiscriminate violence. It was for this reason that the Black Panther Party was originally formed. Before October 28th the Oakland police had harrassed Newton on numerous occasions and had threatened his life. On October 28 Newton was arrested and shot in the stomach because he stood for change in the black community.

The black community knows that Huey Newton and the Panthers have raised a crucial issue - control of black communities by black people. They recognize that it is the police who perpetrate violence on a daily basis in order to maintain their illegitimate control over

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black ghettoes. They recognize that the actions of the Panthers constitute legitimate self defense against police force more interested in political repression and "keeping the niggers in their place" than in catching criminals. And they recognize the indictment of Huey Newton as an attempt not only to wipe out an heroic black resistance leader, but to also intimidate and crush the movement for self-determination for all black people. If black political leaders are not actually assassinated, as were Medgar Evers, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King - then the government finds ways of confining and neutralizing them as in the cases of H.Rap Brown and LeRoi Jones. That is why the black community stands behind the concept FREE HUEY. They mean that Huey Newton was harrassed and threatened and finally shot because he is a political leader; that he was arrested and thrown in jail because he is a political leader, that he faces the gas chamber because he is a political leader. These are important points for the white as well as the black community. The same type of harrassment has taken place against whites who have opposed this government: the case of the Oakland 7 arrested on consniracy to commit a misdemeanor: a felony. It has happened to those who very peacefully tried to protest the policies represented by Dean Rusk, when he appeared at the Fairmount Hotel - demonstrators who were kicked, beaten and MACED by the S. F. police while they were RUNNING AWAY - trying to follow orders to disperse. The list could go on endlessly. Protest the government-and risk your physical safety - that is the message to whites and blacks alike.

11. The Legal Reasons. Huey Newton was indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury - a jury chosen by the 20 judges on the Alameda County Superior Court, arbitrarily. Judge Dieden, and others, have admitted that this system results in judges choosing their friends, or political campaign contributors to serve on this "honorary" position. Three volumes of hearings taken by the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency last year (1967) have pages of testimony to this effect. The persons chosen to serve are, overwhelmingly, white, over 50, retired, or still-active business and professional men and their wives.

This method of selection is clearly contrary to many cases decided by the United States Supreme Court, which cases indicated that a jury of one's peers had to consist of a CROSS-SECTION of the community and could not SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDE black people from serving. The Grand Jury violated both of these fundamental principles. However, when Newton's attorneys presented this evidence to the courts of California, through the California Supreme court, they were denied redress - WITHOUT EVEN SO MUCH AS A WRITTEN OPINION explaining why.

Furthermore, the method of indictment denied Newton fundamental rights which the California Supreme Court has held are required in criminal cases and which are given in the Preliminary Hearing.

A district attorney in California may proceed in a felony case wither by indictment or by information. Indictment is a procedure whereby the D. A. asks the county grand jury to return an indictment on evidence presented to them by the D. A. The D. A. may present whatever evidence he chooses at his sole discretion. The grand jury may summon witnesses, but it only does so very rarely. The defendant is not present except if he testifies - and this is usually undesirable because he waives his 5th amendment rights in doing so. Furthermore, the defendant's attorney is not allowed to be present at the proceedings. The proceedings are secret. There is no right for

the defense at all in a grand jury proceeding.

A preliminary hearing is a hearing before a municipal court judge who must decide whether or not to turn the case over to the superior court for trial. The defendant may have an attorney at this proceeding, and usually does. The attorney may challenge the judge for bias; may cross-examine the prosecution witnesses; may call his own witnesses; may have discovery of the prosecutions' evidence; may question the defendant, and so forth.

The way of proceding - through the grand jury, or by way of preliminary hearing - is at the sole and arbitrary discretion of the district attorney. There are no guidelines set down either in the California Constitution or in the Penal Code to guide his choice.

The district attorney of Alameda County has used the grand jury very rarely. He used it only in a little over 1% of the cases in 1966. He testified before the Assembly Governmental Efficiency Committee that he like to use it in complicated cases such as those involving assessor frauds or in cases involving child molestation. Neither was true in the Newton case. Others at that hearing testified that the grand jury was often used where the district attorney had a poor case or didn't have enough facts to withstand exposure to the preliminary hearing. This was true in the Newton case. To this date the prosecution has released no information as to its version of the Newton events. This runds counter to its usual procedure of seeking maximum publicity to prejudice the defense case in a serious criminal matter (cf. the Hutton case). The reason? They haven't made up their story yet. They are hoping that the defense attorneys will let slip therir version of the case so that the D.A. can then fit his version to counter that one.

The Grand Jury for the last five or more years has NOT ONCE refused an indictment sought by the District Attorney. How can any defendant in a set-up like that have any chance?

The Grand Jury indictment also serves to prejudice the later jury because they have the aura of unstandking citizens. If they felt the defendant was probably guilty, what will the petit jury have to think?

III. Treatment at Kaiser. When Huey Newton arrived at Kaiser Hospital he was in agony from a bullet in his stomach. It took the emergency room nurse FIFTEEN MINUTES before she would allow him to see a doctor. She wanted forms filled out. She did not believe he was really hurt. Finally, according to her testimony before the Grand Jury, Newton threw his blood-soaked shirt at her to convince her of his pain.

While Newton was doubled over in pain, and before she would let him see a doctor, the nurse call the police. When Newton was finally allowed to see a doctor, the police arrived and pulled his hands over his head - an agonizing position for a man with a bullet in his stomach - and handcuffed him to the gurney on which he was lying. They shoved him and kicked the gurney.

When Newton was transferred to Highland Hospital, his police guards kicked his bed and shoved him around in the hopes that they could prevent his wound from healing.

HUEY NEWTON BIOGRAPHY

Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party, was born on February 17, 1942 in Louisiana. He came to California

in 1945 and resided in Oakland on Brush Street. He attended the Santa Fe and Lafayette elementary schools in Oakland. He went to Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School and then attended Oakland Technical High. His childhood was the same as that of most black youths. He was never given the opportunity to do skilled work but worked very diligently as a seasonal cannery worker from his graduation from high school onward.

Huey Newton learned to read well at the age of 16. This was when his high school counselors told him he was not college material. He set out to show them that no white man could tell him what he was capable of doing.

Huey went to Oakland City College and got an AA degree with an excellent gradepoint average. He spent one and one-half years in San Francisco Law School. He left law school to organize full-time for black liberation.

While Huey and Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, were at Merritt College they formed the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. They patrolled the black community to keep the police from brutalizing the black people. Newton and Seale taught the blacks on the block their legal rights. They felt that the Panther program had to be implemented practically. This meant starting with Point No. 7 of the Black Panther Party program to work toward "an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people."

Shortly thereafter young Bobby Hutton inquired about what Bobby and Huey were doing. They explained the idea of the Black Panther Party and its operations to Bobby Hutton, who then became the first black youth to join the Party. He was appointed Party Treasurer. He served the black community faithfully until his murder at the hands of the Oakland police on April 6, 1968.

WHY SELF DEFENSE?

The Black Panther Party has advocated that everyone in the black community have a gun to defend himself. It should be made very clear that this does NOT mean that black people should have guns in order to come into the white community and "shoot it up". In fact there are NO reported incidents of Black Panthers coming into ANY community and using their weapons other than to defend their own lives.

The police forces in the black community are composed of men who live in white communities. They are hired as occupation forces to patrol the black community to protect white business and land interests. This is brought home very clearly by the fact that policemen in the ghetto try to stay away from incidents in which only blacks are involved. For example, if two black gangs are rumored to be planning a rumble, the police refuse to act to stop it. If black kids are fighting among themselves, the police stay away. If a black woman complains to the police that her husband has threatened violence against her, the police tell her to call a lawyer. When the lawyer tries to & intervene, the police say they do not like to get involved in domestic disputes. The list goes on endlessly. Furthermore, the police are often involved in the local rackets - the numbers games, rake-offs from dope and prostitution and so forth. However, should a black man fight a white man the police come in immediately. At schools where black and white children fight in the schoolyards the black children are taken off to spend days in Juvenile Hall while the white children are, at most, given a citation to take home to

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their parents. Often, black [illegible] people are picked up at random for alleged traffic violations. If a black man or boy is seen running away from a place where the police believe a crime has been committed (usually a property crime), they shoot first and ask questions later. The incidents of this in Berkely, and Oakland and San Francisco are numerous. In fact it is incidents such as these that have been the trigger in almost all the so-called "riots" that have occurred in this country since Watts.

The position of the Black Panther Party was graphically illustrated when after Martin Luther King's assassination, Bobby Seale, chairman of the Party, went around Oakland in a sound truck urging black people to stay home and not become involved in violence. Why? Not because there was no reason for revolt, but because the Black Panthers know that such spontaneous rebellion results in death for black people and no changes in their conditions of life. Such violence is sporadic, short-lived, and costly. However, it is also very clear that non-violent tactics have resulted in no change either. In fact, before his death, Martin Luther King indicated that the Poor Peoples' March on Washington was his FINAL attempt to use non-violent tactics to get what his people have been deined for 400 years. After that, Dr. King indicated, all he could see was fascism. And he could not urge people to remain non-violent in the face of that.

Why do the Panthers Believe the Black Community will be Annihilated?

The white community is prepared for genocide. Whites all over this nation are arming themselves to protect their community from an invasion of blacks. This is so even though not one white community has yet been invaded or even threatened with such invasion. This is true even though whites claim that even if there were an invasion of blacks they would be beaten almost immediately. Why are they armed? Fear. Fear that stems from a lack of understanding of the Watts incidents, fear that stems from a lack of understanding of what it is like to be black in this country. Fear of militancy [illegible] that asks for change NOW. In part the fear comes because the whites know that they themselves are powerless to get change that would appease the militancy of the blacks. They have no more control over their government than do black people. They do not choose who will run for office - that is a back-room political decision. They know that when they vote for a candidate they must rely not on knowledge of his position, but on faith that he will govern well. So when they are afraid they do not rely on their government - they buy guns.

Not only the white man as an individual is armed. Police departments all over this nation are stockpiling weapons which, in their horror, are matched by those used by the army in Vietnam. Why the stockpile? For the Second Civil War. This is the way Esquire Magazine saw it in their March 1968 issue, in an article of that title by Garry Wills. Reporter Wills visited police chiefs all over the country to find out what they were planning with regard to possible violence in the black communities. Remember when you read this that the black people are arming for self-defense with guns.

A listing of the weapons being stockpiled included: tanks, armored personnel carriers, jeeps with gun mounts, command armored cars built for Vietnam use, gas of all kinds including MACE, now felt by the federal drug administration to be far more dangerous than tear gas, bared bayonets, M-1 rifles, helicopters, tear gas grenades, shotguns, police dogs, shock batons, machine guns, assault guns which shoot through walls. The list could go on and on. Some of the more unusual weapons included "non-lethal" flame-throwers, shound devices

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which cause people to release their bowels, or lose their equilibrium, adhesives which cause parts of the body to stick together which if moved cause large areas of flesh to be torn away, foam, invisible gases, ~~xxx~~ odors detectible by dogs, plastic confetti, traquilizers, electric sluices, hoses, gagging gases, and on and on.

This list of weapons is far too lengthy and horrifying to be a mere reaction to black peoples' desire to defend their homes and lives. This listing of weapons is such as to wipe out entire areas of a population, such as is being done in Vietnam. One cannot use tanks and machine guns, sound devices, and flame throwers, selectively against snipers. These weapns either wipe out large areas of people or they aren't used at all.

During all the past riots the National Guard and the local police shot indiscriminately at blck people. Innocent women and children were injured as well as people only suspected of looting. Capital punishment was extended to those who appeared at the wrong place at the wrong time. No crime at all was necessary. Further riot contingency plans included the request in Detroit for $9,000,000 for riot equipment. Where snipers are suspected, the article indicated that entire buildings wer razed to the ground. These dead, the article went on, are not amonh those listed as casualties.

The psychology of the police interviewed by Wills was that potential riots must be squelched. This means that police patrol the ghetto and look for "suspicious" activities. Who could blame the police for using violence to squelch a potential riot? Only those who might question the nature of such activity in the first place and who might question the right of an individual man with a gun to pass judgment on another man without benefit for trial. In Los Angeles in July of 1967, ~~the~~ ~~shot~~ a Black Muslim temple was ~~xx~~ pock-marked with machine guns. The police claimed that they suspected that the Temple was the hiding place for guns. Naturally, the shot first and asked questions later. The result? No guns found.In this case, because of widespread publicity, Major Yorty was forces to apologize publicly for the outrageous conduct of the police. However, such raids continue regularly in the black community by the police. The police are getting "tough". To quote Cook County Sheriff Wood (Chicago): "When we had our Maywood riot, I went around telling my men on the bullhorn, so all those on the street could hear, that any rioter who raised his hands above his head would be guilty of aggravated assault, and should be fire on. I also told my men to shoot carefully- we didn't have extra men to take wounded off to hospitals." Compare this with what happened to Denzil Dowell, above, and Bobby Hutton (see below). A further interesting comparison was a statement made by Herr Goring, who issued these "shoot first" orders: ". . .for failure to act is a graver fault that errors made in action."

Ehen the Berkeley police broke into the home of Panther Chairman Bobby Seale at 3:30 am on phoney charges of conspiracy to commit murder - charges that the police could never substantiate enough even to press - Huey P. Newton issued Mandate No. 3:

> Because of the St. Valentine Day massacre of February 14, 1929, in which outlaws donned the uniforms of Policemen, posed as such, and thereby gained entrance to locked doors controlled by rival outlaws with whom they were contending for control of the bootlegging industry in Chicago; and because these gansters, gaining entry through their disguise as Policemen, proceeded to exterminate their rivals with machinegun fire, we believe that prudence

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would dictate that one should be alert when opening one's door to strangers, lat at night, in the wee hours morning - even when these strangers wear the uniform of policement. History teaches us that the man in the uniform may or may not be a policeman authorized to enter the homes of the people.

AND

Taking notice of the fact that (1) on January 16, 1968, at 3:30am, members of the San Francisco Police Dept. kicked down the door and made an illegal entry, and search of the home of Eldridge Cleaver, ~~&~~ Minister of Information. These Pigs had no search warrant, no arrest warrant, and were therefore not authorized to enter. They were not invited in. Permission for them to enter was explicitly denied by the Minister of Information. Present were Sister Kathleen Cleaver, our Communications Secretary and wife to our Minister of Information, and Brother Emory Douglas, our Revolutionary Artist.

Taking further notice of the fact that (2) on February 25, 1968, several uniformed gestapos of the Berkeley Pig Department, accompanied by several other white men in plainclothes, bearing an assortment of shotguns, rifles, and service revolvers, made a forceful, unlawful entry and search of the home of Bobby Seale, Chairman of our Party, and his wife, Sister Artie Seale. These Pigs had no warrant either to search or to arrest. When asked by Chairman Bobby to produce a warrant, they arrogantly stated that they did not need one. They had no authority to enter - what they did have was the power of the gun. Thus we are confronted with a critical situation. Our organization has received serious threats from certain racist elements of White America, including the Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco Pig Departments. Threats to take our lives, to exterminate us. We cannot determine when any of these elements, or a combination of them, may move to implement these threats. We must be alert to the danger at all times. We will not fall victim to a St. Valentine's Massacre. Therefore those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of our HUMAN RIGHTS, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evildoers. We have no way of determining that a man in uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a Guardian of the Law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the LBlack Panther Party for Self Defense that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their dependents and shall do so. Any member of the Party having such technical equipment who fails to defend his threshhold shall be expelled from the Party for Life.

It can be seen from this Mandate and from the speeches of members of the Party that the Black Panthers are engaged in SELF DEFENSE. Anyone who gives any thought to what has happened in the black community all over the country, in terms of police brutality, and anyone who reads

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the newspapers can see what is happening especially to the Black Panther Party in this area (s[redacted] below for details) must [redacted]nclude that the very least that black people must do to continue living in this country is to protect their persons from attack. As the Black Panthers have said, it is the man behind the gun who is dangerous. Black Panthers do not accidentlly shoot each other or anyone else. If they use weapons it is when they are personally attacked. If the whites have already declared war on the black people and are forming huge million-dollar arsenals, what kind of response do they expect from the black community? As Stokeley Carmichael has said, the blacks are not going to die the way the Jews in Europe died. The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising will be the example to follow - not the quiet exodus to the furnaces.

Many people object to the notion of the gun saying that there are other ways to stop violence - that the blacks should gain political and economic power. However, as will be shown,below, it takes power to get power. If violence is to be prevented, the whites have the immediate obligation to stop the police from using their array of weapons against the blacks. To ask the blacks to turn the other cheek and get killed is a plea that is immoral and foolish.

THE SACRAMENTO INCIDENT

Because the Black Panther Party has exercised its constitutional right to bear arms, Assemblyman Mufford decided that this right would have to be curbed. He introduced a bill "prohibiting instruction in the use of firearms for the purpose of rioting, and prohibiting the carrying of loaded firearms on public streets and in public places by all excent peace officers, guards, and members of the armed forces." (S. F. Chronicle Story, 5/3/57). As most people know the second amendment to the United States Constitution says that "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The purpose of this amendment was to prevent the very thing that Mulford"s bill tries to set up: the regulation of the people's right to be free. What is the nature of this right? Huey Newton stated it very clearly when he said that if the people are unarmed, and if the government has a regular police force and a military force, the people are slaves to the government or are subject to slavery at any time. Newton's conclusion? so long as the police are armed, the black people should be armed. As Newton said: "Ninety percent of the reason we carried guns in the first place was educational. We set the example. We made black people aware that they have the right to carry guns."

Why Go to Sacramento with Guns?

There is some history to the Sacramento incident of which most people are unaware.

On April 1, 1967, a young black man named Denzil Dowell, aged 22 years, was killed by a member of the Contra Costa Sheriff's department. Denzil Powell was killed with his hands raised over his head. His family was denied the right to photograph his body and the right to have his clothes returned to them. Denzil Dowell was unarmed. Furthermore the sheriffs knew that he was suffering from an unjured hip which would prevent him from escaping from the scene of the crime. WHY WAS HE KILLED? As with the killing of Panther Bobby Hutton (see below) there is no reason - other than that he was black.

On April 18, 1967, the Black Panther representatives, bearing arms, went to see District Attorney Hejedly of Contra Costa County to ask for an investigation of Denzil Dowell's death. The District Attorney said that he would hold such an investigation and would re-

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commend that the sheriff who shot Dowell be removed from duty pending the investigation.

On April 19, 1967, representatives of the Black Panthers and some other interested persons met with the sheriff. He refused to allow the Panthers to enter his office carrying guns. Because Panther leader Huey Newton felt the conference was so important, he and the other Panthers gave up their right to wear a gun and removed the guns before talking to the sheriff. The sheriff refused to remove the man who shot Dowell pending the investigation. Further he refused to instruct his men not to kill suspects in crimes involving only property. (The situation in the Dowell killing). The undersheriff instructed the Panthers that if they wished changes made, the should go to Sacramento and speak to the Legislaute. This same undersheriff Ramsey went to the Assembly and spoke in favor of the Mulford bill - and in doing so referred specifically to the need for the bill to deal with the Black Panthers.

In response to this conference and to the Mulford bill itself, Minister of Defense Huey Newton wrote a statement which Panther Chairman Bobby Seale delivered on the steps of the capitol in Sacramento on May 2, 1967. The statement is as follows:

> The Black Panther Party for Self Defense calls upon the American people in general and the black people in particular to take careful note of the racist California Legislature which is now considering legislation aimed at keeping the black people disarmed and powerless at the very same time that racist police agencies throughout the country are intensifying the terror, brutality, murder and repression of black people.
>
> At the same time that the American government is waging a racist war of genocide in Vietnam, the concentration camps in which Japanese Americans were interned during World War Two are being renovated and expanded. Since America has historically reserved the most barbaric treatment for non-white people, we are forced to conclude that these concentration camps are being prepared for black people, who are determined to gain their freedom by any means necessary. The enslavement of black people from the very beginning of this country, the genocide practiced on the American Indians and the confining of the survivors on reservations, the savage lynching of thousands of black men and women, the dropping [illegible] of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and now the cowardly massacre in Vietnam, all testify to the fact that towards people of color the racist power structure of America has but one policy: repression, genocide, terror and the big stick.
>
> Black people have begged, prayed, petitioned, demonstrated and everything else to get the racist power structure of America to right the wrongs which have historically been perpetrated against black people. All of these efforts have been answered by more repression, deceit, and hypocrisy. As the agression of the racist American government escalates in Vietnam, the police agencies of America escalate the repression of black people throughout the ghettos of America. Vicious police dogs, cattle prods and increased patrols have become familiar sights in black communities. City Hall turns a deaf ear to the pleas of black people for relief from this increasing terror.

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> The Black Panther Party for Self Defense believes that the time has come for black people to arm themselves against thhis terror before it is too late. The pending Mulford Act brings the hour of doom one step nearer. A people who have suffered so much for so long at the hands of a racist society, must draw the line somewhere. We believe that the black communities of America must rise up as one man to halt the progression of a trend that leads inevitably to their total destruction.

In the section on Self Defense, above, further explanation for the use of guns was given. However, it should be pointed out here that the genocide of the black people in this country is sometihing that white people should fear for their own sakes as well as for the welfare of the black race. Those of you who are old enough to remember the pre-World War II history will recall that when Hitler came to power in Germany he started exterminating his political enemies by picking on the leadership (as the Oakland police are picking off the leadership of the Black Panther Party). He then, when this was not stopped by popular outrage and action, went on to kill millions and millions of those whom he defined as enemies. A government which can exterminate one group at will can exterminate many. When Stalin, in the Soviet Union, felt it necessary to exterminate enemies, he btated on a small scale. When he found that he could continue this technique, the purges became wider and wider in scope. Although Huey Newton feels the concentration camps will be filled with black people, those of us who are white and are outraged at this possibility feel that they can be enlarded to include whites, too! Remember that the National Socialist definition of "Jew" was pretty all-inclusive. IN the South , whites have been referred to as "white Nigger".

On May2, 1967, the Black Panthers went to Sacramento, carrying guns legally. They went to the Assembly observation section led by a crew of television men and reporters. When they were directed to the observer box, the Assembly members requested that the guards remove the television cameras, not the guns. The capitol police were, at all times, aware of the fact that the Black Panthers were armed. Had the Panthers entered the Assembly with guns to do any shooting, they had ample opportunity. However, this was not their purpose. They came to protest the Mulford bill, which was explicitly directed against tehm, and to deliver the above-quoted statement of Huey Newton on the genocidal nature of the American government.

Because the Panthers weee legally carrying guns, they could not be arrested while at the capitol. However, as they were leaving Sacramento, the police dug up an old Fish and Game law that dealt with loaded weapons in a vehicle. The law was enacted to prevent accidents when hunters carried guns. The Panthers were having their cars serviced at a gas station when the police arrested 23 of them for violation of the Fish and LGame code. The Panthers did not resist arrest, even though they were armed and were numerous. After being arrested, the Panthers were thrown into the drunk tank of the jail with neither beds nor blankets. They were treated just like the animals for the killing of which regulations were made in the Fish and Game law.

As Huey Newton predicted, the press response to the incident was to distort what happened and to raise the spectre of violence. The press called the Panthers thugs and indicated that they came to Sacramento only to disrupt the proceedings of the Assembly. However, as Newton pointed out, the young black people on the block at

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home have been called hoodlums and thugs all their lives. Thus, when they heard what the papers called the Panthers they wanted to know what these "hoodlums" were up to, carrying guns. Thus, the Panther message was spread in the black community almost because of the press distortions.

As to press's accounts calling the Panthers miliant and anti-white, these were false charges. The documents below indicate that the Panthers are not a racist organization and will form coalitions with white groups who are willing to support the Panther platform and who will work to end racism.

The Mulford bill was enacted into law as a special bill and has been used, predictably since then, to harrass members of the Black Panther Party. Attorneys feel that the bill is clearly unconstitutional. However, as will be shown below, lack of funds, as well as the nature of the court system, prevent the unconstitutionality from being adequately tested. Eight members of the Black Panther Party served jail sentences on the phoney charge. The rest did not serve time because the district attorney indicated that if eight would serve ~~xxxxxx~~ he would not press charges against the rest. It should be noted that this type of justice is not limited to the Black Panthers. Every day black people are arrested on charges which are false or unsubstantiated. Because of lack of funds many of them serve jail sentences. Many of those who can afford attorneys are found guilty by all-white juries and judges. Since Sacramento, the Pantbers have been constantly harrassed. See below for further details.

THE MURDER OF BOBBY HUTTON AND THE ARREST OF THE PANTHER 8

On Sunday, April 7, the Black Panther Party had planned a picnic barbecue to raise money for the defense of Huey P. Newton. Saturday night Eldridge Cleaver, Bobby Hutton, and a number of other Panthers were driving around Oakland to collect food that the sisters had prepared. Their mission was interrupted when several squad cars of Oakland police intercepted and ambushed the Panthers in their own community. Today, Eldridge Cleaver is behind bars, possibly for life. Bobby Hutton is dead - murdered by the Oakland pigs when he tried to surrender from the gas-filled, burning house. Seven other Panthers plus Cleaver face Grand Jury indictments for attempted murder, indictments based on false information provided by the pigs and extorted confessions from the imprisoned Panthers.

The following information came out in an interview a San Francisco Chronicle reporter had with Cleaver in jail:

Bobby Hutton, aged 17, was killed by police bullets - he was told to run for a squad car and, while his hands were raised and he was unarmed, officers shot him down.

With one or two exentions, the arsenal of guns the police claim was taken from the scene of the shoot-out was actually taken from a parked Panther's car's locked trunk, miles away, and hours later.

Following the police ambush of the Panthers, cops made no attempt to immediately allow Cleaver and Hutton out of the house they were holed up in. Instead they poured a fusillade of bullets in through its walls.

Eldridge Cleaver was not carrying a gun. "I was never armed", he said, "because Huey P. Newton had laid down orders that, as a parolee, I should not be armed."

Although the pigs and the racist press repeatedly tried to call the ambush a Panther se-up, within two minutes after the police had

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stonned and nulled their weanons at 2995 Union Street, an entire two-block area was Blocked. . . and dozens of Emeryville and Oakland no-lice officers had (supnosedly answering a call for reinforcements) anneared on the scene, thoroughly equipped with riot helmets, OVERKILL weapons, tear gas bombs. . .

Cleaver's account of the incident indicated that the trouble benan around 9:30 n.m. when a squad car nulled alongside 3 Panther cars narked on 28th Street. Cleaver saw a con get out of a squad car, which had suddenly nulled up, "heard some loud talk" from a con "and suddenly a gun exploded right in my face." Cleaver said he and Bobby "lit out" through an alleyway and through a side door into the basement of a house that had no connection with the Panthers. "We laid down on our backs and the cons started firing. I could see their bullets coming in through a beaverboard partition about a foot above my face." A concrete foundation of the building partially protected them and it was probably a ricochet that later wounded Cleaver. A tear gas cannister also hit him in the chest. "The gas was thick now and Bobby took off my clothing to see where I was hit. I was bleeding from my foot and coughing."

Finally a tear gas cartridge or something else fired by the police set fire to the basement and the side of the house. "We couldn't stand it anymore and I yelled, "We're coming out". Cleaver limped out of the house, with Bobby holding his arm to support him. Out in the alleyway,". . .we both fell down when they (the cons) told us to and cons from the street (perhans 15 yards away) an-proached us. They kicked us and cursed us for about five minutes - while we were lying on the ground." At this time Cleaver was wearing . . . only his socks, all his other clothing having been stripped off by Bobby in a search for wounds. "Then the cons told us to get up and start running for the squad car." LCleaver was unable to because of the leg wound, and he fell. "Bobby started running - he ran bbout 10 yards - and they started shoothin him. I heard 12 shots; it was hard to tell for sure. He had his hands high in the air un-til he died."

Cleaver was taken to Highland Hospital emergency room, then rushed off to San lQuentin, and then, as soon as his lawyer arrived, was whisked off to Vacaville supposedly for "medical attention", although San lQuentin has some of the finest medical facilities in the State prison system. At Vacaville, Cleaver has been kept;in total isolation "maximum security", with his wife and lawyers given only curtailed visits, and no other visitors allowed. It was only the power of Establishment Press which finally got the Chronicle reporter an interview with him.

Exobitantly high bail was set for all the arrested Panthers - $63,00 for Cleaver (which is irrelevant since his parole was re-voked thus automatically confining him for the next four years) and $40,00 each for the other seven. Cleaver's parole was revoked at 3 a.m. the night of April 7 and there was no hearing.

The LGrand Jury testimony against the 9 Panthers who were arrested that night, at the scene of the shoot-out, in homes near-by, or in their cars, includes alleged "confessions" by them that they had been out "looking to do some shooting" and other statements. All such statements are difficult or impossible to believe would have been voluntarily given by any Black Panther arrested for shoot-ing at cons. As in the Newton case, the Grand Jury was blatantly employed to deny the defendants their right to a preliminary hear-

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ing (see article "Why Free Huey Newton").

Attorney LCharles R. lGarry has filed affidavits of the Panthers arrested in a suit against the City of Oakland, the Chief of Police and the Mayor of Oakland, seeking to enjoin the DA from any further prosecutions of the Panthers. The affidavits charged brutalization of the Panthers by the police, Intimidation and lying. Some Panthers did make brief statements to a man they were told was their lawyer, who had been brought in "because Garry and other Panther attorneys had no interest in the case" (a complete fabrication). The"lawyer" turned out later to be a cop. Another Panther was beaten on the soles of his feet until he made a statement. A third Panther said he had never made any statement to the police at all, and that it was pure lies on their part when they attributed statements to him. The complete statements in the affidavits indicate that the cop harrassment and brutalization were designed to(1) "confuse and deceive each of the brothers and turn them against each other and on Eldridge Cleaver by blatantly lying to them; (2) to get statements from them which would build up as much evidence against Eldridge Cleaver as possible."

This actions of the police in attempting to extort these confessions makes it quite clear that their target was the leadership of the Panthers - in this case, Eldridge Cleaver. Like most elements of the power structure they are working on the assumption that if you can destroy the leadership you can cripple the movement. As usual, they failed to see the extent to which the struggle in the black community grows out of the needs of that entire community. Oppression in the black community is not going to be gone or forgotten when the leaders of the Black Panther Party are jailed or shot. The people are not going to stop fighting.

On Sunday, April 7, several hundred people turned out in DeFremery Park at a the barbecue picnic for the Huey P. Newton Defense Fund.

POLICE HARASSMENT OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A sample of Incidents

1. From October, 1966, to October , 1967, Huey Newton has been harassed by the Oakland police-had been stopped on innumerable occasions without reasonable cause.

2. Spring and summer, 1967-This was the most intense period of harassment for the Panthers. It took place after a demonstration by Panthers carrying rifles at the Stat Legislature in Sacremento during Assembly debate on a bill which would restrict a citizen's right to bear arms. During this period, Panthers were repeatedly stopped in cars and on the street; many were arrested; homes were entered illegally by police.

3. May 22, 1967-Bobby Seale went to the Oakland County Courthouse to bail Huey Newton out of jail. He was leaning against a retaining wall outside carrying a "legal" shotgun. He was arrested and charged with an obscure law, dating back to the 1800's,

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adjacent a jail.

4. June 2, 1967-Harre[redacted]ucker was arrested by th[redacted]erkeley police. He was accused of fighting a white boy. He was not allowed the two phone calls that any prisoner is required by law to have. He was separated from the other inmates, He was tried, convicted and sent to Santa Rita where he was told not to engage in any political discussion. He was forced to work on the farm section and to cut his "Afro" hair style. He pointed out that the Berkeley police have pictures of Huey Newton and Bobby Seale which are captioned "Approach with Caution".

5. October 28, 1967-Huey Newton wounded and arrested in a shooting incident in Oakland in which Oakland Officer Frey was killed and Officer Heanes wounded.

6. January 15, 1968-National Captain David Hilliard arrested while passing out leaflets at Oakland Tech.

7. January 16, 1968-At 3:30 a.m. San Francisco policemen broke down the door of Eldridge Cleaver's apartment at 850 Oak St., San Francisco, and searched the apartment-without a warrant. Eldridge, his wife, Kathleen, and Panther Revolutionary Artist Emory Douglas were present.

8. February 5, 1968-At 1:00 a.m. a Panther and his girlfriend were arrested for "disturbing the peace", after a rally at which Dr. Spock and James Forman spoke. They were beaten in jail.

9. February 24, 1968-Panther Jimmy Charley approached a policeman who was in the act of assaulting a black person, and questioned the officer. He was promptly arrested and charged with "resisting arrest".

10. February 25, 1968-At 3:30 a.m. police broke down the door of Bobby Seale's home, where Bobby and his wife, Artie, were in bed asleep. There was no warrant. Police said they were acting on a complaint implicating Bobby in a vague "conspiracy to commit murder" charge, which was promptly dropped for lack of evidence. Shotgun-toting police confiscated weapons and arrested Mr. and Mrs. Seale. Four other Panthers, in a car nearby, were also arrested a short time later, and charged with misdemeanors. Mr. and Mrs. Seale face trial on charges of possessing illegal weapons, including possession of guns with serial numbers filed off. Seale contends that the police filed off the serial numbers after the arrest. Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale, before forming the Black Panther Party carefully studied and analyzed the law pertaining to carrying guns and taught these laws to new members of the Black Panther Party-they were anything but unaware of the law and followed the law in all respects.

11. Third and fourth weeks of February, 1968-A rash of[redacted] arrests of black men either in the Panthers or identified with them. One of the incidents took place in front of the Natural shop on San Pablo St. in Oakland. This incident happened when police stopped the car of a black youth on an alleged traffic violation in front of the shop. Policemen pulled the youth from the car, threw him against

the car door and beat him brutally. About ten Panthers and their associates gathered around to protest and were arrested. This rash of arrests coincided with the visit of Stokeley Carmichael to the Bay Area.

12. April 3, 1968-Police entered Father Neil's church in Oakland where the Panthers were holding a meeting. A black youth associated with the Panthers (but not authorized by them to possess a gun) was, according to police, drunk and waving a gun outside the church. Police surrounded the church and entered it, about twelve of them in threatening manner. They were accompanied, inexplicably, by a white priest and a black clergyman, both from Oakland. David Hilliard came out of the out of the sanctuary and refused to allow police to enter the sanctuary. Upon seeing Hilliard, police lowered their guns and cast their eyes about, looking for someone else. The Panthers are convinced they were looking for Bobby Seale.

13. April 5, 1968-San Diego police crashed down the door of Ken Denman, PFP leader and Panther organizer in San Diego. They had no warrant.

14. April 6, 1968-Several Panthers in cars in west Oakland on Saturday night, April 6, were approached by two policemen and menaced with guns. When the Panthers tried to defend themselves, shooting began, and the Panthers ran into a nearby house. After about 90 minutes of shooting by some 50 members of the Oakland P. D. who set fire to the house and filled it with tear gas, the Panthers were forced to surrender. With floodlights covering the house, Bobby Hutton walked out with his hands up. Someone yelled that he had a gun, and he was shot. He was not armed; no gun was found anywhere near his body. Eldridge Cleaver, wounded in the leg, and eyes badly burned by tear gas, came out. In total, nine persons were arrested, including Panther National Captain David Hilliard. Two policemen were wounded slightly.

15. April 9, 1968- Two Black Panther women were going about Oakland in a car putting up posters announcing the candidacy of Huey Newton for Congress and Bobby Seale for Assembly on the Peace and Freedom ticket. Twelve policemen with shotguns stopped their car and searched it - without probable cause. Throughout the day, patrol cars circled the Newton-Seale campaign headquarters. Sam Napier and other Panthers were physically stopped by police from putting up campaign posters. Police have been spotted by Oakland residents tearing down Newton-Seale posters.

16. April 13, 1968-Four members of the Black Panther Party were returning from Bobby Hutton's funeral when they were arrested on suspicion of robbery. Since it was Friday, they were to be kept over the weekend before they could be arraigned. This is a typical police procedure - it means three days detention instead of overnight before a court appearance. The robbery took place on Monday. Furthermore the robbery car was driven by one person with one passenger. Four people were arrested Friday. The car was in the shop being repaired at the time of the alleged robbery. On Sunday, after a weekend of work by Attorney Alex Hoffmann, the "suspects" were released - they couldn't be identified as having even a remote connection with the alleged robbery. When arrested

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the car door and beat him brutally. About ten Panthers and their associates gathered around to protest and were arrested. This rash of arrests coincided with the visit of Stokeley Carmichael to the Bay Area.

12. April 3, 1968-Police entered Father Neil's church in Oakland where the Panthers were holding a meeting. A black youth associated with the Panthers (but not authorized by them to possess a gun) was, according to police, drunk and waving a gun outside the church. Police surrounded the church and entered it, about twelve of them in threatening manner. They were accompanied, inexplicably, by a white priest and a black clergyman, both from Oakland. David Hilliard came out of the out of the sanctuary and refused to allow police to enter the sanctuary. Upon seeing Hilliard, police lowered their guns and cast their eyes about, looking for someone else. The Panthers are convinced they were looking for Bobby Seale.

13. April 5, 1968-San Diego police crashed down the door of Ken Denman, PFP leader and Panther organizer in San Diego. They had no warrant.

14. April 6, 1968-Several Panthers in cars in west Oakland on Saturday night, April 6, were approached by two policemen and menaced with guns. When the Panthers tried to defend themselves, shooting began, and the Panthers ran into a nearby house. After about 90 minutes of shooting by some 50 members of the Oakland P. D. who set fire to the house and filled it with tear gas, the Panthers were forced to surrender. With floodlights covering the house, Bobby Hutton walked out with his hands up. Someone yelled that he had a gun, and he was shot. He was not armed; no gun was found anywhere near his body. Eldridge Cleaver, wounded in the leg, and eyes badly burned by tear gas, came out. In total, nine persons were arrested, including Panther National Captain David Hilliard. Two policemen were wounded slightly.

15. April 9, 1968- Two Black Panther women were going about Oakland in a car putting up posters announcing the candidacy of Huey Newton for Congress and Bobby Seale for Assembly on the Peace and Freedom ticket. Twelve policemen with shotguns stopped their car and searched it - without probable cause. Throughout the day, patrol cars circled the Newton-Seale campaign headquarters. Sam Napier and other Panthers were physically stopped by police from putting up campaign posters. Police have been spotted by Oakland residents tearing down Newton-Seale posters.

16. April 13, 1968-Four members of the Black Panther Party were returning from Bobby Hutton's funeral when they were arrested on suspicion of robbery. Since it was Friday, they were to be kept over the weekend before they could be arraigned. This is a typical police procedure - it means three days detention instead of overnight before a court appearance. The robbery took place on Monday. Furthermore the robbery car was driven by one person with one passenger. Four people were arrested Friday. The car was in the shop being repaired at the time of the alleged robbery. On Sunday, after a weekend of work by Attorney Alex Hoffmann, the "suspects" were released - they couldn't be identified as having even a remote connection with the alleged robbery. When arrested

Document entitled, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work."

Document entitled, "We Demand Community Control of Police."

Document entitled, "Fred Hampton - Mark Clark Inquest."

The above documents were furnished by on January 11, 1970.

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RECTIFY THE PARTY'S STYLE OF WORK

The Party School opens today and I wish it every success.

I would like to say something about the problem of our Party's style of work.

Why must there be a revolutionary party? There must be a revolutionary party because the world contains enemies who oppress the people and the people want to throw off enemy oppression. In the era of capitalism and imperialism, just such a revolutionary party as the Communist Party is needed. Without such a party it is simply impossible for the people to throw off enemy oppression. We are Communists, we want to lead the people in overthrowing the enemy, and so we must keep our ranks in good order, we must march in step, our troops must be picked troops and our weapons good weapons. Without these conditions the enemy cannot be overthrown.

What is the problem now facing our Party? The general line of the Party is correct and presents no problem, and the Party's work has been fruitful. The Party has several hundred thousand members who are leading the people in extremely hard and bitter struggles against the enemy. This is plain to everybody and beyond all doubt.

Then is there or is there not any problem still facing our Party? I say there is and, in a certain sense, the problem is quite serious.

What is the problem? It is the fact that there is something in the minds of a number of our comrades which strikes one as not quite right, not quite proper.

In other words, there is still something wrong with our style of study, with our style in the Party's internal and external relations and with our style of writing. By something wrong with the style of study we mean the malady of subjectivism. By something wrong with our style in Party relations we mean the malady of sectarianism. By something wrong with the style of writing we mean the malady of stereotyped Party writing. All these are wrong, they are ill winds, but they are not like the wintry north winds that sweep across the whole sky. Subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing are no longer the dominant styles, but merely gusts of contrary wind, ill winds from the air-raid tunnels. It is bad, however, that such winds should still be blowing in the Party. We must seal off the passages which produce them. Our whole Party should undertake the job of sealing off these passages, and so should the Party School. These three ill winds, subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing, have their historical origins. Although no longer dominant in the whole Party, they still constantly create trouble and assail us. Therefore, it is necessary to resist them and to study, analyse, and elucidate them.

Fight subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study, fight sectarianism in order to rectify the style in Party relations, and fight Party stereotypes in order to rectify the style of writing--such is the task before us.

To accomplish the task of overthrowing the enemy, we must accomplish the task of rectifying these styles within the Party. The style of study and the style of writing are also the Party's style of work. Once our Party's style of work is put completely right, the people all over the country will learn from our example. Those outside the Party who have the same kind of bad style will, if they are good and honest people, learn from our

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REFORM OUR STUDY

May 1941

I propose that we should reform the method and the system of study throughout the Party. The reasons are as follows:

I.

The twenty years of the Communist Party of China have been twenty years in which the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism has become more and more integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. If we recall how superficial and meager our understanding of Marxism-Leninism and of the Chinese revolution was during our Party's infancy, we can see how much deeper and richer it is now. For a hundred years, the finest sons and daughters of the disaster-ridden Chinese nation fought and sacrificed their lives, one stepping into the breach as another fell, in quest of the truth that would save the country and the people. This moves us to song and tears. But it was only after World War I and the October Revolution in Russia that we found Marxism-Leninism, the best of truths, the best of weapons for liberating our nation. And the Communist Party of China has been the initiator, propagandist and organizer in the wielding of this weapon. As soon as it was linked with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism gave an entirely new complexion to the Chinese revolution. Since the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, our Party, basing itself on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, has taken a further step in its study of the concrete practice of this war and in its study of China and the world today, and has also made a beginning in the study of Chinese history. These are all very good signs.

II.

However, we still have shortcomings, and very big ones too. Unless we correct these shortcomings, we shall not, in my opinion, be able to take another step forward in our work and in our great cause of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

First, take the study of current conditions. We have achieved some success in our study of present domestic and international conditions, but for such a large political party as ours, the material we have collected is fragmentary and our research work unsystematic on each and every aspect of these subjects, whether it be the political, military, economic or cultural aspect. Generally speaking, in the last twenty years, we have not done systematic and thorough work in collecting and studying material on these aspects, and we are lacking in a climate of investigation and study of objective reality. To behave like "a blindfolded man catching sparrows" or a "blind man groping for fish," to be crude and careless, to indulge in verbiage, to rest content with a smattering of knowledge--such is the extremely bad style of work that still exists among many comrades in our Party, a style utterly opposed to the fundamental spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that it is necessary to study conditions conscientiously and to proceed from objective reality and not from subjective wishes; but many of our comrades act in direct violation of this truth.

Second, take the study of history. Although a few Party members and sympathizers have undertaken this work, it has not been done in an organized way. Many Party members are still in a fog about Chinese history, whether of the last hundred years or of ancient times. There are many Marxist-Leninist scholars who cannot open their mouths without citing ancient Greece; but as for their own ancestors--sorry, they have been forgotten. There is no climate of serious study either of current conditions or of past history.

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III.

In order to explain this idea further, I should like to contrast two opposite attitudes.

First, there is the subjectivist attitude. With this attitude, a person does not make a systematic and thorough study of the environment, but works by sheer subjective enthusiasm and has a blurred picture of the face of China today. With this attitude, he chops up history, knows only ancient Greece but not China and is in a fog about the China of yesterday and the day before yesterday. With this attitude a person studies Marxist-Leninist theory in the abstract and without any aim. He goes to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin not to seek the stand, viewpoint and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution but to study theory purely for theory's sake. He does not shoot the arrow at the target but shoots at random. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that we should proceed from objective realities and that we should derive laws from them to serve as our guide to action. For this purpose we should, as Marx has said, appropriate the material in detail and subject it to scientific analysis.[3] Many of our people do not act in this way but do the opposite. A good number of them are doing research work but have no interest in studying either the China of today or the China of yesterday and confine their interest to the study of empty "theories" divorced from reality. Many others are doing practical work, but they too pay no attention to the study of objective conditions, often rely on sheer enthusiasm and substitute their personal feelings for policy. Both kinds of people, relying on the subjective, ignore the existence of objective realities. When making speeches, they indulge in a long string of headings, A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, and when writing articles, they turn out a lot of verbiage. They have no intention of seeking truth from facts, but only a desire to curry favour by claptrap. They are flashy without substance, brittle without solidity. They are always right, they are the Number One authority under Heaven, "imperial envoys" who rush everywhere. Such is the style of work of some comrades in our ranks. To govern one's own conduct by this style is to harm oneself, to teach it to others is to harm others, and to use it to direct the revolution is to harm the revolution. To sum up, this subjectivist method which is contrary to science and Marxism-Leninism is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party, the working class, the people and the nation; it is a manifestation of impurity in Party spirit. A formidable enemy stands before us, and we must overthrow him. Only when subjectivism is overthrown can the truth of Marxism-Leninism prevail, can Party spirit be strengthened, can the revolution be victorious. We must assert that the absence of a scientific attitude, that is, the absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice, means that Party spirit is either absent or deficient.

There is a couplet which portrays this type of person. It runs:

The reed growing on the wall--top-heavy, thin-stemmed and shallow of root;
The bamboo shoot in the hills--sharp-tongued, thick-skinned and hollow inside.

Is this not an apt description of those who do not have a scientific attitude, who can only recite words and phrases from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and who enjoy a reputation unwarranted by any real learning? If anyone really wishes to cure himself of this malady, I advise him to commit this couplet to memory or to show still more courage and paste it on the wall of his room. Marxism-Leninism is a science, and science means honest, solid knowledge; there is no room for playing tricks. Let us, then, be honest.

Secondly, there is the Marxist-Leninist attitude. With this attitude, a person applies the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism to the systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment. He does not work by enthusiasm alone, but, as Stalin says, combines revolutionary sweep with practicalness.[4] With this

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example and correct their mistakes, and thus the whole nation will be influenced. So long as our Communist ranks are in good order and march in step, so long as our troops are picked troops and our weapons are good weapons, any enemy, however powerful, can be overthrown.

Let me speak now about subjectivism.

Subjectivism is an improper style of study; it is opposed to Marxism-Leninism and is incompatible with the Communist Party. What we want is the Marxist-Leninist style of study. What we call style of study means not just style of study in the schools but in the whold Party. It is a question of the method of thinking of comrades in our leading bodies, of all cadres and Party members, a question of our attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, of the attitude of all Party comrades in their work. As such, it is a question of extraordinary, indeed of primary, importance.

Certain muddled ideas find currency among many people. There are, for instance, muddled ideas about what is a theorist, what is an intellectual and what is meant by linking theory and practice.

Let us first ask, is the theoretical level of our Party high or low? Recently more Marxist Lenist works have been translated and more people have been reading them. That is a very good thing. But can we therefore a say that the theoretical level of our Party has been greatly raised? True, the level is now somewhat higher than before. But our theoretical front is very much out of harmony with the rich content of the Chinese revolutionary movement, and a comparison of the two shows that the theoretical side is lagging far behind. Generally speaking, our theory cannot as yet keep pace with our revolutionary practice, let alone lead the way as it should. We have not yet raised our rich and varied practice to the proper theoretical plane. We have not yet exmined all the problems of revolutionary practice--or even the important ones--and raised them to a theoretical plane. Just think, how many of us have created theories worthy of the name on China's economics, politics, military affairs or culture, theories which can be regarded as scientific and comprehensive, and not crude and sketchy? Especially in the field of economic theory: Chinese capitalism has had a century of development since the opium War, and yet not a single theoretical work had been produced which accords with the realities of China's economic problems, for instance, the theoretical level is already high? Can we say that our Party xxx already has economic theorists worthy of the name? Certainly not. We have read a great many Marxist-Lenist books, but can we claim, then, that we have theorists? We cannot. For Marxism-Leninism is the theory created by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the basis of practice, their general conclusion drawn from historical and revolutionary reality. If we merely read their works but do not proceed to study the realities of China's history and revolution in the light of their theory or do not make any effort th think through China's revolutionary practice carefully in terms of theory, we should not be so presumptuous as to call ourselves Marxist theorists. Our achievements on the theoretical front will be very poor indeed if, as members of the Communist Party of China, we close our eyes to China's problems and can only memorize isolated conclusions or principles from Marxist writings. If all a person can do is to commit Marxist economics or philosophy to memory, reciting glibly from Chapter I to Chapter X, but is utterly unable to apply them, can he be considered a Marxist theorist? No! He cannot. What

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kind of theorists do we want? We want theorists who can, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, correctly interpret the practical problems arising in the course of history and revolution and give scientific explanations and theoretical elucidations of China's economic, political, military, cultural and other problems. Such are the theorists we want. To be a theorist of this kind, a person must have a true grasp of the essence of Marxism-Leninism, of the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and of the theories of Lenin and Stalin on the colonial revolution and the Chinese revolution, and he must be able to apply them in a penetrating and scientific analysis of China's practical problems and discover the laws of development of these problems, Such are the theorists we really need.

The Central Committee of our Party has now made a decision calling upon our comrades to learn how to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in the serious study of Chinas history, and of China's economics, politics, military affairs and culture, and to analyse every problem concretely on the basis of detailed material and then draw theoretical conclusions. This is the responsibility we must shoulder.

Our comrades in the Party School should not regard Marxist theory as lifeless dogma. It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it. If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you shoule be commended and credited with some achievement. The more problems you elucidate and the more comprehensively and profuondly you do so, the greater will be your achievement. Our Party School should also lay down yhr xxxx rule to grade students good or poor accoring to how they look at China's problems after they have studied Marxism-Leninism, according to whether or not they see the problems clearly and whether or not they see them at all.

Next let us talk about the question of the "intellectuals". Since China is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country and her culture is not well developed, intellectuals are particularly treasured On this question of the intellectuals, the Central Committee of the Party made the decision over two years ago that we should win over the great numbers of intellectuals and, insofar as they are revolutionary and willing to take part in the resistance to Japan, welcome them one and all. It is entirely right for us to esteem intellectuals, for without revolutionary intellectuals the revolution cannot triumph. But we all know there are many intellectuals xxx xx who fancy themselves very learned and assume airs of erudition without realizing that such airs are bad and harmful and hinder their own progress. They ought to be aware of the trugh that actually many so-called intellectuals are, relatively speaking, most ignorant and the workers and peasants sometimes know more than they do. Here some will say, "Ha! You are turning things upside down and talking nonsense." But, xxxp comrades don't get excited; there is some sense in what I am saying.

What is Knowledge? Ever since class society came into being The world has known only two kinds of knowledge, knowledge of the struggle for production and knowledge of the class struggle. Natural science and social science are the crystalizations of these two kinds of knowledge, and philosophy is the generalization and summation of the knowledge of nature and the knowledge of society. Is there any other kind of knowledge? No. Now let us

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take a look at certain students, those brought up in schools that are completely cut off from the practical activities of society. What about them? A person goes through a primary school of this kind all the way through to a university of the same kind, graduates and is reckoned to have a stock of learning. But all he has is booklearning; he has not yet taken part in any practical activities or applied what he has learned to any field of life. Can such a person be regarded asa completely developed intellectual? Hardly so, in my opinion, because his knowledge is still incomplete. What then is relatively complete knowledge? All relatively complete knowledge is formed in two stages: The first stage is perceptual knowledge, the second is rational knowledge, the latter being the development of the former to a higher level. What sort of knowledge is thw student's booklearning? Even supposing all their knowledge is truth it is still not kmowledge acquired through thier own personal experience, but consists of theories set down by thier predecessors in summarizing experience of the struggle for production and of the class struggle. It is entirely necessary that students should acquire this kind of knowledge, but it must be understood that as far as they are concerned such knowledge is in a sense s still one sided, something which has been verified by others but not yet by themselves. What is most important is to be good at applying this knowledge in life and in practice. Therefore, I advise those who have only booklearning but as yet no conjact with reality, and also those with little practical experience, to realize their own short comings and become a little more modest.

How can those who have only booklaerning be turned into intellectuals in the true sense? The only way is to get them to take part in practical work and become practical workers, to get those engaged in theoretical work to study important practical problems. In this way our xxx aim can be attained.

What I have said will probably make some people angry. They will say, "According to your explanation, even Marx would not be regarded as an intellectual." I say they are wrong. Marx took part in the practice of the revolutionary movement and also created revolutionary theory. Beginning with the commodity, the simplest element of capitalism, he made a thorough study of the economic structure of capitalist society. Millions of people saw and handled commodities every day but were so used to them that they took no notice. Marx alone studied commodities scientifically. He carried out a tremendous work of research into their actual development and derived a nature, history and proletarian revolution and created dialectical materialism, hostorical materialism and the theory of proletarian revolution. Thus Marx became a most completely developed intellectual, representing the acme of human wisdom; he was fundamentally different from those who have only book-learning. Marx undertook detailed investigations and studies in the course of practical struggles, formed generalizations and then verified his conclusions by testing them in practical struggles--this is what we call theoretical work. Our Party needs a large number of comrades who will learn how to do such work. In our Party there are many comrades who can learn to do this kind of theoretical research; most of them are intelligent and promising and we should value them. But they must follow correct principles and not repeat the mistake of the past. They must discard dogmatism and not confine themselves to ready-made

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3. As for education for cadres whether at [illegible] in schools for cadres, a policy should be established of focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded. Moreover, in studying Marxism-Leninism, we should use the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course as the principal material. It is the best synthesis and summing up of the world communist movement of the past hundred years, a model of the integration of theory and practice, and so far the only comprehensive model in the whole world. When we see how Lenin and Stalin integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Soviet revolution and thereby developed Marxism, we shall know how we should work in China.

We have made many detours. But error is often the precursor of what is correct. I am confident that in the context of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, which is so intensely alive and so richly varied, this reform of our study will certainly yield good results.

NOTES

1. Fuhsien County is about seventy kilometres south of Yenan.

2. The Border Region currency consisted of the currency notes issued by the Bank of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government. The Kuomintang currency was the paper currency issued by the four big Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalist banks from 1935 onwards with British and U.S. imperialist support. Comrade Mao Tse-tung was referring to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange between these two currencies.

3. See Karl Marx, "Afterword to the Second German Edition" (January 24, 1873) of Capital in which he wrote: "The latter (the method of inquiry) has to appropriate the material in detail, to analyse its different forms of development, to trace out their inner connection. Only after this work is done, can the actual movement be adequately described." (Capital, Eng. ed., FLPH, Moscow, Vol. I, p. 19.)

4. See J. V. Stalin, "The Foundations of Leninism" (April-May 1924), Problems of Leninism, Russ. ed., Moscow, 1952, p. 80.

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung made this report to a cadres' meeting in Yenan. The report and the two articles, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," are Comrade Mao Tse-tung's basic works on the rectification movement. In these he summed up, on the ideological plane, past differences in the Party over the Party line and analyzed the petty-bourgeois ideology and style which, masquerading as Marxism-Leninism, were prevalent in the Party, and which chiefly manifested themselves in subjectivist and sectarian tendencies, their form of expression being stereotyped Party writing. Comrade Mao Tse-tung called for a Party-wide movement of Marxist-Leninist education to rectify style of work in accordance with the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. His call very quickly led to a great debate between proletarian and petty-bourgeois ideology inside and outside the Party. This consolidated the position of proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party, enabled the bread ranks of cadres to take a great step forward ideologically and the Party to achieve unprecedented unity.

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If people are not on guard, do not realize that such one-sidedness is a shortcoming and do not strive to overcome it, they are liable to go astray.

However, of the two kinds of subjectivism, dogmatism is still the greater danger in our Party. For dogmatists can easily assume a Marxist guise to bluff, capture and make servitors of cadres of working-class and peasant origin who cannot easily see through them; they can also bluff and ensnare the naive youth. If we overcome dogmatism, cadres with book-learning will readily join with those who have experience and will take to the study of practical things, and then many good cadres who integrate theory with experience, as well as some real theorists, will emerge. If we overcome dogmatism, the comrades with practical experience will have good teachers to help them raise their experience to the level of theory and so avoid empiricist errors.

Besides muddled ideas about the "theorist" and the "intellectual", there is a muddled idea among many comrades about "linking theory and practice", a phrase they have on their lips every day. They talk constantly about "linking", but actually they mean "separating", because they make no effort at linking. How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by "shooting the arrow at the target". As the arrow is to the target, so is Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution. Some comrades, however, are "shooting without a target", shooting at random, and such people are liable to harm the revolution. Others merely stroke the arrow fondly, exclaiming, "What a fine arrow! What a fine arrow!," but never want to shoot it. These people are only connoisseurs of curios and have virtually nothing to do with the revolution. The arrow of Marxism-Leninism must be used to shoot at the target of the Chinese revolution. Unless this point is made clear, the theoretical level of our Party can never be raised and the Chinese revoltuion can never be victorious.

Our comrades must understand that we study Marxism-Leninism not for display, nor because there is any mystery about it, but solely because it is the science which leads the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to victory. Even now, there are not a few people who still regard odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as a ready-made panacea which, once acquired, can easily cure all maladies. These people show childish ignorance, and we should enlighten them. It is precisely such ignorant people who take Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma. To them we should say bluntly, "Your dogma is worthless." Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have repeatedly stated that our theory is not a dogma but a guide to action. But such people prefer to forget this statement which is of the greatest, indeed the utmost, importance. Chinese Communists can be regarded as linking theory with practice only when they become good at applying the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and the teachings of Lenin and Stalin concerning the Chinese revolution and when, furthermore, through serious research into the realities of China's history and revolution they do creative theoretical work to meet China's needs in different spheres. Merely talking about linking theory and practice without actually doing anything about it is of no use, even if one goes on talking for a hundred years. To oppose the subjectivist, one-sided approach to problems, we must demolish dogmatist subjectiveness and one-sidedness.

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So much for today about combating subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study throughout the party.

Let me now speak about the question of sectarianism.

Having been steeled for twenty years, our Party is no longer dominated by sectarianism. Remnants of sectarianism, however, are still found both in the Party's internal relations and in its external relations. Sectarian tendencies in internal relations lead to exclusiveness towards people outside the Party and hinder inner-Party unity and solidarity, while sectarian tendencies in external relations lead to exclusivenss towards people outside the Party and hinder the Party in its task of uniting the whole people. Only by uprooting this evil in both its aspects can the Party advance unimpeded in its great task of achieving unity among all Party comrades and among all the people of our country.

What are the remnants of inner-Party sectarianism? They are mainly as follows:

First, the assertion of "independence". Some comrades see only the interests of the part and not the whole; they always put undue stress on that part of the work for which they themselves are responsible and always wish to subordinate the interests of the whole to the interests of their own part. They do not understand the Party's system of democratic centralism; they do not realize that the Communist Party not only needs democracy but needs centralization even more. They forget the system of democratic centralism in which the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level to the higher level, the part to the whole and the entire membership to the Central Committee. Chang Kuo-tao asserted his "independence" of the Central Committee of the Party and as a result "asserted" himself into betraying the Party and became a Kuomintang agent. Although the sectarianism we are now discussing is not of this extremely serious kind, it must still be guarded against and we must do away completely with all manifestations of disunity. We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account. Every Party member, every branch of work, every statement and every action must proceed from the interests of the whole Party; it is absolutely impermissible to violate this principle.

Those who assert this kind of "independence" are usually wedded to the doctrine of "me first" and are generally wrong on the question of the relationship between the individual and the Party. Although in words they profess respect for the Party, in practice they put themselves first and the Party second. What are these people after? They are after fame and position and want to be in the limelight. Whenever they are put in charge of a branch of work, they assert their "independence". With this aim, they draw some people in, push others out and resort to boasting, flattery and touting among the comrades, thus importing the vulgar style of the bourgeois political parties into the Communist Party. It is their dishonesty that causes them to come to grief. I believe we should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world. Which are the honest people? Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are honest, men of science are honest. Which are the dishonest people? Trotsky, Bukharin, Chen Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-tao are extremely dishonest; and those who assert "independence" out of personal or sectional interest are dishonest too. All sly people, all those who lack a scientific attitude in their work, fancy them-

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3. As for education for cadres whether at [illegible] in schools for cadres, a policy should be established of focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded. Moreover, in studying Marxism-Leninism, we should use the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course as the principal material. It is the best synthesis and summing up of the world communist movement of the past hundred years, a model of the integration of theory and practice, and so far the only comprehensive model in the whole world. When we know how Lenin and Stalin integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Soviet revolution and thereby developed Marxism, we shall know how we should work in China.

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1. Fuhsien County is about seventy kilometres south of Yenan.

2. The Border Region currency consisted of the currency notes issued by the Bank of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government. The Kuomintang currency was the paper currency issued by the four big Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalist banks from 1935 onwards with British and U.S. imperialist support. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is referring to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange between these two currencies.

3. See Karl Marx, "Afterword to the Second German Edition" (January 24, 1873) Capital in which he wrote: "The latter (the method of inquiry) has to appropriate the material in detail, to analyse its different forms of development, to trace out their inner connection. Only after this work is done, can the actual movement be adequately described." (Capital, Eng. ed., FLPH, Moscow, Vol. I, p. 19.)

4. See J. V. Stalin, "The Foundations of Leninism" (April-May 1924), Problems of Leninism, Russ. ed., Moscow, 1952, p. 80.

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung made this report to a cadres' meeting in Yenan. The report and the two articles, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," are Comrade Mao Tse-tung's basic works on the rectification movement. In these he summed up, on the ideological plane, past differences in the party over the Party line and analyzed the petty-bourgeois ideology and style which, masquerading as Marxism-Leninism, were prevalent in the Party, and which chiefly manifested themselves in subjectivist and sectarian tendencies, their form of expression being stereotyped Party writing. Comrade Mao Tse-tung called for a Party-wide movement of Marxist-Leninist education to rectify style of work in accordance with the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. His call very quickly led to a great debate between proletarian and petty-bourgeois ideology inside and outside the Party. This consolidated the position of proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party, enabled the broad ranks of cadres to take a great step forward ideologically and the Party to achieve unprecedented unity.

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selves resourceful and clever, but in fact they are most stupid and will come to no good. Students in our Party School must pay attention to this problem. We must build a centralized, unified Party and make a clean sweep of all unprincipled factional struggles. We must combat individualism and sectarianism so as to enable our whole Party to march in step and fight for one common goal.

Cadres from the outside and those from the locality must unite a

combat sectarian tendencies. Very careful attention must be given t the relations between cutside and local cadres because many anti-Japanese base areas were established only after the arrival of the Eighth Route Army or the New Fourth Army and much of the local work developed only after the arrival of outside cadres. Our comrades must understand that in these conditions it is possible for our base areas to be consolidated and for our Party to take root there only when the two kinds of cadres unite as one and when a large nu number of local cadres develope and are promoted; otherwise it is impossible. Both the outside and local cadres have their strong and weak points, and to make progress they must overcome their own weak points by learning from each others strong points. The cutside cadr X are generally not up yo the local cadres in familiarity with loca conditions and links with the masses. Take me for instance. Althcu I have been in northern Shensi 5 or 6 years, I am far behind the l local comrades in understanding local conditions and in links with the people here. Our comrades going to the anti-Japanese base areas in Shansi, Hopei, Shantung and other provinces must pay attention to this. Moreover, even within the same base area, owing to the fact that some districts develcp earlier and others later, there is a difference between the local cadres and those from outside it. Cadres who come from a more developed to a less developed district are also outside cadres in relation to that locality , and they, too should pay great attention to fostering and helping local cadres. Generally speaking, in places where outside cadres are in charge, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadres are not good. And the chief comrades in charge should bear greater responsiblilty. The ateention paid to th this problem in some places is still very inadequate. Some people look down on the local cadre and ridicule them, saying "What do the locals know? Clodhoppers!" Such people utterly fail to understand the importance of local cadres; they know neither the latters stron points nor their own weaknesses and adopt an incorrect, sectarian attitude. All outside cadres must cherish the local cadres and give them constant help and must not be permitted to ridicule or attack them. Of course, the local cadres on their part must learn from the strong points of the outside cadres and rid themselves of inappropriate, nafrow views so that they and the outside cadres become as one, with no distinction between "them" and 'us',and thus avoid sectarian tendencies.

The same applies to the relationship between cadres in army ser vice and other cadres working in the locality. They must be complet completely united and must oppose sectarian tendencies. The army ccadres must help the local cadres, and vice-versa. If there is friction between them, each should make allowances for the other and carry out proper self-criticism. Generally speaking, in places where army cadre are actually in position of leadership, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadre are not good. Only when the army cadres understand their own resposibility and are modest in their attitude towards the local cadres can the conditions be created for smooth progress of our war effort and our work of construction in the base areas.

The same applies to the relationship among different army units, different localities and different departments.... We must oppose the tendency toward selfish departmentalism by which the interest of one's own unit are looked after to the exclusion of

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those of others. Whoever is indifferent to the [illegible] of others, refuses to transfer cadres to other units on request or releases only the inferior ones, using the neighbour's field as an outlet for his overflow", and does not give the slightest consideration to other departments, localities and people---such a person is a selfish departmentalist who has entirely lost the spirit of communism. Lack of consideration for the whole and complete indifference to other departments, localities and people are the characteristics of a selfish departmentalist. We must intensify our efforts to educate such people and to make them understand that selfish departmentalism is a sectarian tendency which will become very dangerous, if allowed to develop.

Another problem is the relation between old and new cadres. Since the beginning of the War of Resistance, our Party has grown enourmously, and large numbers of new cadres have emerged; that is a very good thing. In his report to the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B.) Comrade Stalin said, "... there are never enough old cadres, there are far less than [illegible] required, and they are partly going out of commission owing to the operation of the laws of nature." Here he was discussing the cadres situation and not only the laws of nature. If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity And co-operation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop. All old cadres, therefore, should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude. True, new cadres have their shortcomings. They have not been long in the revolution and lack experience; and unavoidably some have brought with them vestiges of the unwholesome ideology of the old society, remnants of the ideology of petty-bourgeouis individualism. But such shortcomings can be gradually eliminated through education and tempering in the revolution. The strong points of the new cadres, as Stalin said, is that they are acutely sensitive to what is new and are therefore enthusiastic and active to a high degree---the very qualities that some of the old cadres lack. Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other, and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each others strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause and guard against sectarian tendencies. Generally speaking, in places where the old cadres are mainly in charge, it is they who should bear the chief responsibility if relations with the new cadres are not good.

All the above---relations between the part and the whole, relations between the individual and the Party, relations between outside and local cadres, relations between army cadres and other cadres working in the locality, relations between this and that army unit, between this and that locality, between this and that department and relations between old and new cadres---are relations withi the Party. In all relations it is necessary to enhance the spirit of communism and guard against sectarian tendencies, so that the ranks of our Party will be in good order, march in step, and therefore fight well. This is a very important problem which we must solve thoughly in rectifying the Party's style of work. Sectarianism is an expression of subjectivism in organizational relations; if we want to get rid of subjectivism and promote the Marxist-Leninist spirit of seeking truth from facts, we must sweep the remnants of sectarianism out of the Party and proceed from the principle that the Party's interests are above personal or sectional interests, so that the Party can attain a complete solidarity and unity.

RIGHT ON!

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The remnants of sectarianism must be eliminated from the Party's external as well as its internal relations. The reason is this: we cannot defeat the enemy by merely uniting the comrades throughcug the Party, we can defeat the enemy only by uniting the people thoroughout the country. For twenty years the Communist Party of China has done great and arduous work in the cause of uniting the people of the whole country, and the achievements in this work since the outbreak of the War of Resistance are even greater than in the past. This does not mean, however, that all our comrades already have a correct style in dealing with the masses and are free from sectarian tendencies, No. In fact, sectarian tendencies still exist among a number of comrades, and in some cases to a very serious degree. Many of our comrades, tend to be overbearing in their relations with non-Party people, look down upon them, despise or refuse to respect them or appreciate their strong points This is indeed a sectarian tendency. After reading a few Marxist books, such comrades become more arrogant instead of more modest, and invariably dismiss others as no good without realizing that in fact their own knowledge is only half-baked. Our comrades must realize the truth that Communist Party members are at all times a minority as compared with non-Party people. Supposing one out of every hundred persons were a Communist, then there would be 4,500,000 Communists among China's population of 450,000,000. Yet even if our membership reached this huge figure, Communists would still form only one per cent of the whole population, while 99% would be non-Party people. What reason can we then have for not co-operating with non-Party people? As regards all those who wish to co-operate with us, we have only the duty of co-operating and absolutely no right to shut them out. But some Party members do not understand this and look down upon, or even shut out, those who wish to co-operate with us. There are no grounds whatsoever for doing so. Have Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin given us any grounds? They have not. On the contrary, they have always earnestly enjoined us to form close ties with the masses and not divorce ourselves from them. Or has the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China given us any grounds? No. Among all its resolutions there is not a single one that says we may divorce ourselves from the masses and so isolate ourselves. On the contrary, the Central Committee has always told us to form close ties with the masses and not to divorce ourselves from them. Thus any action divorcing us from the masses has no justification at all and is simply the mischievous result of the sectarian ideas some of our comrades have themselves concocted. As such sectarianism remains very serious among some of our comrades and still obstructs the application of the Party line, we should carry out extensive education within the Party to meet this problem. Above all, we should make our cadres really understand how serious the problem is and how utterly impossible it is to overthrow the enemy and attain the goal of the revoltuion unless Party members unite with the non-Party cadres and with non-Party people.

All sectarian ideas are subjectivist and are incompatible with the real needs of the revolution; hence the struggle against sectarianism and the struggle against subjectivism should go on simultaneously.

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There is no time today to talk about the question of stereotyped Party writing; I shall discuss it at another meeting. Stereotyped Party writing is a vehicle for filth, a form of expression for subjectivism and sectarianism. It does people harm and damages the revolution, and we must get rid of it completely.

To combat subjectivism we must propagate materialism and dialectics. However, there are many comrades in our Party who lay no stress on the propaganda either of materialism or of dialectics Some tolerate subjectivist propaganda and regard it with equanimity. They think they believe in Marxism, but make no effort to propagate materialism and do not give it a thought or express any opinion when they hear or read subjectivist stuff. This is not the attitude of a Communist. It allows many of our comrades to be poisoned by subjectivist ideas, which numb their sensitivity. We should therefore launch a campaign of enlightenment within the Party to free the minds of our comrades from the fog of subjectivism and dogmatism and should call upon them to boycott subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing. Such evils are like Japanese goods, for only our enemy wishes us to preserve them and continue to befuddle ourselves with them; so we should advocate a boycott against them, just as we boycott Japanese goods. We should boycott all the wares of subjectivism, sectarianism, and stereotyped Party writing, make their sale difficult, and not allow their purveyors to ply their trade by exploiting the low theoretical level in the Party. Our comrades must develop a good nose for this purpose; they should take a sniff at everthing and distinguish the good from the bad before they decide whether to welcome it or boycott it. Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness.

Finally, in opposing subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing we must have in mind two purposes: first, "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones", and second, "cure the sickness to save the patient". The mistakes of the past must be exposed without sparing anyone's sensibilities; it is necessary to analyse and criticize what was bad in the past with a scientific attitude so that work in the future will be done more carefully and done better. This is what is meant by "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones". But our aim in exposing errors and critizing shortcomings, like that of a doctor curing a sickness, is solely to save the patient and not to doctor him to death. A person with appendicitis is saved when the surgeon removes his appendix. So long as a person who has made mistakes does not hide his sickness for fear of treatment or persist in his mistakes until he is beyond cure, so long as he honestly and sincerely wishes to be cured and to mend his ways, we should welcome him and cure his sickness so that he can become a good comrade. We can never succeed if we just let ourselves go, one must never be rough and rash but must adopt the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient" which is the only correct and effective method.

I have taken this occasion of the opening of the Party School to speak at length, and I hope comrades will think over what I have said.

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WE DEMAND COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE

We who live in Chicago, State of Illinois, must face an increasingly evident truth: we have no control over the institutions which govern our lives. For our survival and the survival of our freedoms, we must now demand control of these forces, particularly that one which we confront daily in our communities and which often makes the final decision regarding our lives. . . or deaths: the POLICE DEPARTMENT.

These racist police have been used as forces working against the people and in cahoots with the corrupt political figures. These lying politicians and murdering, brutalizing police, joined by the greedy businessmen like Hunt and DuPont, are in control of our destinies. It is become an "AMERICAN TRADITION" for police to prevent the American people from protesting these intolerable conditions. This "AMERICAN TRADITION" is reaching astronomical heights and becoming an "AMERICAN NIGHTMARE" because the 'three-in one' described above needs to suppress the ever-growing activity of oppressed people to be free once their eyes are opened to the truth about why a Black youth is shot in the back for throwing rocks at the railroad tracks; why Black and oppressed people work for $2.00 an hour, 10 hours a day and still not make enough to provide for his family with enough left over for the leisures we have been brainwashed into thinking are necessities(color t.v.s and cadillacs) by the system's master Brainwasher, the BOOB TUBE.

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What can we do about it? We act as if we've become immune to the sight of police using violence to break up peaceful demonstrations, using violence to break the heads and spirits of our people. We can't allow these horror--ridden conditions to continue to exist. The police are already moving for autonomous power in this country. That means they won't have to answer to anybody not even the lying politician and the greedy businessman (let alone oppredsed people) for their actions. They will be free to come in our communities on their daily search-and-destroy missions unchecked to wipe us out indiscriminately, confident that their actions not only won't be condemned by their superiors but will in fact be commended and praised by them! An exaggeration? Not by any means, a fact made painfully clear when we look at the pre-dawn assassination of Chairman Fred Hampton and Mark Clark: the vicious murder of Michael and John Soto, Charkes Jackson and countless others.

For the people to have control over these police and their functions the political asylem given the police by the political forces such as Daley and Hanrahan (remember shoot-to-kill and the war on gangs) must be destroyed and the police made sensitive to the needs of each community.

The COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE PETITION to be circulated soon is designed to establish that kind of control through a complete reorganization of the Police Department. All police officials will be elected by the peopl all policemen will be required to live in the areas they work in.

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Other demands for the Community Control of Police are:

1. We demand all police out of our schools brutalizing and intimidating our children.

2. We demand all police out of the factories during strikes when workers are demanding a betterment of situation and working conditions.

3. We demand all CHA and housing authority police out of our projects unless desired by the people, in which case they will be controlled by the people and fit all requirements of regular police.

4. A repeal to Mayor Daley's shoot-to-kill order.

5. An end to excessively high bails designed to keep Black and oppressed people in jails.

6. An end to the present total police structure. A People"s Police to be instituted in its place. The city will be sectioned and each major area have a separate police department, autonomous and completely controlled by the people.

7. All laws regulating police services in the past to be rendered ineffective, and the new laws made by the Board of Police Commissioners to be elected by the people.

8. We demand that the people have the power to hire and fire police officials and other policemen when they show their actions are not in the interests of the people.

We see these demands as reasonable, and long overdue. We see it as the duty of all people, politicians, etc., who profess to be concerned about the needs of the people to recognize it as their inescapable duty to fight for and support Community Control of Police.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: NATIONAL COMMITEES TO COMBAT FASCISM

c/o BLACK PANTHER PARTY

2350 W. Madison

243-8276

This genocide against Black people in particular and oppressed people in general must come to a halt. SEIZE THE TIME, BEFORE THE TIME SEIZES YOU!

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BPP
2350 w. MADISON
243—8246

BULLETIN

TUESDAY 1/6/70

FRED HAMPTOM-MARK CLARK INQUEST

THE FRED HAMPTON, MARK CLARK INQUEST BEGAN TODAY WITH OBVIOUS ATTEMPTS BY THE DALEY-CONLISK-HANRAHAN PIG STRUCTURE TO PUT A SMOKESCREEN OVER THE WHOLE ISSUE.

THE WHITE-WASHING, AN ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THE ACTIONS OF DALEY AND HIS IRISH SIDE-KICK HANRAHAN, BEGAN WITH THE PRESENCE OF AN ILLEGAL AND, UNCONSTITUTIONAL JURY. THE JURY WAS COMPOSED OF MIDDLE-CLASS SENIOR CITIZENS WHO HAVE NO IDEA OF THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF POOR, OPPRESSED, BLACK PEOPLE. THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES US THE RIGHT TO BE TRIED BY A PEER GROUP (PEOPLE FROM OUR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ETHNIC COMMUNITIES). BUT THE JURY, HAND-PICKED BY, DALEY'S LACKIE, CORONER ANDREW TOMAN IS TRULY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

IN ADDITION TO THE WHITE-WASH JURY, DALEY/HANRAHAN HAVE SELECTED ASST. STATES ATTY. THOMAS HETT (A MAN WHO LAST YEAR THREATENED TO QUIT BECAUSE OF HANRAHAN'S LIES CONCERNING THE MURDER OF MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO, TO COVER UP THE CRIMES AND TAKE THE HEAT OFF THE REAL MURDERERS, MAYOR (SHOOT TO KILL) DALEY AND EDWARD (WAR ON YOUNG PEOPLE) HANRAHAN: MONDAY, THE PARTY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED WAS DRUGGED BEFORE HE WAS MURDERED. THE TEST WAS MADE BY A PATHOLOGIST HIRED BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S FAMILY WHO CLAIMED THAT "I FOUND BETWEEN 4.1 AND 4.5 PER CENT OF SECONAL PRESENT." THIS IS ENOUGH TO PREVENT ANY MAN FROM MOVING OR RAISING HIMSELF FROM A SLEEP TO ENGAGE IN A SHOOT-UP.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, FRED HAMPTON
MURDERED -- DECEMBER '69

MARK CLARK

THE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT WAS HELD TO DISCLOSE THIS INFORMATION WAS BLACKED OUT TO KEEP THE PUBLIC FROM GETTING THIS INFORMATION. WE CLAIM THAT AN INFILTRATOR SLIPPED THE DRUG TO FRED, BECAUSE THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (LIKE ALL PANTHERS) DIDN'T USE DRUGS. THIS ALSO SHOWS THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF CHICAGO ARE IN CAHOOTS WITH THE REPUBLICANS OF THE WHITE HOUSE SINCE J. EDGAR HOOVER ADMITTED THAT HE PAYS (EITHER MONEY OR UNDER THREAT OF INCARCERATION) AGENTS TO INFILTRATE THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

WE ARE ASKING THE PEOPLE TO COME TO THE INQUEST AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT THE FASCIST-RACIST POWER STRUCTURE DOESN'T RESPECT US OR INTEND TO GIVE US DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

BE AT THE INQUEST EACH DAY.

THE INQUEST BEGINS 10:00 am EACH MORNING. IT IS LOCATED AT 2600 S. CALIFORNIA.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!!!

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V. EVIDENCE OF NATIONAL UNITY

advised on December 8, 1969, an unknown female representing the BPP in Cleveland, Ohio, contacted JOAN GRAY of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, advising that representatives of the Cleveland Chapter had collected $300 for the bail fund in Chicago. This person was instructed to send the money to the BPP, 2350 West Madison Street (BPP headquarters).

advised on December 12, 1969, a DEBBIE RAYNER from Cleveland, Ohio, informed PHYLLIS MONTGOMERY of the Illinois BPP that she (RAYNER) was helping to collect money for bond on behalf of the BPP prisoners. $40 had been sent during the past three days. RAYNER also indicated $127.58 more was being sent on December 15, 1969.

BEVERLINA POWELL of the Illinois BPP, according to who advised on December 17, 1969, contacted the National Headquarters of the BPP to advise them the "pigs" had sealed the apartment of Chairman FRED HAMPTON that morning.

also advised the same date that MORRIS BROWN of the Illinois BPP contacted the National Distribution Headquarters of the BPP to advise that $1,700 had been sent for payment on newspapers, $250 for records, and $50 for buttons. BROWN also requested some posters (not further identified) and 27,000 copies of the BPP newspaper.

advised on January 13, 1970, that SHARON (Last Name Unknown) from the National BPP Headquarters, instructed the Chicago BPP Office they (Chicago BPP) should send all available photographs of BPP members who have been "assassinated" immediately to the National Office.

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VI. EVIDENCE OF BPP ATTEMPTS TO AFFILIATE OR FORM COALITIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS

advised on December 10, 1969, a bazaar had been sponsored by the CP of Illinois on December 6, 1969, at which party leaders were present.

stated EUGENE CHARLES, Chicago BPP member, addressed the group, describing the conditions which were found after the murder of HAMPTON and CLARK. CHARLES stated that the police had surrounded the house for blocks, that telephone and lights in the stores were shut off, and that the shooting was a planned murder. CHARLES stated that HAMPTON had informed the Chicago Panthers that should he be killed, not to cry over his death but to prepare to defend themselves. CHARLES stated Panthers have made up their minds to die fighting. At the conclusion of this speech, CHARLES was presented a check for $150 to help defray some of the expenses the Panthers would be meeting as a result of the deaths.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 21, 1970

DAVID HILLIARD

Hilliard has been publicly identified as the National Black Panther Party Chief of Staff.

See appendix for the characterization of the Black Panther Party.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/15/70

Mr. ED SCOTCH, General Manager, WCIU-TV, Channel 26, Room 1207, 141 West Jackson, Chicago, made available a tape recording of the MARTY FAYE panel discussion show on Saturday night, December 20, 1969, featuring BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter of Black Panther Party, and DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff, National Black Panther Party, as well as Mr. CHARLES GARRY, an attorney for the Black Panther Party.

The attached is a transcription of this recording.

On 1/5/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DONALD E. HALTER/kmb Date dictated 1/9/70

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Marty Faye Show, 12/20/69

MARTY FAYE: Good evening. As usual the two hours, the Volare Taylor (phonetic) Trio standing by. As our guests tonight we did a previous taping with the inimitable Mr. ALFRED HITCHCOCK which we'll hope we'll have time to show you in a little while, and (garbled) tonight we have Miss CARLA THOMAS (phonetic) great soul singer. She's appearing over at Mister Kelly's. And we have Mr. DAVE HILLIARD who is the National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, Chief of Staff, Chief of Staff, okay. Chief of Staff. I just found out you were coming. Chief of Staff. Okay. Black Panther Party. We have Mr. CHARLES GARRY who is the attorney for the Panther Party. As you recall Mr. GARRY was also the attorney for BOBBY SEALE but unfortunately because of an operation he couldn't make it into Chicago for Judge HOFFMAN, and you know the rest of that story.

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but he's here tonight. We have Mr. BOBBY RUSH who is the Illinois Chairman of the Black Panther Party. Deputy Minister of Defense. Okay. I got one out of three. It's not bad. Miss ARLENE HUGHES (phonetic), Chicago celebrated psychic. We have Mr. GEORGE PENECOSTIN (phonetic) and DONALD CLEMEN (phonetic) tonight who are the stars of the play in town called "The Boys in the Band." Mr. MORRIS RENNEK (phonetic), author of the new book called "Siam Miami" (phonetic) and SONNY BROWN (phonetic) who represents the Atlas Galleries and we'll show you too in a little while some magnificant paintings that you'll be able to buy in various stores that are just out of this world and so reasonable. That's the way the show's set for tonight. As I said we'll be here for two hours and we hope that you'll enjoy, we'll try to make it as enjoyable as possible for you.

Now then, I was just informed tonight that

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we were very fortunate in getting you to come up and talk with us tonight. All over the news, of course, we have the commission come in from Congress and how they ran up a brick wall. But tell me this right now, according to the man from the Illinois Civil Liberties Union, he said that in his conversations with JERRIS LEONARD, which was summarily denied, he said that it was Mr. JERRIS LEONARD's conversation with him where Mr. LEONARD, I guess, said that they were going to get the Black Panthers, hoodlums, gangsters, or whatever he called them. Of course everything is out of context. You tell me, would you please Mr. HILLIARD, you're the Chief of Staff of the Black Panther Party. Do you believe that the Justice Department, the United States Government, its official arm, its law arm, is out to get the Black Panther Party violently?

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DAVE HILLIARD: How do you say this? We have a documentation of harassments and murders of our Party members that date back to 1968, and the harassments precedes the year of 1968. So that with this physical evidence and with the murders beginning with little BOBBY HADDEN (phonetic) and some 26 members of our Party that have been viciously murdered in our communities. I think that this serves as a (garbled) indictment that the United States Government with all other branches and agencies out to destroy the Black Panther Party with violence.

FAYE: I want to ask you this please. The Black Panther Party, are your aims finally, your final aims to overthrow the United States Government in its present form?

HILLIARD: Our final aim is to realize the system that would guarantee employment, education, fair housing, and to give the people the power to control the so-called representatives

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of government and (garbled) system that we're presently living under now. That's our final aim. Of course to recognize socialism as being the one system by which people can control the means of production in our communities and socialism as a weapon to allow the people to give full (garbled) their energies in all areas. But the ultimacy of our program is all power to the people--a democratic centralized government as outlined in the (garbled) Constitution.

FAYE: Are you comparing your particular credo against another country or one that's brand new, one that does not look like any other country's form of socialism?

HILLIARD: First you have to understand that the ideology and the program of the Black Panther Party is a program that was put together from the historical experiences of black people in this country. But our situation in this country is a very particular

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situation because first of all we're subject to the most inhumane hostilities up to this point in history. I think that the Indians are the only other nationality of people that had been meted (phonetic) out such atrocities so that it becomes very important for people to recognize the Black Panther Party's program and their legitimate demands for justice as being the ultimacy of our program.

FAYE: Do you believe that the human race as a whole is capable of warmth, understanding, kindness, compassion, freedom, honesty to all people, black, white, yellow, red, no matter what color of their skin, do you believe that the human race is capable of such a society?

HILLIARD: I think that with proper information that the human race can be all those things that you mentioned but the very fact that the media, the television as one example, serves as a tool to distort and to politically

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deform individuals so the people cannot get the right information that's necessary for them to be the epitome of humanity as you so describe.

FAYE: I'm smiling at that because here you are, you're right in the same camp with AGNEW and because AGNEW says the same thing, that the media distorts and discolors and, you want all media, how you gonna stake (phonetic) the media out, according to whose truths?

HILLIARD: All that we say is that the service, the ideological service, people like yourself, the journalists, that these people should record facts as they are and not to distort them. All that we're saying is that the television cameramen, the journalists, that their critiques, that their political essays, that their (garbled) essays for the Nobel Peace Prize should project the very realistic situation without distortion. Now I do not see how you can possibly put us in the same camp with AGNEW. AGNEW is

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a fascist, a man that's responsible for the occupation of a .....

(garbled voices here)

FAYE: I put you in the same.....I disagreed with what you're saying and if I disagree I'm going to break in.

HILLIARD: I think that the people have a right and I think that I have a right to say what I mean without you breaking in. This is another weapon that you use.

FAYE: Oh come now!

HILLIARD: You don't give people a chance to explain .....

FAYE: You don't give people a chance. You haven't been here.

HILLIARD: (garbled) make sense with you now (phonetic).

FAYE: Well, the only reason that you're here, the only reason that you're here is because we allow these channels (phonetic) at all times to be open to people with something to say. And I think that without media the HADDEN (phonetic) killing would never have been played up as it was. Never. It would have

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been just shoved under the carpet and nobody would have known about it if not for the newspapers, if not for radio or television.

HILLIARD: Let's say this. Let's say that what the media has projected in regards to FRED HAMPTON, the Deputy Minister of our Party here in Chicago has not been (garbled) indictment against the police officers here in Chicago that has only told the people a part of what happened in that house but still in all it gives justifies, justifies the murder that took place in that house so that you cannot tell me that this media has been in the service of the people. This media is another tool for the system. It's not in the service of the people.

FAYE: No. I disagree with you completely. I'll turn now to Mr. GARRY. As an attorney, Mr. GARRY, I'd like your opinion please, if you believe if the media, if not for the media or, do you think because of the media things have been changed around because of this?

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CHARLES GARRY: Well I have tremendous faith and confidence in a free press and a free press is exactly what it means. The difficulties that we've had in the dissemination of information from the Black Panther Party is being able to tell the truth. It's true that since MARK CLARK and FRED HAMPTON were murdered and the Los Angeles police overstayed their police authority that the press media has been giving dissemination to the things that the community has been aware of for a long long time. The Black Panther Party has had a program for almost three years. They have projected humanness, qualities, genuineness and the only time that the media has ever been interested is if some particular member of the Black Panther Party did something that shocked the white racist community. Then the media would be interested. But when the Black Panther Party would call a press conference and talk about breakfast for children, talk about the health program,

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they would talk about projection of a better life in this world including the United States, the media was silent. The reporters were there but their bosses never printed the story, the television cameras never grinded out the project that the Black Panthers were projecting. It's true that today after the death of a valiant fighter and a valiant leader like FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK and others, they're interested and they should be interested. The working press is interested. You are interested. But somehow or other we get sidetracked. I read today in the "United States News and World Report" an account of the Black Panther Party. That was not a bilateral article. It's one-sided. It's lopsided. I'm sure J. EDGAR HOOVER could have written the same article and said amen "United States News and World Report." But these are the things we're talking about. We don't want to control press. DAVID HILLIARD and the

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Black Panther Party is not advocating a controlled press. But they are advocating a free press. We don't care what you say about the Black Panther Party providing you allow the Black Panther Party to state its position. You can make all the editorial comments you want to. They don't care because they understand the free expression of ideas. This is the area we are talking about when we talk about the free press is not really a free press. Many of the press have had to take stories away in the last three years because at the advertisers didn't particularly appreciate the editorial point of view or the news point of view. This is the area we're talking about. And we're not in the same bag as the Vice President of the United States.

FAYE: Well I meant to say in the same bag he was very critical of the media too, saying that they were lopsided as well. And on the other hand you say they are lopsided too. And so

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we have both ends of the spectrum saying that the press, the media, is lopsided (garbled) where the middle road is.

GARRY: No. We're saying it differently.

FAYE: That I appreciate of course.

GARRY: We're saying that we are not permitted to get our story out unless there's something that's shocking such as someone being killed or someone making a nasty remark about somebody. We are saying that all we want is to be able to tell our side of the story. AGNEW says that you should not criticize the President of the United States as though he has some particular halo hanging over his head. We're not saying that. We don't care how much you criticize the Black Panther Party providing you give us an equal opportunity to respond and be able to tell our side of the story, to be able to say that racism is here, that the Black Panther Party is subjected to genocide by the armed forces of the United States. When

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I say the armed forces I'm talking about the Department of Justice and the state police authorities.

FAYE: All right, Mr. GARRY, because you weren't here I guess to defend BOBBY SEALE and that's a whole rigamarole here with the conspiracy 8 which is now the conspiracy 7 and so on, that BOBBY SEALE is now in jail serving a contempt of court sentence. How are you going to fight that action?

GARRY: We intend to appeal that of course. We think that the conduct of the court, when the facts are known, are going to be shown it was barbaric, atrocious and not in the highest standards of American judicial process. When a judiciary forgets its role and becomes a partisan, then we don't have justice as we understand it in America. While we're talking about justice, I have some great criticisms to make of American justice. I don't want to compare it with any other country because I've never been

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in any other country.....

FAYE: Fair enough.

GARRY: .....as far as justice is concerned. But I say that justice today in America, in relationship to at least 50 million people, that includes the blacks, the ghetto blacks, the ghetto browns, the ghetto reds, the ghetto yellows, and the ghetto whites do not get justice in our American courts. I was indeed surprised that the Attorney General of Canada, addressing a group of judges in their conference in San Francisco, said practically the same thing that I'm saying today. We have not upgraded our law where it represents the contemporary needs of the people today.

FAYE: Breaking it down you're saying that if a man is poor and he goes before a judge for any charge, chances are he'll go to jail.

GARRY: Yes. Not only will he go to jail, he will create records on small matters so that later on because of these small matters that

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have been accumulated, doesn't make any difference whether he's guilty or innocent. Many of these men and women who plead guilty are in fact innocent. We have what we call a bargain day. A man is charged with a crime. Say he's charged with petty theft. He's completely innocent of it. He goes to a lawyer. The lawyer says I will defend you but it will take three days of a jury trial. I wouldn't trust a judge says the judge because he has got fixed opinion. I would suggest you get a jury trial. The jury trial will take three days. The attorney will say I will have to charge you at least $300 a day. That's $900. He, the client, has already put up $150 to $200 in bail premiums. The three days in court will cost him his job. He says man I can't do that. He says okay, he said, I'll tell you what I can do. I know the District Attorney pretty well. He's a pretty good guy. I can fix it so you'll pay a $75 fine and will be

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on probation for six months and that'll end it. The guy said fine. Expediency, compromise. Is the man guilty? Has the man had an opportunity for a fair trial? Has he been properly represented? In the HUEY NEWTON case, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party, it took 13 weeks to try that case. A battery of lawyers with me as trial counsel worked day and night for almost a year and a half in preparing that case. Tremendous amount of investigation was done. If the client was able to pay for it, it would have cost a little over a million dollars in legal time. Little over a million dollars. And the verdict was a compromise verdict. He was convicted of manslaughter for killing a police officer. If it costs a million dollars for a HUEY NEWTON to get a fair trial, which is not a good result because the man was completely innocent, it was a compromise verdict, if it costs a million dollars for a black

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militant to get a fair trial, then I say our judicial system today is irrelevant to the needs of the people and it's about time we change it. It's about time we realize it and call a spade a spade when in fact it is a spade.

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MARTY FAYE

Now I would like to ask you BOBBY, were you with the group of Congressmen that were in town? And, when they had the hearing, of course, the Assistant United States Attorney said that he couldn't talk, and they were after him pretty good, especially when he was confronted by Congressman POWELL about the fact that a statement was made to the "Chicago Tribune", why couldn't it be made to your group. But he made a very interesting point. The Assistant Attorney said this particular group was not empowered by Congress to really be effective or to be legal. And, if this is so, then I'd like to know how, you know how, these Congressmen got together to come in for the hearing in the first place. Do you know?

BOBBY RUSH

Well, I think that it would be, that what was happening as far as the black people are concerned, it goes that the feeling ah, ah, the black people had expressed and they knew it

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The black people, they are the elected officials of their constituancy. And the constituancy, which is primarily black, and they had moved to come and to find, to investigate matters, to find out what was really going on, I think. (Garbled)

MARTY FAYE — Do you think, ah, you know the whole thing right now is almost like, if it weren't so tragic, you see, it would be ludicrously funny, if it weren't so tragic. It's almost like Keystone Cops, you know, there's a 4:30 a.m.

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MARTY FAYE

There's killings, the apartment is left open, and now the coroner wants to close it, and now they reopen it. And so many different groups are getting together trying to investigate the thing. Mr. GARRY, do you know if anyone at all is legally empowered to test this out?

CHARLES GARRY

Ah, let me answer the question in this way. We demanded a Congressional body to investigate what happened in Chicago and in Los Angeles, and what's happening to the Black Panther Party throughout the United States. We cherish... there's a concerted effort, a conspiracy, to commit genocide on the Black Panther Party and we said we demanded the hearing by Congress, but we said that we wanted Congressmen and Congresswomen who were not part of the House Committee on Un-American Activities or the House Committee on Internal Security or some other form of garbage that's been handout out over a period of years. We said we wanted men of good-will, women of good-will in Congress to do this. The black Congressmen came to our call. We also stated we intended to file a petition in the United Nations charging the United States as a nation within a nation of committing concerted genocide on the Black Panther Party and particularly in recent months, and we intend to file that petition. We told the committee today,

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this afternoon, that we intended to cooperate with them in any way they wanted to. We've also indicated that we intend to cooperate with the committee that was formed recently, the Commission, they call themselves, where former Justice GOLDBERG is at the head of it. With all of these committees, we intend to cooperate one hundred percent, but we also intend to have a caveat. We intend to have a caveat to this extent so that there will not be a whitewash of what we know to be the facts. And no one is going to change those facts.

MARTY FAYE

DAVE, do you think the Black Panthers would have had any trouble at all if they hadn't said, ah, change the system of government?

DAVE HILLIARD

I don't think that we would have had to suffer, ah, the atrocities that have been needed out to our party thus far, I think that just like most of the black organizations that have now become puppets, or other areas within the system, we too, would have been endarked and possibly given some grants, by the Federal government. But the very fact that we are opposed to the system of capitalism, because of this exploit of our nature, I think that this is the main reason for all the repression against our party, and our ability to organize across the racial line.

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MARTY FAYE

Yes, but you see, the government doesn't go through a considered effort to wipe out the Socialist Party in the United States.

DAVE HILLIARD

That is because the Socialist Party in the new United States is endorsed by the government of the United States. To make a very distinct difference between people that advocate socialism through theory and people that practice it by the very example - our breakfast program, the free health clinic, our very program, so that our demands are historical demands that have been felt out and that have been yearned for by a people in this country since their embarkation. That's why I say that ideological experience of blacks in this country. Nothing more than that.

MARTY FAYE

Mr. GARRY, what are you doing in Chicago?

CHARLES GARRY

I'm down here with Mr. HILLIARD to meet with the members of the Central Committee of the Black Panther Party this evening, which we've already met. Tomorrow morning we intend to have a conference of warriors throughout the United States, discussing this repression against the Black Panther Party and also against white and brown people, and tomorrow night DAVE and I ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ are going to be speaking at a mass meeting in Cleveland, Ohio.

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MARTY FAYE

Can I ask you sir, how your fees are paid?

CHARLES GARRY

Our fees are paid by gratitude, being able to make a contribution to a better world. Until I got involved with the Black Panther Party I was bringing in between $150 - 200,000 a year in fees to the firm I'm with. Since October 27, 1968, I've brought in $34,000 and our costs alone in the HUEY NEWTON case were over $70,000. I'm not talking about expenses and the cost of defending and representing members of the Black Panther Party, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, BOBBY SEALE and all others. The firm I'm with is financially being horribly drained. But, we are getting the gratitude, the gratitude of being able to do something within yourselves, to make a contribution, for the responsibilities that the white society has had for 400 years and has failed. And it is our responsibility, and I hope my fellow white citizens of America, will join us and make some contributions, financially. The Black Panther Party needs money. Our firm needs some money to be able to carry on. Other lawyers are in this fight. WILLIAM KUNTSLER, LEONARD WEINGLASS, are in that courtroom before Judge HOFFMAN day in and day out, and I'm satisfied that that Judge, no matter what the verdict is, intends to send BILL KUNTSLER and LEONARD WEINGLASS to jail for contempt of court.

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DAVID HILLIARD

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois.

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois.

United States Naval Investigative Service Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which furthe describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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DIRECTOR, FBI

1/28/70

SAC, SPRINGFIELD

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
RM - BPP

One copy of this LHM has also been furnished to USA, Springfield, Illinois; Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois; NISO, Chicago, Illinois; OSI, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois; and 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

JD/

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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 26, 1970

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

On December 14, 1969,

advised that the Peoria, Illinois Branch of the Black Panther Party (BPP) has been holding meetings for the past several months at 415 Monson Street, Peoria, Illinois.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is included in the Appendix of this memorandum.

advised that as of December 1, 1969, the following were members of the Peoria, Illinois BPP:

Mark Clark, leader
Leon Harps, second in command
Anthony Harris
Edward McChriston
Bennie (Last Name Unknown)

advised that several other local Negroes attended several of the meetings but would not consider them to be members of the BPP. stated that all of the above mentioned Panthers possess weapons, kind or make unknown to him, as he is not familiar with weapons. advised that he has never seen nor heard them speak of having any stockpile of weapons in the Peoria, Illinois area. advised that all of the above Panthers were unemployed and evidently obtained money by stealing, or selling newspapers (the Black Panthers). He advised he does not know of any crimes that they might have committed.

stated that the BPP, Peoria, Illinois, was not very functional and was in need of funds and members. advised that to the best of his knowledge, the BPP was not receiving any financial support from anyone or any other organization.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

In relation to the killings of Mark Clark and Fred Hampton, in Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, further advised that Clark and Harris departed Peoria, Illinois, together on or about December 1, 1969. advised that Clark borrowed a car, a 1965 Ford Mustang, in order to help move Harris to Rockford, Illinois. advised that Clark, after dropping Harris off in Rockford, Illinois, was to go to Chicago, Illinois, for instructions in operating the BPP in Peoria, Illinois. He advised that evidently Harris decided to accompany Clark to Chicago, Illinois, as Harris was arrested in Chicago on December 2, 1969. He advised in the event Harris makes bond, he will probably return to Rockford, Illinois. advised that another Panther, Edward McChriston from the Peoria, Illinois branch of the BPP also went to Chicago, Illinois, in late November, 1969, as a warrant was issued for his arrest as he failed to appear in court on local charges. advised that McChriston may also be residing in the Rockford, Illinois, area as he has relatives in the area.

advised that since the death of Mark Clark on December 4, 1969, until present date, December 14, 1969, the Peoria, Illinois branch of the BPP has not held any meetings and that the new leader of the Peoria, Illinois BPP will be Leon Harps.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - U. S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)

Report of: ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: February 6, 1970

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: The Chicago, Illinois Chapter, BPP continues to be Headquartered at 2350 West Madison Street. Source reports the West Suburban and Joliet branches, no longer function. On 12/4/69 officers of the Cook County State's Attorney's police conducted an early morning raid at a Panther apartment, located at 2337 West Monroe Street. A gun battle ensued, resulting in the death of FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, Deputy Chiarman, Illinois BPP, and MARK CLARK, Peoria, Illinois BPP leader. As a result of this raid and the publicity generated, the Chicago BPP has been reported by a source of having received $40,000 in donations. Sources report an increase on the part of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois of trying to develop a close relationship between the two organization.

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I. ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LOCATION OF BPP CHAPTERS

A. Origin

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at a meeting at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was attended by approximately 10 Negro males. The purpose of the meeting was to dissolve the then current Chicago branch of SNCC and to organize a Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

8/27/68)

The BPP did not have a headquarters until space was acquired at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968. The space acquired was the second and third floor of the building at the above address.

11/20/68)

Source advised the Illinois Bell Telephone Company assigned telephone number 243-8276 to the BPP above address.

3/27/69)

B. Purposes, Aims and Rules of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago BPP, flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. The CLEAVERS and SEALE are members of the Central Committee of the National BPP.

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On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago and stated that the Chicago Chapter would follow the policy of the National BPP in all regards.

11/7/68)

On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

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7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captions subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national,

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state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE.
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.
7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.

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9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10 program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches.
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and/or Medical Cadres.
22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.

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23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.

24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.

25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

26. All branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

5/2/69)

C. Location of BPP Branches

West Suburban Branch

There is no longer a West Suburban Branch of the BPP.

1/31/70)

Rockford, Illinois, Branch

There is no Rockford, Illinois BPP branch office as such; however, meetings have been held at 529 Pierpoint Avenue, Rockford. This address is the location known as the House of Simba or House of Bo Simba.

Chicago, Illinois Branch

Source advised the Chicago Chapter of the BPP currently operates one South side office. The office formerly located at 48th and South State Street has been closed. The one South side office is located

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at 1222 West 109th Street and is manned by SAMUEL LEROY LATSON. This office operates by a pay telephone located near there and does not have authority to contact the National Office of the BPP. This location is merely used for the BPP newspaper distribution and to keep the name of the BPP known on Chicago's South side.

1/31/70)

Joliet, Illinois Branch

Source advised the BPP - Joliet had confined activity to selling newspapers. Source stated the headquarters, as previously reported at 528 South Water Street, is not being used and that JAMES DAVID STUBBS has left the area.

11/12/69)

On December 19, 1969 and January 19, 1970, Sergeant HOWARD MARTINSON, Joliet, Illinois, Police Department (PD) advised the BPP headquarters had been closed and there had been no activity in the Joliet area by the BPP.

II. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

A. Officers of Chicago Chapter, BPP

As of January 31, 1970, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Central Staff of the Illinois Chapter BPP. Sources noted all members were purged in November, 1969, with the exception of the then Deputy Chairman FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY LEE RUSH, present Deputy Minister of Defense. Sources stated all members were reinstated to Panther status in December, 1969; however, the only officers left are as follows:

BROOKS, BILLY LAMAR, born July 18, 1948. BROOKS commonly known as "CHE" and is the Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP.

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CALVIN, WILLIE JAMES, born March 6, 1948, Captain of Defense, Chicago Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP. Only rank on local level.

CAMPBELL, ANN. CAMPBELL is Treasurer of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP.

COOK, JURLD L., born November 17, 1941, Field Secretary, Illinois Chapter BPP. COOK, commonly known as JEWEL.

HARVEY, MERRILL DENNIS, born July 4, 1946, Captain of Defense, in exile.

KING, YVONNE, Field Secretary, Illinois Chapter BPP, in exile.

JUNIOR, NATHANIEL WALTER, born October 21, 1946, Field Secretary Illinois Chapter BPP incarcerated.

MAY, CHRISTINA DARLENE, born October 20, 1949, Deputy Minister of Culture, Illinois Chapter of BPP, in exile.

O'NEAL, WILLIAM MC KINLEY, born December 9, 1949, Chief of Staff, Illinois Chapter BPP.

RUSH, BOBBY LEE, born November 23, 1946, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter BPP.

SATCHEL, RONALD J., born June 22, 1950. SATCHEL, commonly known as "DOC," is the Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois Chapter BPP.

WALLS, RUFUS C., born September 6, 1940. WALLS, commonly known as "CHAKA," is Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois Chapter of the BPP.

Sources advised during January, 1970, that it would be impossible to furnish any type of membership list because of recent police action. The source did state the BPP continues to have numerous sympathizers. Due to HAMPTON's death and current local and Federal litigation in general, there can be no estimate of a correct BPP membership.

(, 1/70)
(, 11/22/69)

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B. Officers of the Rockford Branch BPP

During January, 1970, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by source as officers of the Rockford Branch, Illinois BPP:

BELL, HAROLD KEITH, born November 29, 1946, Captain of Defense.

HAWKINS, CHARLES LARRY, born July 31, 1951, Field Lieutenant.

HUNTER, DELRIDGE LAVERN, born January 8, 1941, Captain of Education.

KENT, WILLIE T., aka MONK TEBA, born October 28, 1945, Captain of Information.

The source has reported that the Rockford Branch has approximately ten to fifteen members. The source also advised the Rockford Chapter follows the philosophy of MAO TSE TUNG and programs of the National Chapter BPP.

1/70)

III. INFORMATION REGARDING VIOLENT ACTS, WEAPONS, PLANS AND AIMS OF BPP

At approximately 3:15 a.m., November 13, 1969, a spokesman from the Deputy Superintendents Office, Chicago PD, Chicago, Illinois, advised that moments earlier officers responding to a report of a "man with a shotgun" at 5802 Calumet, Chicago, located in a south side Negro ghetto, were met with gunfire from at least two male Negroes.

The first three officers to arrive at the scene were JOHN GILHOOLY, white male, age 21; MICHAEL BRADY, white male, age 26, and DANIEL COFFMAN, white male, age 26. All three officers were shot, according to the Chicago PD spokesman, before they got their guns out of their holsters.

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GILHOOLY and BRADY were approaching the building from the front when a Negro male with a shotgun and a male Negro with a carbine fired on them. GILHOOLY subsequently died on November 14, 1969, from his wounds and BRADY received a head wound for which he was treated at a local hospital and released. COFFMAN received gunshot wounds in the leg, hand and chest and is hospitalized.

Scores of policemen then responded and firing continued for almost one-half hour. Six other Chicago PD officers received wounds as a result of this gunfight:

FRANK RAPPAPORT, white male, age 36, who was killed by a shotgun blast in the face;

DONALD MILEY, white male, age unavailable, shot in face and arm by a shotgun blast and lost his right eye; is hospitalized and his condition is serious;

PHILIP PREROST, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with shotgun pellets in his arm, chest and legs;

JACK STEWART, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with a concussion caused by a blow from a stone or brick evidently dislodged by gunfire;

RONALD COMPARIN, white male, age 27, who is in satisfactory condition with a gunshot wound in the left arm;

JAMES DODD, white male, age 31, who was treated and released for a gunshot wound in the left leg.

RAPPAPORT reportedly was shot once by an assailant in hiding. Another Chicago PD officer then saw a male Negro run up to RAPPAPORT who was lying on the ground and shoot him in the face with a shotgun. This officer then shot and killed the assailant, who was later identified as SPURGEON J. WINTERS, JR., Negro male, age 19, of 5647 South Perry, Chicago.

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Another suspect in the shooting, LANCE S. BELL, Negro male, age 20, of 5809 South Indiana, Chicago, was shot and captured in the alley behind the shooting incident. BELL was wounded in the leg and right arm and has been charged with murder. He is currently incarcerated at the Bridewell Hospital, Chicago.

The police report on the incident reflects that the incident was apparently the result of a previous personal altercation between BELL and one JAMES CALDWELL, male Negro, 5804 South Calumet, who is a guard at the Cook County Jail, Chicago.

As a result of this altercation, BELL, WINTERS, and possibly others went to CALDWELL's home looking for him. He was not at home, and CALDWELL's wife then called the Chicago PD. It was this call that officers of the PD were responding to.

The area outside the scene of the shooting remained calm and no large crowds gathered.

A spokesman for the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago PD, advised that the Chicago PD is in the process of attempting to determine how many people actually took part in the shooting and is looking for at least one and possibly two male Negroes, details unknown, whom they believe took part in this shooting.

A source advised that BELL, although carried as a member of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, is not a trusted member of that Party inasmuch as he is and was suspected of being an informant for the Black P Stone Rangers, a local Negro youth gang. BELL has been inactive for several months, almost since joining the Party, due to this suspicion.

This source advised that WINTERS, also known as JAKE WINTERS, was a close associate of the BPP, but was not a member. He was very knowledgeable in weaponry and is suspected of stealing several weapons from BPP headquarters.

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Source advised, however, that the BPP is now claiming that both BELL and WINTERS were upstanding BPP members and are attempting to obtain their photographs and will publish the story concerning the incident in the BPP newspaper in the near future.

, 11/13/69)

Source advised that allegedly the following items are being kept in the first-floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago:

5 carbines with 50,000 rounds of ammunition

1 case of 30 shot clips for the carbines

3 gas masks

3 smoke bombs, non-explosive type

2 or more loud speakers

5 Ithica riot shot guns, plus ammunition

9 regular 12 guage shot guns, plus ammunition

4 .38 revolvers, plus ammunition

1 357 magnum, plus ammunition.

Source stated that all these weapons were allegedly purchased on legel Illinois State Gun Registration Cards issued to female BPP members, who have never been arrested.

Source stated that the above apartment serves as a "Panther Crib," meaning that it is available to any member of the BPP for use, such as sleeping or eating. Source stated that the following individuals are among the most frequently seen at this address:

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FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman;

BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education;

RONALD SATCHEL, Deputy Minister of Health;

LOUIS TRULOCK, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP Officials, as well as ALVIN JEFFERIES, ROBERT CAMPBELL and numerous female BPP members including, **DEBRA JOHNSON, who is allegedly pregnant by HAMPTON.**

11/13/69)

Source advised that three members of the BPP were involved in a shooting on December 2, 1969, with police officers at 8055 South Merrill Avenue, Chicago. **JEANNIE** REED, ANTHONY HARRIS and LYNN **FRENCH** were those Panthers involved. HARRIS, from Peoria, Illinois, was armed with two .45 automatic pistols. The PD was attempting to investigate the complaint, based upon the landlords allegation that a disturbance had occurred in the area.

12/2/69)

Source advised that three members of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had been involved in a shooting incident with officers of the Chicago PD at noon on that date. Source advised that the shooting incident occurred at 8055 South Merrill Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The source identified the BPP members as JEANNIE REED and LYNN FRENCH, who reside at that address, and ANTHONY HARRIS, who is a member of the BPP at Peoria, Illinois, who is visiting Chicago.

, 12/2/69)

Commander FRANK NOLAN, Fourth District, Chicago PD, advised on the same date that officers of the Chicago PD had been dispatched to the above address to investigate a complaint made by the landlord regarding a disturbance taking place there. Upon

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arrival at the above address, the investigating officers were met by ANTHONY HARRIS, who was armed with two .45 semi-automatic pistols. Harris commenced firing at the officers, but no one was hit. HARRIS, while resisting arrest, was injured and taken to the South Chicago Community Hospital for treatment. All three subjects were charged with aggravated assault, attempted murder, armed violence and resisting arrest. Commander NOLAN stated that the subjects were identified as ANTHONY HARRIS, EUGENIA REED and LYNN FRENCH. Commander NOLAN stated the Chicago PD would afford additional patrol coverage in the neighborhood and that subsequent to the above incident the area remained calm.

On December 3, 1969, Officer J. FUSS, Review Officer, Fourth District, Chicago PD, advised that there were no disturbances or incidents in the vicinity of 8055 South Merrill, subsequent to the shooting incident, which took place there on December 2, 1969.

A Chicago PD source advised on December 4, 1969, that officers of the Cook County State's Attorney Office conducted an early morning raid on a BPP apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. The officers, armed with a search warrant and weapons, approached the above location at 5:00 a.m., on the above date, and in attempting to gain admission in order to serve the warrant, were met with shotgun fire.

The gun battle that ensued resulted in the death of FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP , and MARK CLARK, a BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois. Seven individuals were arrested as a result of the raid. Those arrested were:

BRENDA HARRIS, Negro female, age 18, residing at 1848 South Hamlin. HARRIS received a shotgun wound in the hand and right leg.

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VERLINA BREWER, Negro female, age 17, residing at 125 West 107th Street. BREWER was wounded in the legs.

BLAIR ANDERSON, Negro male, age 18, residing at 6943 South Justine. ANDERSON received a groin and leg wound.

RONALD (DOC) SATCHEL, Negro male, age 19, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street, as his address. SATCHEL was wounded in the right leg, right flank, and right hand.

DEBORAH JOHNSON, Negro female, age 19, Lieutenant of Finance, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street, as her residence.

LEWIS TRULOCK, Negro male, age 19, Legal Counsel, residing at 1900 West Jackson Boulevard.

HAROLD BELL, Negro male, age 23, Captain of Defense, Illinois BPP, residing at 317 Howard Street, Rockford, Illinois.

According to the PD source, the individuals arrested will be charged before the Cook County Grand Jury with attempted murder.

Sergeant DANIEL GROTH, Cook County State's Attorney Police, advised on the above date he had led the other officers in conducting the raid and stated that when he approached the door to the apartment, he knocked and identified himself as a police officer and stated he was in possession of a search warrant to search the premises. GROTH stated that upon receiving no response, he repeated his demand for entry and after several minutes had passed, forced the door open. Sergeant GROTH stated he was accompanied by four police officers with four additional officers entering through the back door of the apartment. Upon entering the apartment, GROTH spotted a woman with a

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shotgun. The woman fired the shotgun and the police returned the fire. Sergeant GROTH stated the firing of the shotgun created enough light in the darkness to illuminate a man standing behind the door, also armed with a shotgun. One of the officers exchanged shots with this man. The individual was hit and was later identified as that of MARK CLARK. GROTH stated at this point he called for the Panthers to surrender and heard a man's voice reply, "Shoot it out." The statement was made from someplace in the apartment. Shooting again resumed and one of the officers, JOHN CISZEWSKI, shouted that he had been shot. (Officer CISZEWSKI received minor wounds, was treated at the hospital, and released.) Later, Sergeant GROTH heard a man shout, "Shoot it out with the pigs." Shortly thereafter, the gunfire ceased and those arrested, as set forth above, surrendered to the police.

At this point, Sergeant GROTH stated a body, later identified as FRED HAMPTON, was found in one of the bedrooms. Sergeant GROTH stated a loaded .45 pistol was found in HAMPTON's hand, and a shotgun was found near his side. Another officer, EDWARD CARMODY, received a wound in the hand by flying glass and was treated and released from the hospital.

A search of the apartment located nine shotguns, one carbine rifle, one .22 caliber rifle, six hand guns, and approximately one to two thousand rounds of ammunition. According to Sergeant GROTH, one of the shotguns taken in the raid had been reported stolen from a police car on April 6, 1969.

Source advised on the above date the only activities being planned by the Chicago BPP Chapter was with respect to the collection of bail money for the remaining Chicago Panther leaders, and also discussed the possibility of making a motion picture depicting the life and killing of FRED HAMPTON. No definite plans have been formulated regarding this matter.

, 12/4/69)

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Source advised on the above date that numerous unidentified individuals have been in contact with Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Monroe Street, requesting information pertaining to what funeral arrangements had been made. All those contacting the Headquarters were instructed that they should not be sympathetic toward the Panthers because of the killing of HAMPTON, but should furnish money to be used for bail on those arrested.

This source also stated the local chapter had been in contact with numerous Chicago radio stations in an effort to secure air time on "talk program" type shows in order to discuss the Panther version of HAMPTON's death. No commitments have been made by local radio stations.

12/4/69)

advised on the above date the National Chapter of the BPP issued a press release to news media in San Francisco, California, concerning the above raid. Source stated the release reported that at 5:00 a.m., on December 4, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of the Chicago Chapter BPP, and MARK CLARK, a Defense Captain of the Peoria, Illinois, BPP, were murdered, assassinated by special forces of the Office of State's Attorney, Chicago, Illinois. The release also stated that several other Panthers were injured, and that HAMPTON's wife, who is eight months pregnant, was arrested.

The release stated the special forces officers allegedly broke in the back door of HAMPTON's residence, forced their way in, charged into the bedroom, and murdered HAMPTON in bed without giving him a chance to get up. The release also alleges the officers did not have a search warrant, but merely stated they (the officers) were searching for illegal weapons.

The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

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The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this country and the people have to seize the time and take power.

On December 5, 1969, Sergeant HALLERAN, 21st Police District, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on that date, at 5:30 AM that morning, a raid had been conducted on the apartment of BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP. The apartment is located at 2030 South State Street, Chicago, and was unoccupied at the time of the raid. The whereabouts of RUSH is unknown.

Sergeant HALLERAN stated the raid was conducted pursuant to a search warrant issued by a local court, alleging that weapons were in this apartment. Recovered during the search was a .22 caliber Derringer-type pistol, approximately two hundred rounds of ammunition, BPP and other literature, and a small amount of marijuana. The raid was conducted without incident and no arrests or injuries were reported. The area in the vicinity of the above apartment was normal.

Source advised on December 5, 1969, approximately 200 high school students from Calumet High School, 8131 South May Street; Crane High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard; Kenwood High School, 4959 South Blackstone Avenue, staged a walkout at the above schools in memoriam of FRED HAMPTON. Calumet and Crane High Schools have 99% Negro student bodies. The Kenwood High School is 65% Negro.

Source also advised that Orr High School, 1040 North Keeler Avenue, which is 23% Negro, received approximately 21 broken windows from vandals. No arrests were reported in any of the above walkouts or the above vandalism.

12/5/69)

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The same date Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 75 of the above high school Negro youths conduct a demonstration in the vicinity of the Civic Center located in Chicago's Loop area. The purpose of this demonstration was in memoriam to FRED HAMPTON. The youths marched from the Civic Center to Grant Park located on the East Side of Chicago's Loop area and dispersed without incident.

Agents of the FBI also observed on the same date SIDNEY LENS, leader of the Chicago Peace Council (CPC) which has been publicly identified as a coalition organization comprised of six activist groups in the Chicago area, accompanied by approximately 30 hippie-type individuals, conduct a vigil in memoriam to HAMPTON at the Civic Center from 12 Noon to 1:00 PM. The group dispersed without incident.

A Chicago PD source advised on December 5, 1969, representatives of approximately 110 black organizations held a meeting at the Woodlawn Mennonite Church, 4612 South Woodlawn Avenue, that afternoon for the purpose of formulating a plan to present "case for black people" before the United Nations (UN). The organizations represented at the meeting circulated a petition supporting BPP Attorney CHARLES GARRY's plan carried by news services following the raid on the Panther apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, which calls for an appearance before the UN to formally charge the United States with "Genocide of Militant Blacks." The meeting dispersed without any incidents or arrests being reported.

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Chief of Police JACK ZIEGLER, Chicago Heights, Illinois PD advised on December 5, 1969, approximately 200 black youths disrupted morning classes at Bloom Township High School resulting in the dismissal of school for the day. The youths indicated the disruption was caused because of memorial services for HAMPTON. The high school is 25 per cent Negro. No arrests or injuries were reported.

On December 5, 1969, a Bureau Agent of the FBI advised that at approximately 2:15 PM about 75 Northwestern University (NW) students led by members of SDS from NW conducted a demonstration in Downtown Evanston, Illinois, protesting the death of HAMPTON. During the demonstration, Evanston police officers attempted to keep the demonstrators on the sidewalk which resulted in some of the demonstrators resisting the police. Several demonstrators commenced shoving Lieutenant TOM JOYCE of the Evanston PD. Several blows were struck, however, no injuries were suffered by Lieutenant JOYCE and the demonstrators.

This incident culminated in the arrest of four demonstrators who were charged with disorderly conduct. Following the arrest, the demonstrators moved their demonstration to the Evanston PD to protest the arrest of their group.

During the demonstration at the Evanston PD the number of demonstrators rose to approximately 100. The demonstrators left the PD at approximately 3:45 PM and proceeded again to the business district and attempted to remove an American flag from the downtown flagpole. The demonstrators were stopped by citizens. A fight resulted and six more demonstrators were arrested and their charges ranged from aggravated battery, disorderly conduct to resisting arrest. All those arrested were either NW or Kendall College students.

Following the later arrests a group of approximately 40 NW students returned to the PD to make bond for those arrested. The crowd dispersed at 5:15 PM without further incident or arrests being made.

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On December 6, 1969, Officer JAMES NEILSON, Chicago PD, advised that ROBERT RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, publicly surrendered at Noon to Commanders ROBERT HARNESS and GEORGE SIMS of the Second and 11th Police districts, respectively. RUSH was charged with failure to register a firearm as a result of a raid on his residence, 2030 South State Street, on December 5, 1969. The surrender took place on the stage of the Capital Theatre, 79th and South Halsted Streets, during an Operation Breadbasket meeting that was in progress and attended by mostly Negroes. No incidents were reported or arrests made as a result of the above arrest and those at the Theatre remained calm.

Sources advised various memorial services were being held in the ghetto area of Chicago for HAMPTON, but no incidents or arrests were reported The PD source also advised that HAMPTON was waked at the A. A. Rayner and Sons Funeral Parlor, 3654 West Roosevelt Road, during the evening of December 7, 1969.

12/6/69)
12/6/69)

Chief of Police DOMINIC CIMINO, Melrose Park, Illinois, PD advised on December 6, 1969, services for HAMPTON were to be held from 7:00 to 9:00 PM on December 8, 1969, at the First Baptist Church, 2141 Main Street, Melrose Park. Following the services, the body would be shipped to an unknown address in Louisiana.

Captain WILBERT SAMUEL, Maywood, Illinois, PD advised on December 8, 1969, that HAMPTON would be waked an additional day at the funeral parlor and the services would be held during the same time and at the same location on December 9, 1969.

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Source advised on December 7, 1969, a meeting was called by Reverend TOM STREITER, Trustee, Village of Maywood, Illinois, and attended by Maywood Mayor LEONARD CHABALA and eight others at which it was decided to meet with Illinois Attorney General WILLIAM J. SCOTT to discuss charging the 14 police officers involved in the raid in which HAMPTON was killed, with murder. Source also advised the group would request Attorney General SCOTT to investigate EDWARD HANRAHAN, Cook County States Attorney, and his role in directing the raid upon the BPP apartment. Source also advised that STREITER held a press conference following the above meeting at which he charged the evidence collected at the BPP apartment clearly indicated the police were the only ones doing the shooting.

12/7/69)

The Chicago PD source advised on December 9, 1969, approximately 150 - 200 school age youths were in the vicinity of 3654 West Roosevelt Road, the location of the A. A. Rayner and Sons Funeral Parlor, where FRED HAMPTON's body is located. The youths were in the area to pay their respects to HAMPTON. The source stated the youths were calm and no problems were anticipated.

Source advised that students staged walkouts at both the Crane High School, 2245 West Jackson Boulvard, and the DuSable High School, 4934 South Wabash, in memory of HAMPTON. No incidents were reported, nor were any arrests made.

Source also advised that students at Parker High School, 6800 South Stewart Avenue, with one hundred per cent Negro enrollment, and Hirsch High School, 7740 South Inglesida, with ninety-nine per cent Negro enrollment, held memorial assemblies for FRED HAMPTON, deceased chairman of the Illinois Chapter BPP, on December 10, 1969. No incidents were reported, nor were any arrests made.

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Source further advised that Orr High School, 1040 North Keeler Avenue, which has a sixty-four per cent white enrollment, was the scene of fist fights on December 10, 1969, between Negro and white students. The school closed at 12:20 PM, following the arrival of the Chicago PD at the school. The PD calmed down the situation at Orr High School and it remained calm. No serious injuries or property damage was reported. At least six students were arrested.

12/9/69)

On December 9, 1969, a Maywood, Illinois, PD source advised funeral services for HAMPTON commenced at approximately seven PM at the First Baptist Church, 2114 Main Street, Melrose Park, and were concluded at 8:55 PM. The attending crowd numbered approximately 3,000, and included youth gang members, as well as militant black and white leaders.

Source advised on the same date, Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Reverend JESSE JACKSON, Director of Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of SCLC, delivered eulogies at the service. ABERNATHY told those present the nation (United States), which had conquered Nazi Germany was now following the same course. He also stated he would establish a FRED HAMPTON scholarship for those Panthers who wanted to study law. ABERNATHY also said if the government succeeds in destroying the BPP, the SCLC and other black organizations are next.

Reverend JACKSON, during his brief remarks, urged the blacks to gain economic power by making sacrifices. He said blacks should sacrifice by taking money normally spent on food, shelter and clothing for their children, to be applied to the establishment of a non-fascist society.

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Source stated that BOBBY LEE RUSH, BPP Deputy Minister of Defense, stated that HAMPTON had been possessed with the power to enable the people to see the power structure was conducting genocide against the blacks. RUSH stated HAMPTON was killed, not because the power structure was strong, but the Panthers were weak. RUSH specifically criticized JACKSON, along with other black militants, for not showing support for HAMPTON and the BPP until after HAMPTON was murdered.

Also present at services were Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, former baby doctor and anti-war figure, along with JEFF FORT, leader of the Black P Stone Nation, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's south side, and JOSE "CHA CHA" JIMINEZ, Chairman of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang.

(, 12/9/69)

The above Maywood PD source advised that following the services, a few shots were heard and several unidentified gang members purporting to be Blackstone Rangers told police that individuals, whom they could, or would, not identify , allegedly belonging to the Disciples, another south side youth gang, and whose members were in attendance at the services, had fired a shotgun at the vehicle in which the Rangers were riding. No injuries were reported, nor any arrests made and the area was normal shortly after the services ended.

The body, according to the Maywood PD source, was then moved to O'Hare Airport and placed into the care of Delta Airlines without further incidents.

The Chicago PD source furnished the description of the following list of firearms confiscated during the raid on the above Panther apartment on December 4, 1969:

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One Colt 45 caliber automatic, Serial #7111, Model #1927;

One Sears Roebuck 20 guage shotgun, Model #21, no serial number;

One Springfield 12 guage shotgun, Model #67H, no serial number;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Riot 20-6, Model #K1200;"

One Browning shotgun, 12 guage, serial #H15423;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Flit King Brush Model K1200;"

One Remington 12 guage shotgun, serial #70740V, Model #870;

One Ithaca sawed-off shotgun, no further description;

One Ithaca 12 guage shotgun, serial #1019400;

One U. S. Carbine 30 caliber revolver, serial #16573;

One Springfield 22 caliber rifle, no serial number;

One Astra medium 9mm automatic revolver, serial #41558;

One Llama caliber 7mm automatic pistol, serial #443695;

One Colt 38 caliber revolver, serial #547;

One Smith and Wesson 38 caliber revolver, no serial number;

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One Smith and Wesson 32 caliber long revolver, serial number 4423;

One Marksmen Pehetthon caliber 177, no serial number;

One high standard 12 guage shotgun, marked "Riot 20-6 Model K1200."

Source stated members of the Illinois BPP, since the shooting of FRED HAMPTON, are attempting to purchase all weapons in names of those members who have a legal Illinois Firearms Registration Card and no criminal record.

12/12/69)

IV. PUBLICATIONS

On December 19, 1969, made available a copy of the following documents distributed by the Chicago Chapter of the BPP:

Handbill entitled, "Indict Hanrahan;"

Bulletin entitled, "BPP, Statement To The Black Community;"

Ministry of Information Bulletin entitled, "Statement To the People On The Assassination of FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK."

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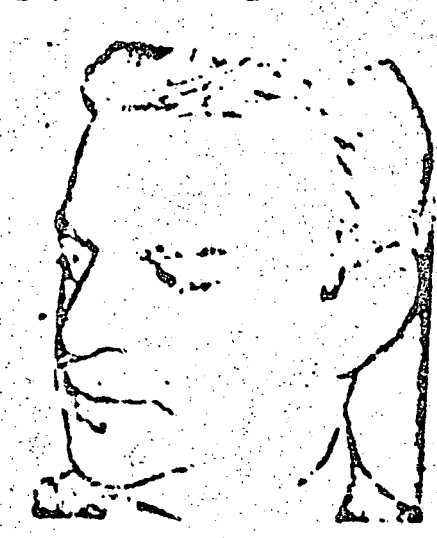
INDICT HANRAHAN !!

Racist pig Edward V.Hanrahan has publicly justified the cold-blooded murder of two members of the Ill.btanch of the Black Panther Party - Fred Hampton Deputy Chairman and Mark Clark.He has even gone so far as to praise his "men" for their"bravery".



EDWARD V. HANRAHAN

The deaths of brothers Mark and Fred are not isolated incidents. At least 35 members of the Black Panther Party have been killed in the past 18 months. They have also murdered thousands of other black and brown people. The black community recognizes these murders for exactly what they are - part of a policy of genocide - the wiping out in whole or in part of a race of people. Amerika 1970 is more and more looking like Nazi Germany 1940. We are witnessing the coming of fascism!

The Black Panthers say that the gov't.does not meet the needs of the people and they are working,as revolutionaries,to create a society that does meet those needs. Their program shows people how institutions could serve the people.

-- children in black communities go to school hungry
THE PANTHERS GIVE THEM FREE BREAKFASTS!
-- people wait for hours togain admission to a hospital where they get inadequate treatment and are humiliated for being poor.
THE PANTHERS ARE ESTABLISHING A FREE MEDICAL CLINIC!

IN this situation Pig Hanrahan was the one who "pulled the trigger"- he ordered his men to invade Fred's home in the middle of the night and murder him. This pig must be stopped; he must be indicted for murder! - - if he is not the people will deal with him!

DEMONSTRATE AT HANRAHAN'S HOME ((1830 N. Nagle))

date; SATURDAY , DECEMBER 13

time; 1 PM

place; MEET AT NARRAGANSETT (6400 W.) and NORTH (1600 N.)
MARCH TO HANRAHAN'S HOUSE

the spirit of fred lives !!

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
BULLETIN
ILL CHAPTER 2350W MADISON

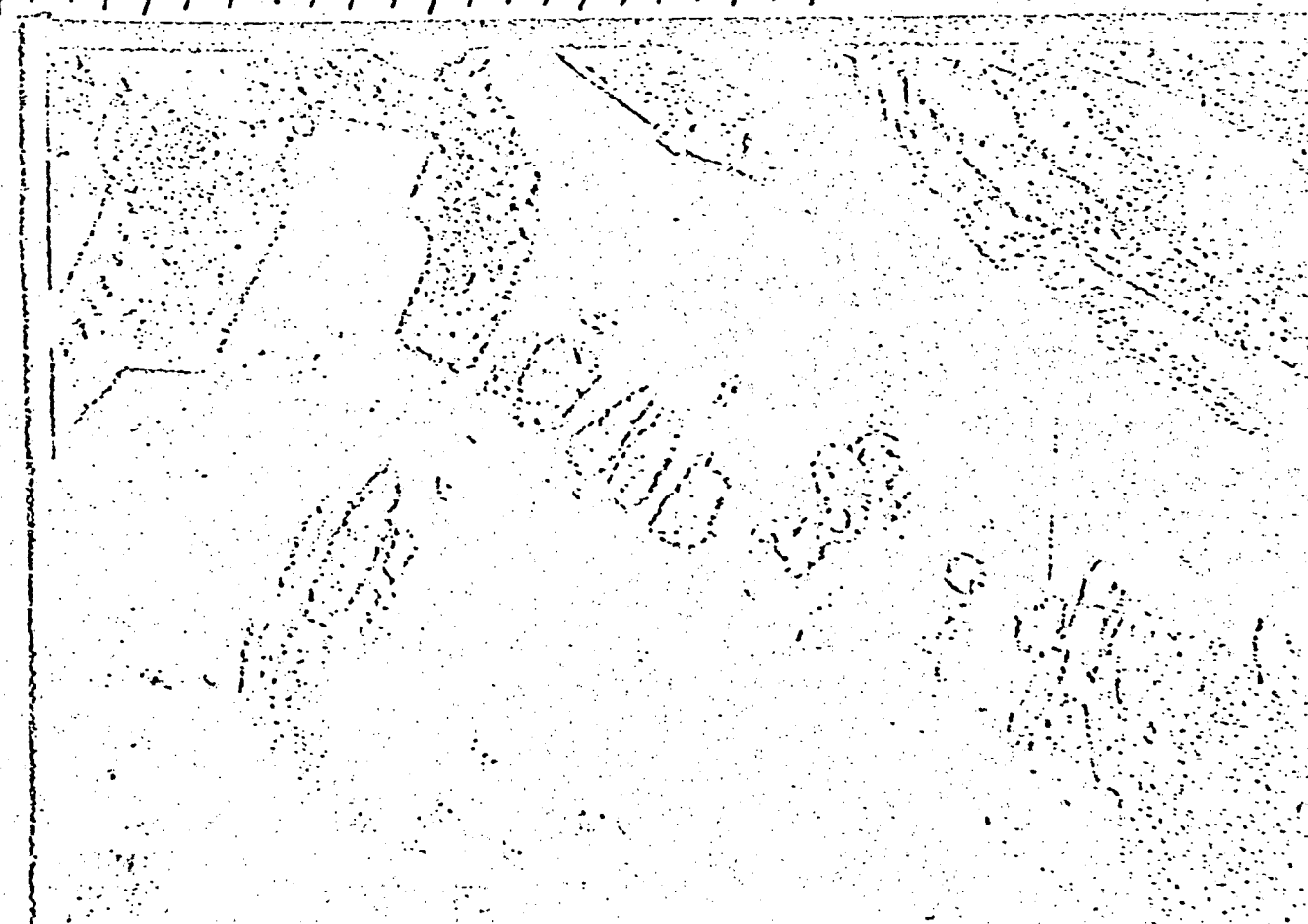
Hampton, 21, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party

STATEMENT TO THE BLACK COMMUNITY

DALEY AND HANRAHAN, FOLLOWING THE ORDERS OF NIXON AND AGNEW, SENT THEIR PIGS TO MURDER CHAIRMAN FRED. THEY BROKE INTO HIS HOME, MURDERED HIM IN BED WHILE HE SLEPT. BUT THAT WAS NOT ENOUGH, THEY DECIDED TO TRY TO KILL EVERYONE THERE. THEY FIRED THROUGH THE FRONT DOOR AND KILLED MARK CLARK. THEY BURST INTO THE FRONT ROOM AND THEN SHOT TWO MORE BROTHERS AND THEN SHOT TWO EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD BLACK WOMEN. THEY DESTROYED EVERYTHING IN THE HOUSE AND STOLE $1500 THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY HAD GIVEN FOR THE FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CARE CLINIC.

THIS IS WHY WE DEMAND THE DECENTRALIZATION OF THE POLICE (COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE), SO THAT THE PEOPLE CAN CONTROL THE PIGS IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD AND NO PIGS WOULD GET THE OPPORTUNITY TO MURDER OUR PEOPLE AND KILL OUR YOUTH. WE MUST HAVE COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE(DECENTRALIZATION OF POLICE), TO KEEP THOSE EVIL PIGS FROM DESTROYING BLACK PANTHERS IN PARTICULAR AND BLACK PEOPLE IN GENERAL.

THE PEOPLE MUST INDICT HANRAHAN AND IMPEACH NIXON AND AGNEW.



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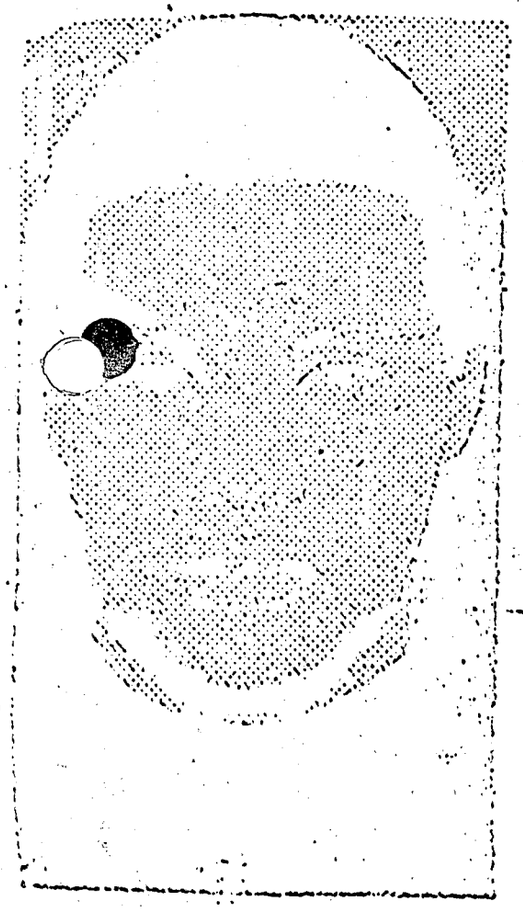
WITH THE INTENTION OF LEAVING EVERYONE DEAD. THOSE PIGS SHOT AND WOUNDED FOUR YOUNG BROTHERS AND SISTERS AND THEN ARRESTED THREE THAT THEY HAD MISSED KILLING. WHEN THE THREE WERE TAKEN TO JAIL, THE TWO BROTHERS WERE BEATEN AND THE SISTER, 8 MONTHS PREGNANT, WAS THROWN IN A COLD CELL WITH NOTHING ON BUT A HOUSECOAT AND HOUSE SHOES. SHE HAS BEEN DENIED MEDICAL CARE, PRECIOUS PRE-NATAL CARE THAT IS NECESSARY FOR HER CHILD TO SURVIVE.

TWO SISTERS WERE LINED UP AGAINST THE WALL AND ONE WAS SADISTICALLY SHOT IN THE BUTTOCKS BY THOSE MAD DOGS. THE OTHER SISTER WAS SHOT IN THE LEGS AND THEN THROWN IN T[illegible]AGON. THE PIGS THEN LINED UP TWO BROTHERS, BLAIR AN[illegible]ON AND OUR REVOLUTIONARY DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEA[illegible]H, RON 'DOC' SATCHEL, AND SHOT THEM IN THE BACK, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND LEGS. BOTH BROTHERS WENT TO SURGERY AND ARE IN SERIOUS CONDITION, UNDER ARMED GUARD AND WATCH, IN THE COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL. THE LAST TIME



ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

WE HAD A WOUNDED BROTHER IN THE HOSPITAL THE P
HIM TO DEATH WHILE HE LAID THERE WAITING FOR
MEDICAL ATTENTION.

THE EXECUTION SQUAD SENT BY HANRAHAN AN
WAS JUST LIKE THE ONE SENT BY THE FEDERAL GOV
TO MURDER OUR VIETNAMESE BROTHERS OF PINKVILL
ANIMALS, PYROMANIACS, CAME DOWN ON THE BLACK C
TY WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS. THE
INTO THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN AN ILLINOIS BELL TE
TRUCK FOLLOWED BY SQUADS OF POLICE SQUADROLS

INDICT HANRAHAN - !

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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
BULLETIN
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ILLINOIS CHAPTER

2350W MADISON 243-8276 NO. 7

VOL 1

STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE ON TH
ASSASSINATION
OF FRED HAMPTON AND MARK CLA

CHAIRMAN FRED AND MARK CLARK
WERE MURDERED BY HANRAHAN'S PIG FORCE

IT MUST BE MADE CLEAR THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED
AMPTON AND PEORIA DEFENSE CAPTAIN MARK CLARK WERE
JRDERED IN COLD BLOOD BY HANRAHAN'S SPECIAL PIG SQUAD—
N ORDERS RECEIVED FROM THE NIXON-MITCHELL-AGNEW RE-
ME. THERE WAS NO SHOOT-OUT; ONLY A SHOOT-IN. THE
TTACK ON DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED'S HOME WAS AN INTENTION
) KILL EVERYONE THERE.

THE MURDEROUS DOG PIGS KILLED THE CHAIRMAN WHILE
E LAID ASLEEP IN HIS BED. THEY BROKE INTO HIS HOME, IN
IE DARK OF THE NIGHT, THE SAME WAY THE KLU KLUX KLAN
ND THE BLACK LEGIONAIRRES BROKE INTO THE HOMES OF
LACK PEOPLE AND MURDERED THEM IN THEIR SLEEP. THE
AGENT WHO KILLED THE CHAIRMAN ADMITTED PREVIOUS-

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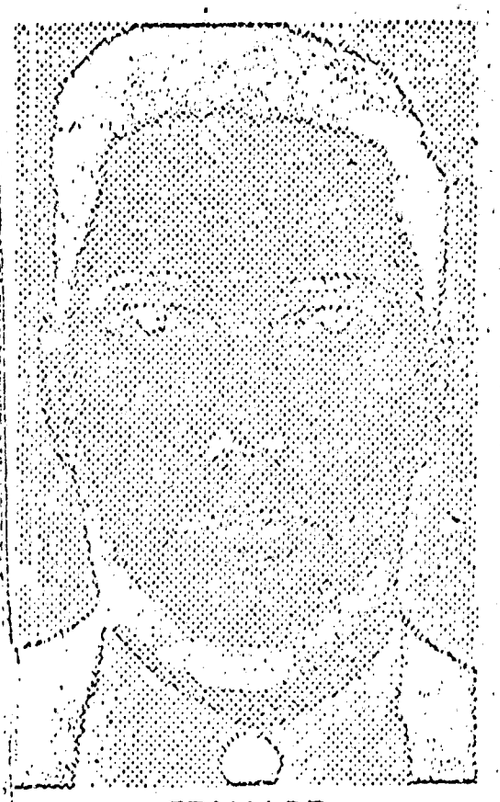
statement to the people con't

NINE UNITS. THEY BLOCKED OFF THE ENTIRE AREA AND THEN MOVED ON THE APARTMENT. AND THEN THEY WANT YOU AND ME TO BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE ONLY TRYING TO SERVE A SEARCH WARRANT—WITH MACHINE GUNS AND CANINE DOGS!!!

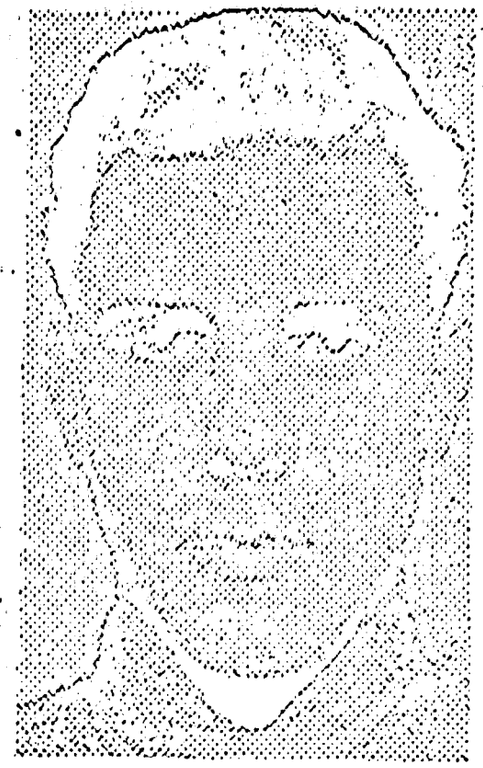
THIS FRENZIED PLOT, THIS PRE-MEDITATED MURDER IS CONSISTENT WITH THEIR POLICY IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY—"KILL ALL, DESTROY ALL." THOSE LYING, TREACHEROUS, BLACK FOLLOWERS OF WALLACE AND NIXON WERE SIMPLY ON ANOTHER 'SEARCH AND DESTROY' MISSION; THEY KILLED FRED AND MARK LIKE THEY KILLED LARRY ROBERSON AND JAKE WINTERS—PANTHERS AND SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE. THEY MURDERED THEM JUST LIKE THEY MURDERED LINDA ANDERSON, WAYNE BLACK, CHARLES COX, AND MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO, AND HUNDREDS OF OTHERS.

WE HAVE TO PUT A STOP TO THIS INTENTIONAL SLAUGHTER OF BLACK PEOPLE. WE HAVE TO SHOW NIXON AND AGNEW THAT EVEN THOUGH THEY SAID THEY WERE GOING TO MURDER A FEW HUNDRED PANTHERS WE WILL NOT LET THAT HAPPEN. LET'S BEGIN TO ARM OURSELVES FOR OUR OWN SURVIVAL. PIECE UP!!!

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN STILL LIVES!!!
REVOLUTION IN OUR LIFE TIME!!!
PIECE UP!!!



EDWARD CARMODY



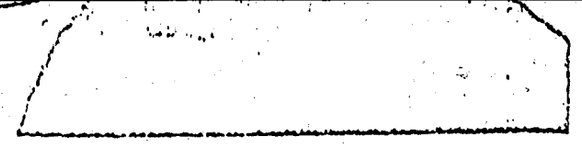
JOHN CISZEWSKI

ST/
EE
HA

MURDERERS

CHAIRMAN FRED HAMPTON

On Thursday morning, December 4, 1969, Hammerhead Hanrahan's Maniac squad murdered in cold blood, the Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party . . . in cold blood, and as all pigs do, they didn't give him a chance. They knew that Fred was one of the baddest brothers in the world and one of the baddest M.F.'s off the block. He came down from the mountain top and clearly showed that he wanted to be with the people. (The people he loved and fought for every



BOBBY RUSH

ESCAPES BEING MURDERED

he dirty rascist dogs that murdered Fred Hamnd Mark Clark tried to murder our Deputy r of Defense, Bobby Rush. Murdering Fred rk was not enough blood spilt, so less than hours after they killed Fred in his sleep and ed in cold blood; those treacherous rove[illegible]wn on Bobby Rush's crib in an atto k[illegible] him and his wife and kids, but he there, he had moved his family and escaped ighter.

he pigs have no respect for our people. Hved in murdering our Deputy Minister of Dehey threw drugs into his apartment and then him with possession of narcotics.

hat kind of society is this where the victim ed like a criminal; where a man is murdered leep and then charged with attempted murd aggravated battery: this fascist capitalist has to be brought to its knees. We, Black will never be free in this society that is n v[illegible]d racial genocide.

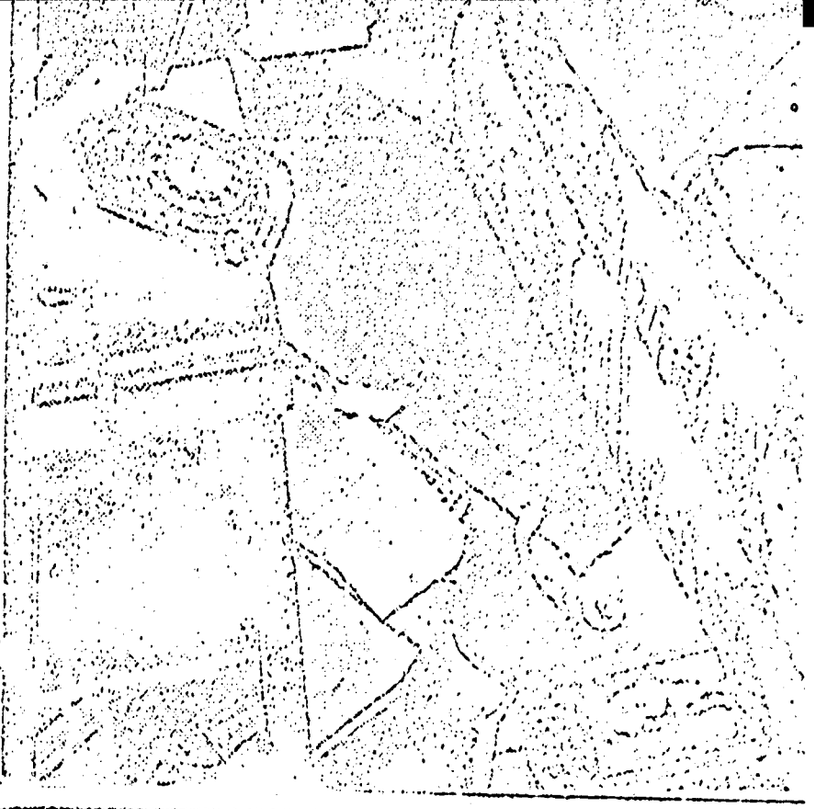
te pi[illegible] murdered Michael and John Soto rain to commit back-to-back murders with n and Bobby Rush. When will we learn e capitalists (Nixon, Agnew, LBJ, Mitchell, n, and Daley) are bent on destroying black When will you admit that you are more a ow than you were in 1619 (in 1619 they have shotguns, 357 magnums, helicopters, e guns and canine dogs)? When will you p and realize that an unarmed people are r subject to slavery (or to be murdered) at t moment?

nism (the racist dog cop, the avaricious businessman, the demogogic lying politic-

along with "Doc" worked to establish a Free People's Medical Clinic. Fred took his valuable time to try to teach each and every member of the Black Panther Party and the masses what is to be done, and the proper road towards liberation, freedom, and strategic means of resisting the power structure.

Fred taught us so much and gave us everything, including his life, so that someday we will have the power to determine our own destiny and everything in our Ten Point Program, our major political objective, and love and respect for all people will become a reality.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



OUR REVOLUTIONARY DEP. MINISTER OF HEALTH RONALD 'DOC' SATCHELL

point-blank murd

LONG LIVE THE SPRIT OF JAKE WINTERS

SPURGEON "JAKE" WINTERS

THE BEAT GOES ON

Deputy Chairman, Fred Hampton, Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party with headquarters at 2350 W. Madison was murdered, shot to death Dec. 4, Thursday morning at approximately 4:45am, in his home at 2337 W. Monroe. There is valid evidence that Chairman Fred along with Mark Clark, Defense Captain Peoria Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, were murdered. Mark Clark, 22, was a profound revolutionary brother. He is responsible for the Peoria Branch being at the level it is at now. He started the Breakfast for Children Program in Peoria and before his death, started moving on a Free Health Clinic.

The shots, which were fired only from the guns of the Fascist, Racist maniac pigs under the gestapo guidance of pig Halfman Hanrahan, were found lodged in the walls, proved who fired the shot. It showed, positively, no shots were fired from the inside, especially none from Chairman Fred's room. He was openly and viciously murdered in his sleep. He didn't have a chance to fire a shot nor even take ONE pig along with him.

His death proves how murder hungry, how scared, how disrespectful Tricky Dick Nixon's fascist pigs are, in regards to poor oppressed Black People and especially those which belong to the Black Panther Party or any organization fighting to change this low lifed decadent society existing in fascist AMERIKKKA!!!

After the murdering; wound were over the pigs confiscated $1,500 and also shotguns, rifles, pieces and over 1,000 rounds of amr

The pigs stated that Chairma who stayed at his crib were storing this arsenal to kill pigs with. OF CC standing when you know that pigs a beasts with no regard for law, justic of people; that unarmed people are ery at any given time; that you are c lutionaries as the Chairman and his against this Fascist, Racist system a italistic, Blood thirsty Politicians an cious Businessmen, you have to arr the SOUL means of SELF-DEFENS SURVIVAL!!

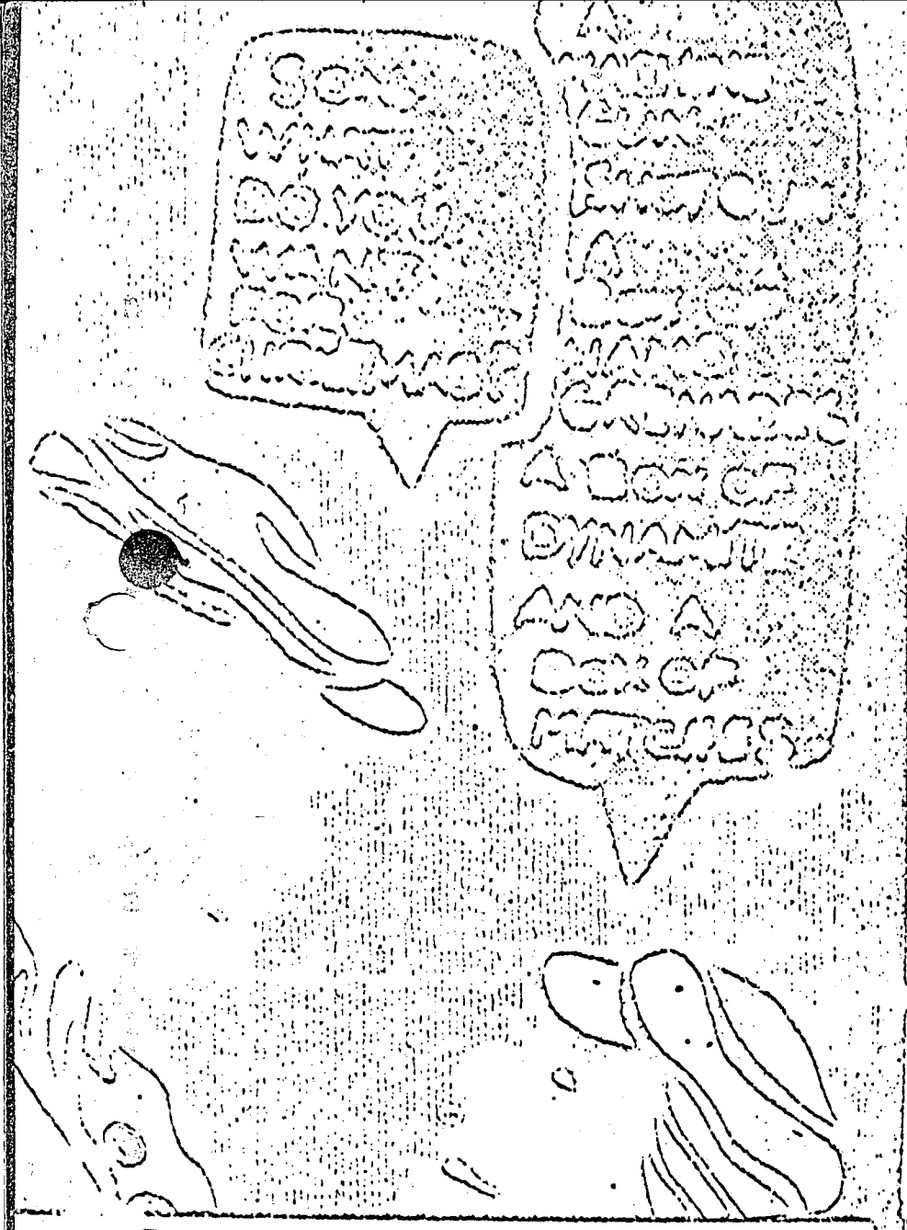
What does all this mean? Wha show the Black Panther Party men masses of People? It says SIEZE T cause before you realize, TIME WILL

ALL POWER TO T
BECAUSE POWER BELONGS IN
OF TI
RIGHT-ON CHAIRMAN FRED. YC
WILL
BUT LIKE THE RE
WILL CONTINUE TO GROW A

FREE BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN

BREAKFAST FOR CHILI

Our Breakfast for Child
feeding a lot of children
understand our Breakfast
program. We sayin' somet
we sayin' that theory's c
with no practice ain't ch
have both of them--the tw
We have a theory about fee
What'd we do? We put it
That's how people learn.
don't know how serious
They think the children



RED LIVES

THE FOUR BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN CEN
TERS ARE LOCATED AT THE FOLLOWING:

46 N. HOYNE, ST. ANDREWS CHURCH
4837 S. STATE, TRINITY CHURCH
1101 N. LARABEE, MANIERE CHURCH
13334 S. LANGLEY, ALTGELD GARDENS
THE YOUTH MAKES THE REVOLUTION!!!

everybody should be eating. Wi
of capitalism.

What are we doing? The Br
Children program. We are run
socialistic manner. People can
our program, saw it in a soci
lion not even knowing it was
People are gonna take our pr
tell us to go on to a higher
gonna take that program and
a socialistic manner. What'd t
He say, "nigger--you like con
"no sir, I'm scared of it."
socialism?" "No Sir, I'm sca
"You like the breakfast for
program?" "Yes sir, I'd d
Pig said, "Nigger, that prog
socialistic program." "I don
fuck if it's Communism. You
hands on that program mother
I'll blow your motherfucking b
And he knew it. We been educ
not by reading matter, but th
servation and participation.
him come in and work our
Not theory and theory alone,
and practice. The two go tog
no only thought about the Ma-xis
theory--we put it into practic
what the Black Panther Party
Chairman of the Illinois Chapt
the Black Panther Party Fred

SERVING AND MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE HAS CAUSE
FASCIST PIGS TO ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT THE PEOPLE'S ARMY. STO
BLACK PANTHER PARTY FROM SERVING THE PEOPLE THROUGH REL
PROGRAMS, STOP THE INSTITUTION OF DECENTRALIZING THE PIG
DEPARTMENT AND INSTITUTING THE PEOPLE'SPOLICE FORCE TO C
DOWN ON WANTON MURDER AND BRUTALITY OF OPPRESSED PEOPLE
REGARDLESS OF THE VICIOUS ATTACKS AND FEEBLE ATTEMPTS
BY THE POWER STRUCTURE, THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY WILL C
TO MOVE ON. ILL. CHAPTER BPP

Dear Friend:

Let's paraphrase Pastro Martin Niemoller's description of Nazi Germany:

First they came for the Panthers But I was not a Panther, so I did not defend them

Then they came for the student activists,

Then they came for the black people But I was not black, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for trade unions, But I was not a trade unionist, so I did not defend them.

Then they came for the teachers But I was not a teacher, so I did not defend them.

did you voluntarily accept a free, hot meal from known Black Panthers at nine a.m., September nine, nineteen hun'ert an' sixty-nine?"

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is lishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL IC to satisfy the medical needs of our nunity. We understand that the capital- n America will never provide adequate cal service to the BLACK PANTHER TY has moved to establish another com- ple can be involved.

Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street. For further information, call 243-8276.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

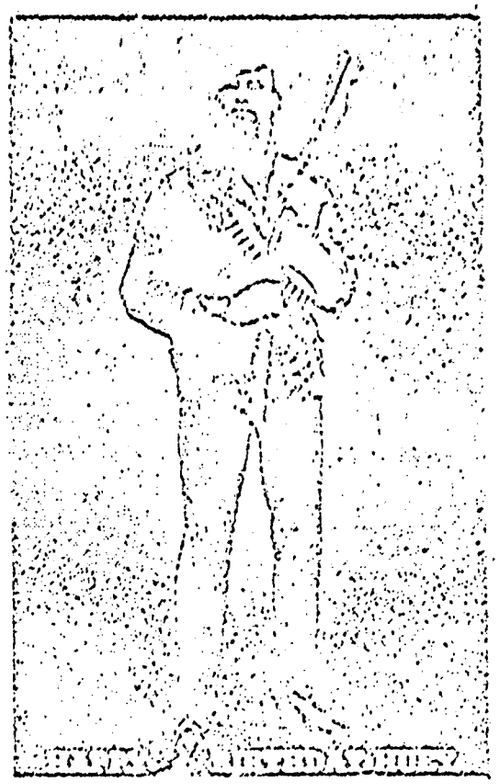
WORLD IN REVOLUTION

GAN BY CHAIRMAN FR

SEND CHECKS OR MO

ORDERS

SUBSCRIPTION FORM



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(please print)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE/ZIP # _____ COUNTRY _____

PLEASE MAIL CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BLACK PA Box 2087, Custom House, San Francis

Platform and Program

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the CAPITALIST of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY in of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black comm ganizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to de black community from racist police oppression and brutality. Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm for self-defense.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released fro jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and imp

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tri a jury of their peer group or people from their black com defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amen U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geog vironmental, historical and racial background. To do this the forced to select a jury from the black community from wh defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justi And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supe cite to be held throughout the black colony in which only b subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of det will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes nece people to dissolve the political bands which have connecte another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God e decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they sh the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are c that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalie that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happin secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, d just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new governme foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and ha dence. indeed, will dictate that governments long estab be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, a hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, w sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usur suing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce th solute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off ment, and to provide new guards for their future security.

furnished the following documents on January 11, 1970:

"History Of The BPP" (not completed)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1319

The Black Panther Party began as a response to repeated instances of police violence in the black community. The party was inspired by the Black Panther Party of Lowndes County Alabama (The Lowndes County Freedom Oranization) which organized black people in the South to obtain basic rights such as the right to vote. The symbol of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization was the Black Panther.

The black panther, as explained by Minister of Defense Huey P. Newton, is an animal who will not attack. If attacked, the black panther backs up until he has no more room to back. Then, the black panther will strike out at his assailant and wipe him out. Newton says that the Black Panther Party will not attack unless pushed up against the wall- where nothing else is possible but to attack its assailants - in order to live. This principle of armed self-defense which is basic to the Black Panther Party, will be explained in a document below.

The Black Panther Party, started by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale while students at Merritt College in Oakland, set out originally to legally patrol the police. They carried weapons as provided by law and stayed the legal distance from the police whom they watched. The result of this surveillance was a decrease in brutality against members of the black community and increased harrassment of the Black Panther Party by the police.

The leaders of the Black Panther Party (originally called the Black Panther Party for Self Defense) soon realized that the police did not make the ultimate decisions as to whom they attacked and why. The police acted as the law enforcement agency for those who made the political decisions. Thus, the Black Panther Party evolved a political program to deal with the type of political decisions which allowed the police to harrass the black communities and which have resulted in the dreadful living conditions of black people in this country. (Details of this program may be found in a document below).

Huey Newton has said that the Black Panther Party is the vanguard party of the mass of black people. The black community has not yet been sufficiently educated to verbalize its demands and to act upon them in a meaningful way. But because they know the nature of the oppression under which they suffer, they identify with the Black Panther Party as the spokesman which articulates their demands. The support for the Black Panther Party increases daily as the black community witnesses what happens to those who speak for them- the intense brutality and harrassment levied against the Black Panthers by the police- and the refusal of the power structure even to heed the demands of the black community.

In addition to support for the Black Panther Party from the black community locally, groups have been set up all over the country. Internationally, support is evidenced by rallies in Tanzania, Africa, and statements supporting the Black Panthers made by African leaders such as Kwame Nkrumah and Sekou Toure. Both these men have publicly supported the demand that Huey Newton be set free.

As Minister of Communication, Kathleen Cleaver has said, since the murder of Black Panther treasurer, Bobby Hutton, and the jailing of innumerable Panthers, including Eldridge Cleaver, and , of course, leader Huey Newton, support and membership in the Panther Party has increased geometrically. Numerous white groups such as the Medical Committee for Human Rights, the John Brown Society, The Peace and Freedom Party, Whites Against Racism, Whites for Huey, ministerial students, lawyers and other members of the white community have

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publicly stated that they support the program of the Black Panther Party and want Huey Newton released from jail.

PROGRAM OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
(WHAT WE WANT AND WHAT WE BELIEVE)

The program is usually divided into one section of ten points entitled "What We Want" and then ten paragraphs explaining these points in a section entitled "What We Believe". For the sake of clarity, we have put each one of the ten points in "What We Want" immediately above its corresponding paragraph in "What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligate to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe ~~that~~ that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty-million black people: therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever

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means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of Black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therfore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self defense.

8. We want freedom for all Black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all Black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their Black Communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We Believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the na black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires thaty they should declare the causes which impel them to separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism,

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it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such a government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

POLITICS AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY

The Black Panther Party program and platform is a result of the analysis that the Party, and especially its leader, Huey Newton, has made of the nature of politics in America.

The way to political change is through power. This is the nature of the black power movement exemplified by Stokeley Carmichael in that term. What does this meadn? Huey Newton has said that politics is war without bloodshed and that war is an extension of politics with bloodshed. The reason that the Reconstruction attemnt to put blacks into office from the South failed was because the black legislators, intelligent, well-educated men, had no powerful constituency behind them. If you represent a powerless group in the legislature, then you wield no power. What is a powerful group? According to Minister of Defense, Newton, a powerful group is one which, if it doesn't get what it wants, can deliver a consequence. There are several ways in which this kind of power is obtained. One way is to own the land. This is feudal power. It is exercised by farmers who, when they do not get what they want, can let the crops rot in the field. This is the kind of consequence that rates attention and action. The second way of gaining power is economic: ownership of the businesses. In America the slaves were freed with the promise, by the Freedmen's Bureau, of forty acres and two mules. Had this promise been fulfilled, the black man would have had land power and the ability to inflict a a consequence. The promise, of course, was never fulfilled.

What about businesses? The businesses in the black community are owned by the white man. Thus, even the economic boycott is difficult because there are not sufficient black-owned businesses to serve as and alternative center for purchasing basic needed goods.

To ask the blacks to redress their grievances by running for office does not pose a realistic solution. It is true that members of the Black Panther Party - Huey Newton for Congress in the 7th Congressional District - Bobby Seale for Assembly in the 17th Assembly District in Alameda County - and Kathleen LCleaver for Assembly in th 18th Assembly District in San Francisco - are running for office on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket, but this is only to have a forum to articulate the grievances of the black community. Why? Because as stated above the black politician without a powerful constituency just warms a chair in the legislature.

If the black community cannot gain economic or land-power, how can they hope to have changes of their conditions? Minister of Defense Huey Newton says that the only other source of power left is that of the ability to inflict destruction as a consequence. Thus, the black people must arm in a political fashion. The black people must be able to deal with the occupation police forces in their communities when they are attacked. The alternative is to have the police chosen by the black community, live in the black community, and serve the needs of the black community as that community sees them. This would mean that the police would no longer act merely to defend the interests of the white businessman and slumlord.

However, the blacks do not limit themselves to discussion of power

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from the gun. The Black Panther Party has a political program which it would like to see enacted for the benefit of black people. See below for the program.

WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA TODAY?

Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Minister of Information has stated that the black man is a colonial subject and that black America is a colony within white America. The fact that the colonial subjects are dispersed throughout the country does not make their colonial subjugation any the less real. Cleaver has stated that: "Black people in North America have always been plagues by a dual status. We were both slave and Christian, we were both free and segregated, we are both integrated and colonized. In the past this duality has worked to our disadvantage. It kept us running around in circles. Today we propose to turn it to our advantage, in the manner that we have turned our blackness from a disadvantage into a rallying point of advantage."

Huey Newton has said that the black man in America today is a man of confusion. He is of the lower socio-economic background. He has withdrawn from his hostile enviroment which he daily faces and denies his own ability. He has been taught that he is inferior and he blames himself. He tries to change this image through his style of life - his desire for flashy material possessions. He is asked to respect a law which does not respect him. Those who believe in cultural nationalism try to answer his problem by turning him back to the time of the eleventh century in Africa. However, his freedom cannot come from such an identification. His freedom will come from identifying with the revolutionary struggles of people of color all over the world, including Africa today. The black man, according to Cleaver, has a common culture and a common history. All he lacks to be a nation is land.

What is the History of the Black Man in America?

The history of the present attitude of the whites toward blacks in this country has deep psychological roots, according to Newton. It dates to the time, hundreds of years ago, when the white Europeans first came into contact with black Africans. It relates to cultural differences. The Europeans who came to Africa worshipped one god - a god who was all-good. This was his absolutism. Man was said to have been created in the image of the all-good god and therefore could do no evil. Man's instinctual sexual drives were deemed ungod-like and were repressed. Such evil was deemed to come from outside man- the result of demons, devils, and witches - who were burned at the stake.

On the other hand, the Africans below the Sahara, mostly black, had a different form of worship. Their god was both good and bad. They believed in dualism. Their god had two or more heads - one good and one bad. The African had to avoid being like the bad head and must get into the favor of the good head. However, he did not deny part of his being as coming from outside himself. Thus, his sexual drives were part of him - not evil demons from the outside.

When the Europeans came to Africa they enslaved the blacks south of the Sahara who believed in dualism. They were told by the church that the "good" Africans north of the Sahara, who believed in a single god, were more in line with the European belief and should not be

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Newton points out that this sick mentality goes deeper than an economic system. It is a psychology that must be rooted out of the white race before the blacks can live in a society with white people. Thus, when Stokely Carmichael said that socialism is not meant for black people, he did not mean that he approved of what the capitalist system of economics was doing to the black communities. What he was saying is that even with an economic system that provided for all the people, if there were still racism, the black man would not be able to live as a man.

The Europeans raped Africa economically and took the black men as slaves to America. The black man has, to this day, not been treated as an equal to the white man - in any way. As was pointed out above, even after the Emancipation Proclamation the black man was not given his economic and political rights. In fact, after Reconstruction, the Southern politicians convinced the Northern politicians that the Black legislators (who had insignificant power anyway) should not maintain even that token status. And, as can be seen in the electoral struggles going on in black communities in the South today - the politicians still won't even allow the token representation!

As James Baldwin said, " To be black and conscious in America is to be in a constant state of rage." The whites cannot know what it is like to live as a black man in America - in white society. What we can know is the nature of the conditions that must be changed to give the black man his long overdue human rights.

WHY FREE HUEY NEWTON?

1. The Political Reasons. Huey P. Newton is a political prisoner. He is in jail today, accused of killing an Oakland policeman, not because he committed this crime, which he did not, but because he is the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party. Since the inception of the Party the Oakland police have tried to harrass it out of existence. As the Party became stronger, the police tactics became more vicious. The police have long had the license numbers and descriptions of all the cars driven by members of the Black Panther Party.

On the night of October 28, 1967, Police Officer Frey stopped an automobile which he knew to be a car on the list of those driven by Black Panthers. He stopped the car for an alleged traffic violation, the nature of which has never been discloes. In his testimony before the Grand Jury, Officer Heanes, the police officer who was summoned by Frey to come to his assistance after he stopped the Panther car, said that Newton DID NOT HAVE A GUN. Attorney Charles Garry has indicated that the evidence points to the real possibility that both officers fired at each other and the Officer Heanes' bullets killed Officer Frey.

The police have always, in the black community, claimed the right to exercise indiscriminate violence. It was for this reason that the Black Panther Party was originally formed. Before October 28th the Oakland police had harrassed Newton on numerous occasions and had threatened his life. On October 28 Newton was arrested and shot in the stomach because he stood for change in the black community.

The black community knows that Huey Newton and the Panthers have raised a crucial issue - control of black communities by black people. They recognize that it is the police who perpetrate violence on a daily basis in order to maintain their illegitimate control over

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black ghettoes. They recognize that the actions of the Panthers constitute legitimate self defense against apolice force more interested in political repression and "keeping the niggers in their place" than in catching criminals. And they recognize the indictment of Huey Newton as an attempt not only to wipe out an heroic black resistance leader, but to also intimidate and crush the movement for self-determination for all black people. If black political leaders are not actually assassinated, as were Medgar Evers, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King - then the government finds ways of confining and neutralizing them as in the cases of H.Rap Brown and LeRoi Jones. That is why the black community stands behind the concept FREE HUEY. They mean that Huey Newton was harrassed and threatened and finally shot because he is a political leader; that he was arrested and thrown in jail because he is a political leader, that he faces the gas chamber because he is a political leader. These are important points for the white as well as the black community. The same type of harrassment has taken place against whites who have opposed this government: the case of the Oakland 7 arrested on conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor: a felony. It has happened to those who very peacefully tried to protest the policies represented by Dean Rusk, when he appeared at the Fairmount Hotel - demonstrators who were kicked, beaten and MACED by the S. F. police while they were RUNNING AWAY - trying to follow orders to disperse. The list could go on endlessly. Protest the government- and risk your physical safety - that is the message to whites and blacks alike.

II. The Legal Reasons. Huey Newton was indicted by the Alameda County Grand Jury - a jury chosen by the 20 judges on the Alameda County Superior Court, arbitrarily. Judge Dieden, and others, have admitted that this system results in judges choosing their friends, or political campaign contributors to serve on this "honorary" position. Three volumes of hearings taken by the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency last year (1967) have pages of testimony to this effect. The persons chosen to serve are, overwhelmingly, white, over 50, retired, or still-active business and professional men and their wives.

This method of selection is clearly contrary to many cases decided by the United States Supreme Court, which cases indicated that a jury of one's peers had to consist of a CROSS-SECTION of the community and could not SYSTEMATICALLY EXCLUDE black people from serving. The Grand Jury violated both of these fundamental principles. However, when Newton's attorneys presented this evidence to the courts of California, through the California Supreme court, they were denied redress - WITHOUT EVEN SO MUCH AS A WRITTEN OPINION explaining why.

Furthermore, the method of indictment denied Newton fundamental rights which the California Supreme Court has held are required in criminal cases and which are given in the Preliminary Hearing.

A district attorney in California may proceed in a felony case wither by indictment or by information. Indictment is a procedure whereby the D. A. asks the county grand jury to return an indictment on evidence presented to them by the D. A. The D. A. may present whatever evidence he chooses at his sole discretion. The grand jury may summon witnesses, but it only does so very rarely. The defendant is not present except if he testifies - and this is usually undesirable because he waives his 5th amendment rights in doing so. Furthermore, the defendant's attorney is not allowed to be present at these proceedings. The proceedings are secret. There is no right for

the defense at all in a grand jury proceeding.

A preliminary hearing is a hearing before a municipal court judge who must decide whether or not to turn the case over to the superior court for trial. The defendant may have an attorney at this proceeding, and usually does. The attorney may challenge the judge for bias; may cross-examine the prosecution witnesses; may call his own witnesses; may have discovery of the prosecutions' evidence; may question the defendant, and so forth.

The way of proceding - through the grand jury, or by way of preliminary hearing - is at the sole and arbitrary discretion of the district attorney. There are no guidelines set down either in the California Constitution or in the Penal Code to guide his choice.

The district attorney of Alameda County has used the grand jury very rarely. He used it only in a little over 1% of the cases in 1966. He testified before the Assembly Governmental Efficiency Committee that he like to use it in complicated cases such as those involving assessor frauds or in cases involving child molestation. Neither was true in the Newton case. Others at that hearing testified that the grand jury was often used where the district attorney had a poor case or didn't have enough facts to withstand exposure to the preliminary hearing. This was true in the Newton case. To this date the prosecution has released no information as to its version of the Newton events. This runs counter to its usual procedure of seeking maximum publicity to prejudice the defense case in a serious criminal matter (cf. the Hutton case). The reason? They haven't made up their story yet. They are hoping that the defense attorneys will let slip their version of the case so that the D.A. can then fit his version to counter that one.

The Grand Jury for the last five or more years has NOT ONCE refused an indictment sought by the District Attorney. How can any defendant in a set-up like that have any chance?

The Grand Jury indictment also serves to prejudice the later jury because they have the aura of upstandking citizens. If they felt the defendant was probably guilty, what will the petit jury have to think?

III. Treatment at Kaiser. When Huey Newton arrived at Kaiser Hospital he was in agony from a bullet in his stomach. It took the emergency room nurse FIFTEEN MINUTES before she would allow him to see a doctor. She wanted forms filled out. She did not believe he was really hurt. Finally, according to her testimony before the Grand Jury, Newton threw his blood-soaked shirt at her to convince her of his pain.

While Newton was doubled over in pain, and before she would let him see a doctor, the nurse call the police. When Newton was finally allowed to see a doctor, the police arrived and pulled his hands over his head - an agonizing position for a man with a bullet in his stomach - and handcuffed him to the gurney on which he was lying. They shoved him and kicked the gurney.

When Newton was transferred to Highland Hospital, his police guards kicked his bed and shoved him around in the hopes that they could prevent his wound from bealing.

HUEY NEWTON BIOGRAPHY

Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party, was born on February 17, 1942 in Louisiana. He came to California

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in 1945 and resided Oakland on Brush Street. attended the Santa Fe and Lafayette elementary schools in Oakland. He went to Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School and then attended Oakland Technical High. His childhood was the same as that of most black youths. He was never given the opportunity to do skilled work but worked very diligently as a seasonal cannery worker from his graduation from high school onward.

Huey Newton learned to read well at the age of 16. This was when his high school counselors told him he was not college material. He set out to show them that no white man could tell him what he was capable of doing.

Huey went to Oakland City College and got an AA degree with an excellent gradepoint average. He spent one and one-half years in San Francisco Law School. He left law school to organize full-time for black liberation.

While Huey and Bobby Seale, Chairman of the Black Panther Party, were at Merritt College they formed the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense. They patrolled the black community to keep the police from brutalizing the black people. Newton and Seale taught the blacks on the block their legal rights. They felt that the Panther program had to be implemented practically. This meant starting with Point No. 7 of the Black Panther Party program to work toward "an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people."

Shortly thereafter young Bobby Hutton inquired about what Bobby and Huey were doing. They explained the idea of the Black Panther Party and its operations to Bobby Hutton, who then became the first black youth to join the Party. He was appointed Party Treasurer. He served the black community faithfully until his murder at the hands of the Oakland police on April 6, 1968.

WHY SELF DEFENSE?

The Black Panther Party has advocated that everyone in the black community have a gun to defend himself. It should be made very clear that this does NOT mean that black people should have guns in order to come into the white community and "shoot it up". In fact there are NO reported incidents of Black Panthers coming into ANY community and using their weapons other than to defend their own lives.

The police forces in the black community are composed of men who live in white communities. They are hired as occupation forces to patrol the black community to protect white business and land interests. This is brought home very clearly by the fact that policemen in the ghetto try to stay away from incidents in which only blacks are involved. For example, if two black gangs are rumored to be planning a rumble, the police refuse to act to stop it. If black kids are fighting among themselves, the police stay away. If a black woman complains to the police that her husband has threatened violence against her, the police tell her to call a lawyer. When the lawyer tries to & intervene, the police say they do not like to get involved in domestic disputes. The list goes on endlessly. Furthermore, the police are often involved in the local rackets - the numbers games, rake-offs from dope and prostitution and so forth. However, should a black man fight a white man the police come in immediately. At schools where black and white children fight in the schoolyards the black children are taken off to spend days in Juvenile Hall while the white children are, at most, given a citation to take home to

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their parents. Oft , black [illegible] people ar icked up at random for alleged traffi violations. If a black m or boy is seen running away from a pl where the police believe crime has been committed (usually a property crime), they shoot first and ask questions later. The incidents of this in Berkely, and Oakland and San Francisco are numerous. In fact it is incidents such as these that have been the trigger in almost all the so-called "riots" that have occurred in this country since Watts.

The position of the Black Panther Party was graphically illustrated when after Martin Luther King's assassination, Bobby Seale, chairman of the Party, went around Oakland in a sound truck urging black people to stay home and not become involved in violence. Why? Not because there was no reason for revolt, but because the Black Panthers know that such spontaneous rebellion results in death for black people and no changes in their conditions of life. Such violence is sporadic, short-lived, and costly. However, it is also very clear that non-violent tactics have resulted in no change either. In fact, before his death, Martin Luther King indicated that the Poor Peoples' March on Washington was his FINAL attempt to use non-violent tactics to get what his people have been deined for 400 years. After that, Dr. King indicated, all he could see was fascism. And he could not urge people to remain non-violent in the face of that.

Why do the Panthers Believe the Black Community will be Annihilated

The white community is prepared for genocide. Whites all over this nation are arming themselves to protect their community from an invasion of blacks. This is so even though not one white community has yet been invaded or even threatened with such invasion. This is true even though whites claim that even if there were an invasion of blacks they would be beaten almost immediately. Why are they armed? Fear. Fear that stems from a lack of understanding of the Watts incidents, fear that stems from a lack of understanding of what it is like to be black in this country. Fear of militancy [illegible] that asks for change NOW. In part the fear comes because the whites know that they themselves are powerless to get change that would appease the militancy of the blacks. They have no more control over their government than do black people. They do not choose who will run for office - that is a back-room political decision. They know that when they vote for a candidate they must rely not on knowledge of his position, but on faith that he will govern well. So when they are afraid they do not rely on their government they buy guns.

Not only the white man as an individual is armed. Police departments all over this nation are stockpiling weapons which, in their horror, are matched by those used by the army in Vietnam. Why the stockpile? For the Second Civil War. This is the way Esquire Magazine saw it in their March 1968 issue, in an article of that title by Garry Wills. Reporter Wills visited police chiefs all over the country to find out what they were planning with regard to possible violence in the black communities. Remember when you read this that the black people are arming for self-defense with guns.

A listing of the weapons being stockpiled included: tanks, armored personnel carriers, jeeps with gun mounts, command armored cars built for Vietnam use, gas of all kinds including MACE, now felt by the federal dung administration to be far more dangerous than tear gas, bared bayonets, M-1 rifles, helicopters, tear gas grenades, shotguns, police dogs, shock batons, machine guns, assault guns which shoot through walls. The list could go on and on. Some of the more unusual weapons included "non-lethal" flame-throwers, shound devices -

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which cause people to release their bowels, or lose their equilibrium, adhesives which cause parts of the body to stick together which if moved cause large areas of flesh to be torn away, foam, invisible gases, ~~and~~ odors detectible by dogs, plastic confetti, traquilizers, electric sluices, hoses, gagging gases, and on and on.

This list of weapons is far too lengthy and horrifying to be a mere reaction to black peoples' desire to defend their homes and lives. This listing of weapons is such as to wipe out entire areas of a population, such as is being done in Vietnam. One cannot use tanks and machine guns, sound devices, and flame throwers, selectively against snipers. These weapns either wipe out large areas of people or they aren't used at all.

During all the past riots the National Guard and the local police shot indiscriminately at blck people. Innocent women and children were injured as well as people only suspected of looting. Capital punishment was extended to those who appeared at the wrong place at the wrong time. No crime at all was necessary. Further riot contingency plans included the request in Detroit for $9,000,000 for riot equipment. Where snipers are suspected, the article indicated that entire buildings wer razed to the ground. These dead, the article went on, are not amonh those listed as casualties.

The psychology of the police interviewed by Wills was that potential riots must be squelched. This means that police patrol the ghetto and look for "suspicious" activities. Who could blame the police for using violence to squelch a potential riot? Only those who might question the nature of such activity in the first place and who might question the right of an individual man with a gun to pass judgment on another man without benefit for trial. In Los Angeles in July of 1967, ~~the~~ shot a Black Muslim temple was ~~it~~ pock-marked with machine guns. The police claimed that they suspected that the Temple was the hiding place for guns. Naturally, the shot first and asked questions later. The result? No guns found.In this case, because of widespread publicity, Major Yorty was forces to apologize publicly for the outrageous conduct of the police. However, such raids continue regularly in the black community by the police. The police are getting "tough". To quote Cook County Sheriff Wood (Chicago): "When we had our Maywood riot, I went around telling my men on the bullhorn, so all those on the street could hear, that any rioter who raised his hands above his head would be guilty of aggravated assault, and should be fire on. I also told my men to shoot carefully- we didn't have extra men to take wounded off to hospitals." Compare this with what happened to Denzil Dowell, above, and Bobby Hutton (see below) A further interesting comparison was a statement made by Herr Goring, who issued these "shoot first" orders: ". . .for failure to act is a graver fault that errors made in action."

Ehen the Berkeley police broke into the home of Panther Chairman Bobby Seale at 3:30 am on phoney charges of conspiracy to commit murder - charges that the police could never substantiate enough even to press - Huey P. Newton issued Mandate No. 3:

> Because of the St. Valentine Day massacre of February 14, 1929, in which outlaws donned the uniforms of Policemen, posed as such, and thereby gained entrance to locked doors controlled by rival outlaws with whom they were contending for control of the bootlegging industry in Chicago; and because these gansters, gaining entry through their disguise as Policemen, proceeded to exterminate their rivals with machinegun fire, we believe that prudence - 49

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would dictate that one should be alert when opening one's door to strangers, lat at night, in the wee hours morning - even when these strangers wear the uniform of policement. History teaches us that the man in the uniform may or may not be a policeman authorized to enter the homes of the people.

AND

Taking notice of the fact that (1) on January 16, 1968, at 3:30am, members of the San Francisco Police Dept. kicked down the door and made an illegal entry, and search of the home of Eldridge Cleaver, ☒ Minister of Information. These Pigs had no search warrant, no arrest warrant, and were therefore not authorized to enter. They were not invited in. Permission for them to enter was explicitly denied by the Minister of Information. Present were Sister Kathleen Cleaver, our Communications Secretary and wife to our Minister of Information, and Brother Emory Douglas, our Revolutionary Artist.

Taking further notice of the fact that (2) on February 25, 1968, several uniformed gestapos of the Berkeley Pig Department, accompanied by several other white men in plainclothes, bearing an assortment of shotguns, rifles, and service revolvers, made a forceful, unlawful entry and search of the home of Bobby Seale, Chairman of our Party, and his wife, Sister Artie Seale. These Pigs had no warrant either to search or to arrest. When asked by Chairman Bobby to produce a warrant, they arrogantly stated that they did not need one. They had no authority to enter - what they did have was the power of the gun. Thus we are confronted with a critical situation. Our organization has received serious threats from certain racist elements of White America, including the Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco Pig Departments. Threats to take our lives, to exterminate us. We cannot determine when any of these elements, or a combination of them, may move to implement these threats. We must be alert to the danger at all times. We will not fall victim to a St. Valentine's Massacre. Therefore those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of our HUMAN RIGHTS, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evildoers. We have no way of determining that a man in uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a Guardian of the Law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the LBlack Panther Party for Self Defense that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their dependents and shall do so. Any member of the Party having such technical equipment who fails to defend his threshhold shall be expelled from the Party for Life.

It can be seen from this Mandate and from the speeches of members of the Party that the Black Panthers are engaged in SELF DEFENSE. Anyone who gives any thought to what has happened in the black community all over the country, in terms of police brutality, and anyone who reads

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the newspapers can [illegible] what is happening especially to the Black Panther Party in this area (see below for details) must conclude that the very least that black people must do to continue living in this country is to protect their persons from attack. As the Black Panthers have said, it is the man behind the gun who is dangerous. Black Panthers do not accidentlly shoot each other or anyone else. If they use weapons it is when they are personally attacked. If the whites have already declared war on the black people and are forming huge million-dollar arsenals, what kind of response do they expect from the black community? As Stokeley Carmichael has said, the blacks are not going to die the way the Jews in Europe died. The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising will be the example to follow - not the quiet exodus to the furnaces.

Many people object to the notion of the gun saying that there are other ways to stop violence - that the blacks should gain political and economic power. However, as will be shown, below, it takes power to get power. If violence is to be prevented, the whites have the immediate obligation to stop the police from using their array of weapons against the blacks. To ask the blacks to turn the other cheek and get killed is a plea that is immoral and foolish.

THE SACRAMENTO INCIDENT

Because the Black Panther Party has exercised its constitutional right to bear arms, Assemblyman Mulford decided that this right would have to be curbed. He introduced a bill "prohibiting instruction in the use of firearms for the purpose of rioting, and prohibiting the carrying of loaded firearms on public streets and in public places by all except peace officers, guards, and members of the armed forces." (S. F. Chronicle Story, 5/3/57). As most people know the second amendment to the United States Constitution says that "A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The purpose of this amendment was to prevent the very thing that Mulford's bill tries to set up: the regulation of the people's right to be free. What is the nature of this right? Huey Newton stated it very clearly when he said that if the people are unarmed, and if the government has a regular police force and a military force, the people are slaves to the government or are subject to slavery at any time. Newton's conclusion? so long as the police are armed, the black people should be armed. As Newton said: "Ninety percent of the reason we carried guns in the first place was educational. We set the example. We made black people aware that they have the right to carry guns."

Why Go to Sacramento with Guns?

There is some history to the Sacramento incident of which most people are unaware.

On April 1, 1967, a young black man named Denzil Dowell, aged 22 years, was killed by a member of the Contra Costa Sheriff's department. Denzil Powell was killed with his hands raised over his head. His family was denied the right to photograph his body and the right to have his clothes returned to them. Denzil Dowell was unarmed. Furthermore the sheriffs knew that he was suffering from an unjured hip which would prevent him from escaping from the scene of the crime. WHY WAS HE KILLED? As with the killing of Panther Bobby Hutton (see below) there is no reason - other than that he was black.

On April 18, 1967, the Black Panther representatives, bearing arms, went to see District Attorney Hejedly of Contra Costa County to ask for an investigation of Denzil Dowell's death. The District Attorney [illegible] that he would hold such an investigation and would not

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commend that the sheriff who shot Dowell be removed from duty pending the investigation.

On April 19, 1967, representatives of the Black Panthers and some other interested persons met with the sheriff. He refused to allow the Panthers to enter his office carrying guns. Because Panther leader Huey Newton felt the conference was so important, he and the other Panthers gave up their right to wear a gun and removed the guns before talking to the sheriff. The sheriff refused to remove the man who shot Dowell pending the investigation. Further he refused to instruct his men not to kill suspects in crimes involving only property. (The situation in the Dowell killing). The undersheriff instructed the Panthers that if they wished changes made, the should go to Sacramento and speak to the Legislaute. This same undersheriff Ramsey went to the Assembly and spoke in favor of the Mulford bill - and in doing so referred specifically to the need for the bill to deal with the Black Panthers.

In response to this conference and to the Mulford bill itself, Minister of Defense Huey Newton wrote a statement which Panther Chairman Bobby Seale delivered on the steps of the capitol in Sacramento on May 2, 1967. The statement is as follows:

> The Black Panther Party for Self Defense calls upon the American people in general and the black people in particular to take careful note of the racist California Legislature which is now considering legislation aimed at keeping the black people disarmed and powerless at the very same time that racist police agencies throughout the country are intensifying the terror, brutality, murder and repression of black people.
>
> At the same time that the American government is waging a racist war of genocide in Vietnam, the concentration camps in which Japanese Americans were interned during World War Two are being renovated and expanded. Since America has historically reserved the most barbaric treatment for non-white people, we are forced to conclude that these concentration camps are being prepared for black people, who are determined to gain their freedom by any means necessary. The enslavement of black people from the very beginning of this country, the genocide practiced on the American Indians and the confining of the survivors on reservations, the savage lynching of thousands of black men and women, the dropping [illegible] of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and now the cowardly massacre in Vietnam, all testify to the fact that towards people of color the racist power structure of America has but one policy: repression, genocide, terror and the big stick.
>
> Black people have begged, prayed, petitioned, demonstrated and everything else to get the racist power structure of America to right the wrongs which have historically been perpetrated against black people. All of these efforts have been answered by more repression, deceit, and hypocrisy. As the agression of the racist American government escalates in Vietnam, the police agencies of America escalate the repression of black people throughout the ghettos of America. Vicious police dogs, cattle prods and increased patrols have become familiar sights in black communities. City Hall turns a deaf ear to the pleas of black people for relief from this increasing terror.

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> The Black Panther Party for Self Defense believes that the time has come for black people to arm themselves against thhis terror before it is too late. The pending Mulford Act brings the hour of doom one step nearer. A people who have suffered so much for so long at the hands of a racist society, must draw the line somewhere. We believe that the black communities of America must rise up as one man to halt the progression of a trend that leads inevitably to their total destruction.

In the section on Self Defense, above, further explanation for the use of guns was given. However, it should be pointed out here that the genocide of the black people in this country is sometihing that white people should fear for their own sakes as well as for the welfare of the black race. Those of you who are old enough to remember the pre-World War II history will recall that when Hitler came to power in Germany he started exterminating his political enemies by picking on the leadership (as the Oakland police are picking off the leadership of the Black Panther Party). He then, when this was not stopped by popular outrage and action, went on to kill millions and millions of those whom he defined as enemies. A government which can exterminate one group at will can exterminate many. When Stalin, in the Soviet Union, felt it necessary to exterminate enemies, he btated on a small scale. When he found that he could continue this technique, the purges became wider and wider in scope. Although Huey Newton feels the concentration camps will be filled with black people, those of us who are white and are outraged at this possibility feel that they can be enlarged to include whites, too! Remember that the National Socialist definition of "Jew" was pretty all-inclusive. IN the South , whites have been referred to as "white Nigger"

On May2, 1967, the Black Panthers went to Sacramento, carrying guns legally. They went to the Assembly observation section led by a crew of television men and reporters. When they were directed to the observer box, the Assembly members requested that the guards remove the television cameras, not the guns. The capitol police were, at all times, aware of the fact that the Black Panthers were armed. Had the Panthers entered the Assembly with guns to do any shooting, they had ample opportunity. However, this was not their purpose. They came to protest the Mulford bill, which was explicitly directed against tehm, and to deliver the above-quoted statement of Huey Newton on the genocidal nature of the American government.

Because the Panthers were legally carrying guns, they could not be arrested while at the capitol. However, as they were leaving Sacramento, the police dug up an old Fish and Game law that dealt with loaded weapons in a vehicle. The law was enacted to prevent accidents when hunters carried guns. The Panthers were having their cars serviced at a gas station when the police arrested 23 of them for violation of the Fish and LGame code. The Panthers did not resist arrest, even though they were armed and were numerous. After being arrested, the Panthers were thrown into the drunk tank of the jail with neither beds nor blankets. They were treated just like the animals for the killing of which regulations were made in the Fish and Game law.

As Huey Newton predicted, the press response to the incident was to distort what happened and to raise the spectre of violence. The press called the Panthers thugs and indicated that they came to Sacramento only to disrupt the proceedings of the Assembly. However, Newton pointed out, the young black people on the block at - 5

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home have been called hoodlums and thugs all their lives. Thus, when they heard what the papers called the Panthers they wanted to know what these "hoodlums" were up to, carrying guns. Thus, the Panther message was spread in the black community almost because of the press distortions.

As to press accounts calling the Panthers miliant and anti-white, these were false charges. The documents below indicate that the Panthers are not a racist organization and will form coalitions with white groups who are willing to support the Panther platform and who will work to end racism.

The Mulford bill was enacted into law as a special bill and has been used, predictably since then, to harrass members of the Black Panther Party. Attorneys feel that the bill is clearly unconstitutional. However, as will be shown below, lack of funds, as well as the nature of the court system, prevent the unconstitutionality from being adequately tested. Eight members of the Black Panther Party served jail sentences on the phoney charge. The rest did not serve time because the district attorney indicated that if eight would serve ~~&xmaxk~~ he would not press charges against the rest. It should be noted that this type of justice is not limited to the Black Panthers. Every day black people are arrested on charges which are false or unsubstantiated. Because of lack of funds many of them serve jail sentences. Many of those who can afford attorneys are found guilty by all-white juries and judges. Since Sacramento, the Panthers have been constantly harrassed. See below for further details.

THE MURDER OF BOBBY HUTTON AND THE ARREST OF THE PANTHER 8

On Sunday, April 7, the Black Panther Party had planned a picnic barbecue to raise money for the defense of Huey P. Newton. Saturday night Eldridge Cleaver, Bobby Hutton, and a number of other Panthers were driving around Oakland to collect food that the sisters had prepared. Their mission was interrupted when several squad cars of Oakland police intercepted and ambushed the Panthers in their own community. Today, Eldridge Cleaver is behind bars, possibly for life. Bobby Hutton is dead - murdered by the Oakland pigs when he tried to surredder from the gas-filled, burning house. Seven other Panthers plus Cleaver face Grand Jury indictments for attempted murder, indictments based on false information provided by the pigs and extorted confessions from the imprisoned Panthers.

The following information came out in an interview a San Francisco Chronicle reporter had with Cleaver in jail:

Bobby Hutton, aged 17, was killed by police bullets - he was told to run for a squad car and, while his hands were raised and he was unarmed, officers shot him down.

With one or two exentions, the arsenal of guns the police claim was taken from the scene of the shoot-out was actually taken from a parked Panther's car's locked trunk, miles away, and hours later.

Following the police ambush of the Panthers, cops made no attempt to immediately allow Cleaver and Hutton out of the house they were holed up in. Instead they poured a fusillade of bullets in through its walls.

Eldridge Cleaver was not carrying a gun. "I was never armed", he said, "because Huey P. Newton had laid down orders that, as a parolee, I should not be armed."

Although the pigs and the racist press repeatedly tried to call the [illegible] Panther se-un, within two minutes after the police had

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stonned and nulled their weanons at 2905 Union Street, an entire two-block area was Blocked. . . and dozens of Emeryville and Oakland police officers had (sunnosedly answering a call for reinforcements) anneared on the sceae, thoroughly equipped with riot helmets, OVERKILL weanons, tear gas bombs. . .

Cleaver's account of the incident indicated that the trouble began around 9:30 n.m. when a squad car nulled alongside 3 Panther cars narked on 28th Street. Cleaver saw a con get out of a squad car, which had suddenly nulled up, "heard some loud talk" from a con "and suddenly a gun exploded right in my face." Cleaver said he and Bobby "lit out" through an alleyway and through a side door into the basement of a house that had no connection with the Panthers. "We laid down on our backs and the cons started firing. I could see their bullets coming in through a beaverboard partition about a foot above my face."

A concrete foundation of the building partially protected them and it was probably a ricochet that later wounded Cleaver. A tear gas cannister also hit him in the chest. "The gas was thick now and Bobby took off my clothing to see where I was hit. I was bleeding from my foot and coughing."

Finally a tear gas cartridge or something else fired by the police set fire to the basement and the side of the house. "We couldn't stand it anymore and I yelled, "We're coming out". Cleaver limped out of the house, with Bobby holding his arm to support him. Out in the alleyway,". . .we both fell down when they (the cons). told us to and cons from the street (nerhans 15 yards away) approached us. They kicked us and cursed us for about five minutes - while we were lying on the ground." At this time Cleaver was wearing only his socks, all his other clothing having been stripped off by Bobby in a search for wounds. "Then the cons told us to get up and start running for the squad car." LCleaver was unable to because of the leg wound, and he fell. "Bobby started running - he ran about 10 yards - and they started shooting him. I heard 12 shots; it was hard to tell for sure. He had his hands high in the air until he died."

Cleaver was taken to Highland Hospital emergency room, then rushed off to San Quentin, and then, as soon as his lawyer arrived, was whisked off to Vacaville supposedly for "medical attention", although San Quentin has some of the finest medical facilities in the State prison system. At Vacaville, Cleaver has been kept;in total isolation "maximum security", with his wife and lawyers given only curtailed visits, and no other visitors allowed. It was only the power of Establishment Press which finally got the Chronicle reporter an interview with him.

Exobitantly high bail was set for all the arrested Panthers - $63,00 for Cleaver (which is irrelevant since his parole was revoked thus automatically confining him for the next four years) and $40,00 each for the other seven. Cleaver's parole was revoked at 3 a.m. the night of April 7 and there was no hearing.

The LGrand Jury testimony against the 9 Panthers who were arrested that night, at the scene of the shoot-out, in homes nearby, or in their cars, includes alleged "confessions" by them that they had been out "looking to do some shooting" and other statements. All such statements are difficult or impossible to believe would have been voluntarily given by any Black Panther arrested for shooting at cops. As in the Newton case, the Grand Jury was blatantly employed to deny the defendants their right to a preliminary hear-

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Inn (see article "Why Free Huey Newton").

Attorney LCharles R. JGarry has filed affidavits of the Panthers arrested in a suit against the City of Oakland, the Chief of Police and the Mayor of Oakland, seeking to enjoin the DA from any further prosecutions of the Panthers. The affidavits charged brutalization of the Panthers by the police, intimidation and lying. Some Panthers did make brief statements to a man they were told was their lawyer, who had been brought in "because Garry and other Panther attorneys had no interest in the case" (a complete fabrication). The"lawyer" turned out later to be a cop. Another Panther was beaten on the soles of his feet until he made a statement. A third Panther said he had never made any statement to the police at all, and that it was pure lies on their part when they attributed statements to him. The complete statements in the affidavits indicate that the cop harrassment and brutalization were designed to(1) "confuse and deceive each of the brothers and turn them against each other and on Eldridge Cleaver by blatantly lying to them; (2) to get statements from them which would build up as much evidence against Eldridge Cleaver as possible."

This actions of the police in attempting to extort these confessions makes it quite clear that their target was the leadership of the Panthers - in this case, Eldridge Cleaver. Like most elements of the power structure they are working on the assumption that if you can destroy the leadership you can cripple the movement. As usual, they failed to see the extent to which the struggle in the black community grows out of the needs of that entire community. Oppression in the black community is not going to be gone or forgotten when the leaders of the Black Panther Party are jailed or shot. The people are not going to stop fighting.

On Sunday, April 7, several hundred people turned out in DeFremery Park at a the barbecue picnic for the Huey P. Newton Defense Fund.

POLICE HARASSMENT OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A sample of Incidents

1. From October, 1966, to October , 1967, Huey Newton has been harassed by the Oakland police-had been stopped on innumerable occasions without reasonable cause.

2. Spring and summer, 1967-This was the most intense period of harassment for the Panthers. It took place after a demonstration by Panthers carrying rifles at the State Legislature in Sacremento during Assembly debate on a bill which would restrict a citizen's right to bear arms. During this period, Panthers were repeatedly stopped in cars and on the street; many were arrested; homes were entered illegally by police.

3. May 22, 1967-Bobby Seale went to the Oakland County Courthouse to bail Huey Newton out of jail. He was leaning against a retaining wall outside carrying a "legal" shotgun. He was arrested and charged with an obscure law, dating back to the 1800's,

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making it a crime to smuggle guns into a jail, or possess a gun adjacent a jail.

4. June 2, 1967-Harry Tucker was arrested by the Berkeley police. He was accused of fighting a white boy. He was not allowed the two phone calls that any prisoner is required by law to have. He was separated from the other inmates, He was tried, convicted and sent to Santa Rita where he was told not to engage in any political discussion. He was forced to work on the farm section and to cut his "Afro" hair style. He pointed out that the Berkeley police have pictures of Huey Newton and Bobby Seale which are captioned "Approach with Caution".

5. October 28, 1967-Huey Newton wounded and arrested in a shooting incident in Oakland in which Oakland Officer Frey was killed and Officer Heanes wounded.

6. January 15, 1968-National Captain David Hilliard arrested while passing out leaflets at Oakland Tech.

7. January 16, 1968-At 3:30 a.m. San Francisco policemen broke down the door of Eldridge Cleaver's apartment at 850 Oak St., San Francisco, and searched the apartment-without a warrant. Eldridge, his wife, Kathleen, and Panther Revolutionary Artist Emory Douglas were present.

8. February 5, 1968-At 1:00 a.m. a Panther and his girlfriend were arrested for "disturbing the peace", after a rally at which Dr. Spock and James Forman spoke. They were beaten in jail.

9. February 24, 1968-Panther Jimmy Charley approached a policeman who was in the act of assaulting a black person, and questioned the officer. He was promptly arrested and charged with "resisting arrest".

10. February 25, 1968-At 3:30 a.m. police broke down the door of Bobby Seale's home, where Bobby and his wife, Artie, were in bed asleep. There was no warrant. Police said they were acting on a complaint implicating Bobby in a vague "conspiracy to commit murder" charge, which was promptly dropped for lack of evidence. Shotgun-toting police confiscated weapons and arrested Mr. and Mrs. Seale. Four other Panthers, in a car nearby, were also arrested a short time later, and charged with misdemeanors. Mr. and Mrs. Seale face trial on charges of possessing illegal weapons, including possession of guns with serial numbers filed off. Seale contends that the police filed off the serial numbers after the arrest. Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale, before forming the Black Panther Party carefully studied and analyzed the law pertaining to carrying guns and taught these laws to new members of the Black Panther Party-they were anything but unaware of the law and followed the law in all respects.

11. Third and fourth weeks of February, 1968-A rash of[illegible] arrests of black men either in the Panthers or identified with them. One of the incidents took place in front of the Natural shop on San Pablo St. in Oakland. This incident happened when police stopped the car of a black youth on an alleged traffic violation in front of the shop. Policemen pulled the youth from the car, threw him against

the car door and beat him brutally. About ten Panthers and their associates gathered around to protest and were arrested. This rash of arrests coincided with the visit of Stokely Carmichael to the Bay Area.

12. April 3, 1968-Police entered Father Neil's church in Oakland where the Panthers were holding a meeting. A black youth associated with the Panthers (but not authorized by them to possess a gun) was, according to police, drunk and waving a gun outside the church. Police surrounded the church and entered it, about twelve of them in threatening manner. They were accompanied, inexplicably, by a white priest and a black clergyman, both from Oakland. David Hilliard came out of the out of the sanctuary and refused to allow police to enter the sanctuary. Upon seeing Hilliard, police lowered their guns and cast their eyes about, looking for someone else. The Panthers are convinced they were looking for Bobby Seale.

13. April 5, 1968-San Diego police crashed down the door of Ken Denman, PFP leader and Panther organizer in San Diego. They had no warrant.

14. April 6, 1968-Several Panthers in cars in west Oakland on Saturday night, April 6, were approached by two policemen and menaced with guns. When the Panthers tried to defend themselves, shooting began, and the Panthers ran into a nearby house. After about 90 minutes of shooting by some 50 members of the Oakland P. D. who set fire to the house and filled it with tear gas, the Panthers were forced to surrender. With floodlights covering the house, Bobby Hutton walked out with his hands up. Someone yelled that he had a gun, and he was shot. He was not armed; no gun was found anywhere near his body. Eldridge Cleaver, wounded in the leg, and eyes badly burned by tear gas, came out. In total, nine persons were arrested, including Panther National Captain David Hilliard. Two policemen were wounded slightly.

15. April 9, 1968- Two Black Panther women were going about Oakland in a car putting up posters announcing the candidacy of Huey Newton for Congress and Bobby Seale for Assembly on the Peace and Freedom ticket. Twelve policemen with shotguns stopped their car and searched it - without probable cause. Throughout the day, patrol cars circled the Newton-Seale campaign headquarters. Sam Napier and other Panthers were physically stopped by police from putting up campaign posters. Police have been spotted by Oakland residents tearing down Newton-Seale posters.

16. April 13, 1968-Four members of the Black Panther Party were returning from Bobby Hutton's funeral when they were arrested on suspicion of robbery. Since it was Friday, they were to be kept over the weekend before they could be arraigned. This is a typical police procedure - it means three days detention instead of overnight before a court appearance. The robbery took place on Monday. Furthermore the robbery car was driven by one person with one passenger. Four people were arrested Friday. The car was in the shop being repaired at the time of the alleged robbery. On Sunday, after a weekend of work by Attorney Alex Hoffmann, the "suspects" were released - they couldn't be identified as having even a remote connection with the alleged robbery. When arrested

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Document entitled, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work."

Document entitled, "We Demand Community Control of Police."

Document entitled, "Fred Hampton - Mark Clark Inquest."

The above documents were furnished by on January 11, 1970.

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RECTIFY THE PARTY'S STYLE OF WORK

The Party School opens today and I wish it every success.

I would like to say something about the problem of our Party's style of work.

Why must there be a revolutionary party? There must be a revolutionary party because the world contains enemies who oppress the people and the people want to throw off enemy oppression. In the era of capitalism and imperialism, just such a revolutionary party as the Communist Party is needed. Without such a party it is simply impossible for the people to throw off enemy oppression. We are Communists, we want to lead the people in overthrowing the enemy, and so we must keep our ranks in good order, we must march in step, our troops must be picked troops and our weapons good weapons. Without these conditions the enemy cannot be overthrown.

What is the problem now facing our Party? The general line of the Party is correct and presents no problem, and the Party's work has been fruitful. The Party has several hundred thousand members who are leading the people in extremely hard and bitter struggles against the enemy. This is plain to everybody and beyond all doubt.

Then is there or is there not any problem still facing our Party? I say there is and, in a certain sense, the problem is quite serious.

What is the problem? It is the fact that there is something in the minds of a number of our comrades which strikes one as not quite right, not quite proper.

In other words, there is still something wrong with our style of study, with our style in the Party's internal and external relations and with our style of writing. By something wrong with the style of study we mean the malady of subjectivism. By something wrong with our style in Party relations we mean the malady of sectarianism. By something wrong with the style of writing we mean the malady of stereotyped Party writing. All these are wrong, they are ill winds, but they are not like the wintry north winds that sweep across the whole sky. Subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing are no longer the dominant styles, but merely gusts of contrary wind, ill winds from the air-raid tunnels. It is bad, however, that such winds should still be blowing in the Party. We must seal off the passages which produce them. Our whole Party should undertake the job of sealing off these passages, and so should the Party School. These three ill winds, subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing, have their historical origins. Although no longer dominant in the whole Party, they still constantly create trouble and assail us. Therefore, it is necessary to resist them and to study, analyse, and elucidate them.

Fight subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study, fight sectarianism in order to rectify the style in Party relations, and fight Party stereotypes in order to rectify the style of writing--such is the task before us.

To accomplish the task of overthrowing the enemy, we must accomplish the task of rectifying these styles within the Party. The style of study and the style of writing are also the Party's style of work. Once our Party's style of work is put completely right, the people all over the country will learn from our example. Those outside the Party who have the same kind of bad style will, if they are good and honest people, learn from our

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I propose that we should reform the method and the system of study throughout the Party. The reasons are as follows:

I.

The twenty years of the Communist Party of China have been twenty years in which the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism has become more and more integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. If we recall how superficial and meager our understanding of Marxism-Leninism and of the Chinese revolution was during our Party's infancy, we can see how much deeper and richer it is now. For a hundred years, the finest sons and daughters of the disaster-ridden Chinese nation fought and sacrificed their lives, one stepping into the breach as another fell, in quest of the truth that would save the country and the people. This moves us to song and tears. But it was only after World War I and the October Revolution in Russia that we found Marxism-Leninism, the best of truths, the best of weapons for liberating our nation. And the Communist Party of China has been the initiator, propagandist and organizer in the wielding of this weapon. As soon as it was linked with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism gave an entirely new complexion to the Chinese revolution. Since the outbreak of the War of Resistance Against Japan, our Party, basing itself on the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism, has taken a further step in its study of the concrete practice of this war and in its study of China and the world today, and has also made a beginning in the study of Chinese history. These are all very good signs.

II.

However, we still have shortcomings, and very big ones too. Unless we correct these shortcomings, we shall not, in my opinion, be able to take another step forward in our work and in our great cause of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

First, take the study of current conditions. We have achieved some success in our study of present domestic and international conditions, but for such a large political party as ours, the material we have collected is fragmentary and our research work unsystematic on each and every aspect of these subjects, whether it be the political, military, economic or cultural aspect. Generally speaking, in the last twenty years, we have not done systematic and thorough work in collecting and studying material on these aspects, and we are lacking in a climate of investigation and study of objective reality. To behave like "a blindfolded man catching sparrows" or a "blind man groping for fish," to be crude and careless, to indulge in verbiage, to rest content with a smattering of knowledge--such is the extremely bad style of work that still exists among many comrades in our Party, a style utterly opposed to the fundamental spirit of Marxism-Leninism. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that it is necessary to study conditions conscientiously and to proceed from objective reality and not from subjective wishes; but many of our comrades act in direct violation of this truth.

Second, take the study of history. Although a few Party members and sympathizers have undertaken this work, it has not been done in an organized way. Many Party members are still in a fog about Chinese history, whether of the last hundred years or of ancient times. There are many Marxist-Leninist scholars who cannot open their mouths without citing ancient Greece; but as for their own ancestors--sorry, they have been forgotten. There is no climate of serious study either of current conditions or of past history.

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In order to explain this idea further, I should like to contrast two opposite attitudes.

First, there is the subjectivist attitude. With this attitude, a person does not make a systematic and thorough study of the environment, but works by sheer subjective enthusiasm and has a blurred picture of the face of China today. With this attitude, he chops up history, knows only ancient Greece but not China and is in a fog about the China of yesterday and the day before yesterday. With this attitude a person studies Marxist-Leninist theory in the abstract and without any aim. He goes to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin not to seek the stand, viewpoint and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution but to study theory purely for theory's sake. He does not shoot the arrow at the target but shoots at random. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have taught us that we should proceed from objective realities and that we should derive laws from them to serve as our guide to action. For this purpose we should, as Marx has said, appropriate the material in detail and subject it to scientific analysis and synthesis.[3] Many of our people do not act in this way but do the opposite. A good number of them are doing research work but have no interest in studying either the China of today or the China of yesterday and confine their interest to the study of empty "theories" divorced from reality. Many others are doing practical work, but they too pay no attention to the study of objective conditions, often rely on sheer enthusiasm and substitute their personal feelings for policy. Both kinds of people, relying on the subjective, ignore the existence of objective realities. When making speeches, they indulge in a long string of headings, A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, and when writing articles, they turn out a lot of verbiage. They have no intention of seeking truth from facts, but only a desire to curry favour by claptrap. They are flashy without substance, brittle without solidity. They are always right, they are the Number One authority under Heaven, "imperial envoys" who rush everywhere. Such is the style of work of some comrades in our ranks. To govern one's own conduct by this style is to harm oneself, to teach it to others is to harm others, and to use it to direct the revolution is to harm the revolution. To sum up, this subjectivist method which is contrary to science and Marxism-Leninism is a formidable enemy of the Communist Party, the working class, the people and the nation; it is a manifestation of impurity in Party spirit. A formidable enemy stands before us, and we must overthrow him. Only when subjectivism is overthrown can the truth of Marxism-Leninism prevail, can Party spirit be strengthened, can the revolution be victorious. We must assert that the absence of a scientific attitude, that is, the absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice, means that Party spirit is either absent or deficient.

There is a couplet which portrays this type of person. It runs:

The reed growing on the wall--top-heavy, thin-stemmed and shallow of root;
The bamboo shoot in the hills--sharp-tongued, thick-skinned and hollow inside.

Is this not an apt description of those who do not have a scientific attitude, who can only recite words and phrases from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and who enjoy a reputation unwarranted by any real learning? If anyone really wishes to cure himself of this malady, I advise him to commit this couplet to memory or to show still more courage and paste it on the wall of his room. Marxism-Leninism is a science, and science means honest, solid knowledge; there is no room for playing tricks. Let us, then, be honest.

Secondly, there is the Marxist-Leninist attitude. With this attitude, a person applies the theory and method of Marxism-Leninism to the systematic and thorough investigation and study of the environment. He does not work by enthusiasm alone, but, as Stalin says, combines revolutionary sweep with practicalness.[4] With this

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kind of theorists we want? We want theorists who can, in accordance with the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method, correctly interpret the practical problems arising in the course of history and revolution and give scientific explanations and theoretical elucidations of China's economic, political, military, cultural and other problems. Such are the theorists we want. To be a theorist of this kind, a person must have a true grasp of the essence of Marxism-Leninism, of the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and of the theories of Lenin and Stalin on the colonial revolution and the Chinese revolution, and he must be able to apply them in a penetrating and scientific analysis of China's practical problems and discover the laws of development of these problems, Such are the theorists we really need.

The Central Committee of our Party has now made a decision calling upon our comrades to learn how to apply the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in the serious study of Chinas history, and of China's economics, politics, military affairs and culture, and to analyse every problem concretely on the basis of detailed material and then draw theoretical conclusions. This is the responsibility we must shoulder.

Our comrades in the Party School should not regard Marxist theory as lifeless dogma. It is necessary to master Marxist theory and apply it, master it for the sole purpose of applying it. If you can apply the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint in elucidating one or two practical problems, you shoule be commended and credited with some achievement. The more problems you elucidate and the more comprehensively and profuondly you do so, the greater will be your achievement. Our Party School should also lay down yhr xxxx rule to grade students good or poor accoring to how they look at China's problems after they have studied Marxism-Leninism, according to whether or not they see the problems clearly and whether or not they see them at all.

Next let us talk about the question of the "intellectuals". Since China is a semi-colonial, semi-feudal country and her culture is not well developed, intellectuals are particularly treasured On this question of the intellectuals, the Central Committee of the Party made the decision over two years ago that we should win over the great numbers of intellectuals and, insofar as they are revolutionary and willing to take part in the resistance to Japan, welcome them one and all. It is entirely right for us to esteem intellectuals, for without revolutionary intellectuals the revolution cannot triumph. But we all know there are many intellectuals xxx xx who fancy themselves very learned and assume airs of erudition without realizing that such airs are bad and harmful and hinder their own progress. They ought to be aware of the trugh that actually many so-called intellectuals are, relatively speaking, most ignorant and the workers and peasants sometimes know more than they do. Here some will say, "Ha! You are turning things upside down and talking nonsense." But, xxxp comrades don't get excited; there is some sense in what I am saying.

What is Knowledge? Ever since class society came into being The world has known only two kinds of knowledge, knowledge of the struggle for production and knowledge of the class struggle. Natural science and social science are the crystalizations of these two kinds of knowledge, and philosophy is the generalization and summation of the knowledge of nature and the knowledge of society. Is there any other kind of knowledge? No. Now let us

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example and correct their mistakes, and thus the whole nation will be influenced. So long as our Communist [redacted] in good order and march in step, so long as our troops are picked troops and our weapons are good weapons, any enemy, however powerful, can be overthrown.

Let me speak now about subjectivism.

Subjectivism is an improper style of study; it is opposed to Marxism-Leninism and is incompatible with the Communist Party. What we want is the Marxist-Leninist style of study. What we call style of study means not just style of study in the schools but in the whold Party. It is a question of the method of thinking of comrades in our leading bodies, of all cadres and Party members, a question of our attitude towards Marxism-Leninism, of the attitude of all Party comrades in their work. As such, it is a question of extraordinary, indeed of primary, importance.

Certain muddled ideas find currency among many people. There are, for instance, muddled ideas about what is a theorist, what is an intellectual and what is meant by linking theory and practice.

Let us first ask, is the theoretical level of our Party high or low? Recently more Marxist Lenist works have been translated and more people have been reading them. That is a very good thing. But can we therefore say that the theoretical level of our Party has been greatly raised? True, the level is now somewhat higher than before. But our theoretical front is very much out of harmony with the rich content of the Chinese revolutionary movement, and a comparison of the two shows that the theoretical side is lagging far behind. Generally speaking, our theory cannot as yet keep pace with our revolutionary practice, let alone lead the way as it should. We have not yet raised our rich and varied practice to the proper theoretical plane. We have not yet examined all the problems of revolutionary practice--or even the important ones--and raised them to a theoretical plane. Just think, how many of us have created theories worthy of the name on China's economics, politics, military affairs or culture, theories which can be regarded as scientific and comprehensive, and not crude and sketchy? Especially in the field of economic theory: Chinese capitalism has had a century of development since the opium War, and yet not a single theoretical work had been produced which accords with the realities of China's economic problems, for instance, the theoretical level is already high? Can we say that our Party xxx already has economic theorists worthy of the name? Certainly not. We have read a great many Marxist-Lenist books, but can we claim, then, that we have theorists? We cannot. For Marxism-Leninism is the theory created by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on the basis of practice, their general conclusion drawn from historical and revolutionary reality. If we merely read their works but do not proceed to study the realities of China's history and revolution in the light of their theory or do not make any effort to think through China's revolutionary practice carefully in terms of theory, we should not be so presumptuous as to call ourselves Marxist theorists. Our achievements on the theoretical front will be very poor indeed if, as members of the Communist Party of China, we close our eyes to China's problems and can only memorize isolated conclusions or principles from Marxist writings. If all a person can do is to commit Marxist economics or philosophy to memory, reciting glibly from Chapter I to Chapter X, but is utterly unable to apply them, can he be considered a Marxist theorist? No! He cannot. What

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take a look at certain students, those brought up in schools that are completely cut off from the practical activities of society. What about them? A person goes through a primary school of this kind all the way through to a university of the same kind, graduates and is reckoned to have a stock of learning. But all he has is booklearning; he has not yet taken part in any practical activities or applied what he has learned to any field of life. Can such a person be regarded asa completely developed intellectual? Hardly so, in my opinion, because his knowledge is still incomplete. What then is relatively complete knowledge? All relatively complete knowledge is formed in two stages: The first stage is perceptual knowledge, the second is rational knowledge, the latter being the development of the former to a higher level. What sort of knowledge is thw student's booklearning? Even supposing all their knowledge is truth, it is still not kmowledge acquired through thier own personal experience, but consists of theories set down by thier predecessors in summarizing experience of the struggle for production and of the class struggle. It is entirely necessary that students should acquire this kind of knowledge, but it must be understood that as far as they are concerned such knowledge is in a sense s still one sided, something which has been verified by others but not yet by themselves. What is most important is to be good at applying this knowledge in life and in practice. Therefore, I advise those who have only booklearning but as yet no contact with reality, and also those with little practical experience, to realize their own short comings and become a little more modest.

How can those who have only booklaerning be turned into intellectuals in the true sense? The only way is to get them to take part in practical work and become practical workers, to get those engaged in theoretical work to study important practical problems. In this way our xxx aim can be attained.

What I have said will probably make some people angry. They will say, "According to your explanation, even Marx would not be regarded as an intellectual." I say they are wrong. Marx took part in the practice of the revolutionary movement and also created revolutionary theory. Beginning with the commodity, the simplest element of capitalism, he made a thorough study of the economic structure of capitalist society. Millions of people saw and handled commodities every day but were so used to them that they took no notice. Marx alone studied commodities scientifically. He carried out a tremendous work of research into their actual development and derived a nature, history and proletarian revolution and created dialectical materialism, hostorical materialism and the theory of proletarian revolution. Thus Marx became a most completely developed intellectual, representing the acme of human wisdom; he was fundamentally different from those who have only book-learning. Marx undertook detailed investigations and studies in the course of practical struggles, formed generalizations and then verified his conclusions by testing them in practical struggles--this is what we call theoretical work. Our Party needs a large number of comrades who will learn how to do such work. In our Party there are many comrades who can learn to do this kind of theoretical research; most of them are intelligent and promising and we should value them. But they must follow correct principles and not repeat the mistake of the past. They must discard dogmatism and not confine themselves to ready-made

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3. As for education for cadres whether at [redacted] in schools for cadres, a policy should be established of focusing such education on the study of the practical problems of the Chinese revolution and using the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guide, and the method of studying Marxism-Leninism statically and in isolation should be discarded. Moreover, in studying Marxism-Leninism, we should use the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Short Course as the principal material. It is the best synthesis and summing up of the world communist movement of the past hundred years, a model of the integration of theory and practice, and so far the only comprehensive model in the whole world. When we see how Lenin and Stalin integrated the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Soviet revolution and thereby developed Marxism, we shall know how we should work in China.

We have made many detours. But error is often the precursor of what is correct. I am confident that in the context of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, which is so intensely alive and so richly varied, this reform of our study will certainly yield good results.

NOTES

1. Fuhsien County is about seventy kilometres south of Yenan.

2. The Border Region currency consisted of the currency notes issued by the Bank of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region Government. The Kuomintang currency was the paper currency issued by the four big Kuomintang bureaucrat-capitalist banks from 1935 onwards with British and U.S. imperialist support. Comrade Mao Tse-tung was referring to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange between these two currencies.

3. See Karl Marx, "Afterword to the Second German Edition" (January 24, 1873) of Capital in which he wrote: "The latter (the method of inquiry) has to appropriate the material in detail, to analyse its different forms of development, to trace out their inner connection. Only after this work is done, can the actual movement be adequately described." (Capital, Eng. ed., FLPH, Moscow, Vol. I, p. 19.)

4. See J. V. Stalin, "The Foundations of Leninism" (April-May 1924), Problems of Leninism, Russ. ed., Moscow, 1952, p. 80.

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Comrade Mao Tse-tung made this report to a cadres' meeting in Yenan. The report and the two articles, "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," are Comrade Mao Tse-tung's basic works on the rectification movement. In these he summed up, on the ideological plane, past differences in the Party over the Party line and analyzed the petty-bourgeois ideology and style which, masquerading as Marxism-Leninism, were prevalent in the Party, and which chiefly manifested themselves in subjectivist and sectarian tendencies, their form of expression being stereotyped Party writing. Comrade Mao Tse-tung called for a Party-wide movement of Marxist-Leninist education to rectify style of work in accordance with the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. His call very quickly led to a great debate between proletarian and petty-bourgeois ideology inside and outside the Party. This consolidated the position of proletarian ideology inside and outside the Party, enabled the broad ranks of cadres to take a great step forward ideologically and the Party to achieve unprecedented unity.

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If people are not on guard, do not realize that such one-sidedness is a shortcoming and do not strive to overcome it, they are liable to go astray.

However, of the two kinds of subjectivism, dogmatism is still the greater danger in our Party. For dogmatists can easily assume a Marxist guise to bluff, capture and make servitors of cadres of working-class and peasant origin who cannot easily see through them; they can also bluff and ensnare the naive youth. If we overcome dogmatism, cadres with book-learning will readily join with those who have experience and will take to the study of practical things, and then many good cadres who integrate theory with experience, as well as some real theorists, will emerge. If we overcome dogmatism, the comrades with practical experience will have good teachers to help them raise their experience to the level of theory and so avoid empiricist errors.

Besides muddled ideas about the "theorist" and the "intellectual", there is a muddled idea among many comrades about "linking theory and practice", a phrase they have on their lips every day. They talk constantly about "linking", but actually they mean "separating", because they make no effort at linking. How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by "shooting the arrow at the target". As the arrow is to the target, so is Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution. Some comrades, however, are "shooting without a target", shooting at random, and such people are liable to harm the revolution. Others merely stroke the arrow fondly, exclaiming, "What a fine arrow! What a fine arrow!," but never want to shoot it. These people are only connoisseurs of curios and have virtually nothing to do with the revolution. The arrow of Marxism-Leninism must be used to shoot at the target of the Chinese revolution. Unless this point is made clear, the theoretical level of our Party can never be raised and the Chinese revoltuion can never be victorious.

Our comrades must understand that we study Marxism-Leninism not for display, nor because there is any mystery about it, but solely because it is the science which leads the revolutionary cause of the proletariat to victory. Even now, there are not a few people who still regard odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as a ready-made panacea which, once acquired, can easily cure all maladies. These people show childish ignorance, and we should enlighten them. It is precisely such ignorant people who take Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma. To them we should say bluntly, "Your dogma is worthless." Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have repeatedly stated that our theory is not a dogma but a guide to action. But such people prefer to forget this statement which is of the greatest, indeed the utmost, importance. Chinese Communists can be regarded as linking theory with practice only when they become good at applying the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method and the teachings of Lenin and Stalin concerning the Chinese revolution and when, furthermore, through serious research into the realities of China's history and revolution they do creative theoretical work to meet China's needs in different spheres. Merely talking about linking theory and practice without actually doing anything about it is of no use, even if one goes on talking for a hundred years. To oppose the subjectivist, one-sided approach to problems, we must demolish dogmatist subjectiveness and one-sidedness.

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So much for today about combating subjectivism in order to rectify the style of study throughout the party.

Let me now speak about the question of sectarianism.

Having been steeled for twenty years, our Party is no longer dominated by sectarianism. Remnants of sectarianism, however, are still found both in the Party's internal relations and in its external relations. Sectarian tendencies in internal relations lead to exclusiveness towards people outside the Party and hinder inner-Party unity and solidarity, while sectarian tendencies in external relations lead to exclusivenss towards people outside the Party and hinder the Party in its task of uniting the whole people. Only by uprooting this evil in both its aspects can the Party advance unimpeded in its great task of achieving unity among all Party comrades and among all the people of our country.

What are the remnants of inner-Party sectarianism? They are mainly as follows:

First, the assertion of "independence". Some comrades see only the interests of the part and not the whole; they always put undue stress on that part of the work for which they themselves are responsible and always wish to subordinate the interests of the whole to the interests of their own part. They do not understand the Party's system of democratic centralism; they do not realize that the Communist Party not only needs democracy but needs centralization even more. They forget the system of democratic centralism in which the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level to the higher level, the part to the whole and the entire membership to the Central Committee. Chang Kuo-tao asserted his "independence" of the Central Committee of the Party and as a result "asserted" himself into betraying the Party and became a Kuomintang agent. Although the sectarianism we are now discussing is not of this extremely serious kind, it must still be guarded against and we must do away completely with all manifestations of disunity. We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account. Every Party member, every branch of work, every statement and every action must proceed from the interests of the whole Party; it is absolutely impermissible to violate this principle.

Those who assert this kind of "independence" are usually wedded to the doctrine of "me first" and are generally wrong on the question of the relationship between the individual and the Party. Although in words they profess respect for the Party, in practice they put themselves first and the Party second. What are these people after? They are after fame and position and want to be in the limelight. Whenever they are put in charge of a branch of work, they assert their "independence". With this aim, they draw some people in, push others out and resort to boasting, flattery and touting among the comrades, thus importing the vulgar style of the bourgeois political parties into the Communist Party. It is their dishonesty that causes them to come to grief. I believe we should do things honestly, for without an honest attitude it is absolutely impossible to accomplish anything in this world. Which are the honest people? Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin are honest, men of science are honest. Which are the dishonest people? Trotsky, Bukharin, Chen Tu-hsiu and Chang Kuo-tao are extremely dishonest; and those who assert "independence" out of personal or sectional interest are dishonest too. All sly people, all those who do not have a scientific attitude in their work, fancy them-

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selves resourceful and clever, but in fact they are most stupid and will come to no good. Students in our Party School must pay attention to this problem. We must build a centralized, unified Party and make a clean sweep of all unprincipled factional struggles. We must combat individualism and sectarianism so as to enable our whole Party to march in step and fight for one common goal.

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combat sectarian tendencies. Very careful attention must be given t the relations between outside and local cadres because many anti-Japanese base areas were established only after the arrival of the Eighth Route Army or the New Fourth Army and much of the local work developed only after the arrival of outside cadres. Our comrades must understand that in these conditions it is possible for our base areas to be consolidated and for our Party to take root there only when the two kinds of cadres unite as one and when a large nu number of local cadres develope and are promoted; otherwise it is impossible. Both the outside and local cadres have their strong and weak points, and to make progress they must overcome their own weak points by learning from each others strong points. The outside cadr X are generally not up yo the local cadres in familiarity with loca conditions and links with the masses. Take me for instance. Althou I have been in northern Shensi 5 or 6 years, I am far behind the l local comrades in understanding local conditions and in links with the people here. Our comrades going to the anti-Japanese base areas in Shansi, Hopei, Shantung and other provinces must pay attention to this. Moreover, even within the same base area, owing to the fact that some districts develop earlier and others later, there is a difference between the local cadres and those from outside it. Cadres who come from a more developed to a less developed district are also outside cadres in relation to that locality , and they, too should pay great attention to fostering and helping local cadres. Generally speaking, in places where outside cadres are in charge, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadres are not good. And the chief comrades in charge should bear greater responsiblility. The ateention paid to th this problem in some places is still very inadequate. Some people look down on the local cadre and ridicule them, saying "What do the locals know? Clodhoppers;" Such people utterly fail to understand the importance of local cadres; they know neither the latters stron points nor their own weaknesses and adopt an incorrect, sectarian attitude. All outside cadres must cherish the local cadres and give them constant help and must not be permitted to ridicule or attack them. Of course, the local cadres on their part must learn from the strong points of the outside cadres and rid themselves of inappropriate, nafrow views so that they and the outside cadres become as one, with no distinction between "them' and 'us',and thus avoid sectarian tendencies.

The same applies to the relationship between cadres in army service and other cadres working in the locality. They must be complet completely united and must oppose sectarian tendencies. The army ccadres must help the local cadres, and vice-versa. If there is friction between them, each should make allowances for the other and carry out proper self-criticism. Generally speaking, in places where army cadre are actually in position of leadership, it is they who should bear the main responsibility if their relations with the local cadre are not good. Only when the army cadres understand their own resposibility and are modest in their attitude towards the local cadres can the conditions be created for smooth progress of our war effort and our work of construction in the base areas.

The same applies to the relationship among different army units, different localities and different departments... We must oppose the tendency toward selfish departmentalism by which the interest of one's own unit are looked after to the exclusion of

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those of others, neglects his duties, refuses to transfer cadres to other units on request or releases only the inferior ones, "using the neighbor's field as an outlet for his overflow", and does not give the slightest consideration to other departments, localities and people----such a person is a selfish departmentalist who has entirely lost the spirit of communism. Lack of consideration for the whole and complete indifference to other departments, localities and people are the characteristics of a selfish departmentalist. We must intensify our efforts to educate such people and to make them understand that selfish departmentalism is a sectarian tendency which will become very dangerous, if allowed to develop.

Another problem is the relation between old and new cadres. Since the beginning of the War of Resistance, our Party has grown enormously, and large numbers of new cadres have emerged; that is a very good thing. In his report to the Eighteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B.) Comrade Stalin said, "... there are never enough old cadres, there are far less than are required, and they are partly going out of commission owing to the operation of the laws of nature." Here he was discussing the cadres situation and not only the laws of nature. If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity And co-operation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop. All old cadres, therefore, should welcome the new ones with the utmost enthusiasm and show them the warmest solicitude. True, new cadres have their shortcomings. They have not been long in the revolution and lack experience; and unavoidably some have brought with them vestiges of the unwholesome ideology of the old society, remnants of the ideology of petty-bourgeois individualism. But such shortcomings can be gradually eliminated through education and tempering in the revolution. The strong points of the new cadres, as Stalin said, is that they are acutely sensitive to what is new and are therefore enthusiastic and active to a high degree--the very qualities that some of the old cadres lack. Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other, and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each others strong points, so as to unite as one in the common cause and guard against sectarian tendencies. Generally speaking, in places where the old cadres are mainly in charge, it is they who should bear the chief responsibility if relations with the new cadres are not good.

All the above—relations between the part and the whole, relations between the individual and the Party, relations between outside and local cadres, relations between army cadres and other cadres working in the locality, relations between this and that army unit, between this and that locality, between this and that department and relations between old and new cadres---are relations within the Party. In all relations it is necessary to enhance the spirit of communism and guard against sectarian tendencies, so that the ranks of our Party will be in good order, march in step, and therefore fight well. This is a very important problem which we must solve thoroughly in rectifying the Party's style of work. Sectarianism is an expression of subjectivism in organizational relations; if we want to get rid of subjectivism and promote the Marxist-Leninist spirit of seeking truth from facts, we must sweep the remnants of sectarianism out of the Party and proceed from the principle that the Party's interests are above personal or sectional interests, so that the Party can attain a complete solidarity and unity.

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The remnants of sectarianism must be eliminated from the Party's external as well as its internal relations. The reason is this: we cannot defeat the enemy by merely uniting the comrades throughout the Party, we can defeat the enemy only by uniting the people throughout the country. For twenty years the Communist Party of China has done great and arduous work in the cause of uniting the people of the whole country, and the achievements in this work since the outbreak of the War of Resistance are even greater than in the past. This does not mean, however, that all our comrades already have a correct style in dealing with the masses and are free from sectarian tendencies, No. In fact, sectarian tendencies still exist among a number of comrades, and in some cases to a very serious degree. Many of our comrades, tend to be overbearing in their relations with non-Party people, look down upon them, despise or refuse to respect them or appreciate their strong points This is indeed a sectarian tendency. After reading a few Marxist books, such comrades become more arrogant instead of more modest, and invariably dismiss others as no good without realizing that in fact their own knowledge is only half-baked. Our comrades must realize the truth that Communist Party members are at all times a minority as compared with non-Party people. Supposing one out of every hundred persons were a Communist, then there would be 4,500,000 Communists among China's population of 450,000,000. Yet even if our membership reached this huge figure, Communists would still form only one per cent of the whole population, while 99% would be non-Party people. What reason can we then have for not co-operating with non-Party people? As regards all those who wish to co-operate with us, we have only the duty of co-operating and absolutely no right to shut them out. But some Party members do not understand this and look down upon, or even shut out, those who wish to co-operate with us. There are no grounds whatsoever for doing so. Have Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin given us any grounds? They have not. On the contrary, they have always earnestly enjoined us to form close ties with the masses and not divorce ourselves from them. Or has the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China given us any grounds? No. Among all its resolutions there is not a single one that says we may divorce ourselves from the masses and so isolate ourselves, On the contrary, the Central Committee has always told us to form close ties with the masses and not to divorce ourselves from them. Thus any action divorcing us from the masses has no justification at all and is simply the mischievous result of the sectarian ideas some of our comrades have themselves concocted. As such sectarianism remains very serious among some of our comrades and still obstructs the application of the Party line, we should carry out extensive education within the Party to meet this problem. Above all, we should make our cadres really understand how serious the problem is and how utterly impossible it is to overthrow the enemy and attain the goal of the revoltuion unless Party members unite with the non-Party cadres and with non-Party people.

All sectarian ideas are subjectivist and are incompatible with the real needs of the revolution; hence the struggle against sectarianism and the struggle against subjectivism should go on simultaneously.

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There is no time today to talk about the question of stereotyped Party writing. I shall discuss it at another meeting. Stereotyped Party writing is a vehicle for filth, a form of expression for subjectivism and sectarianism. It does people harm and damages the revolution, and we must get rid of it completely.

To combat subjectivism we must propagate materialism and dialectics. However, there are many comrades in our Party who lay no stress on the propaganda either of materialism or of dialectics. Some tolerate subjectivist propaganda and regard it with equanimity. They think they believe in Marxism, but make no effort to propagate materialism and do not give it a thought or express any opinion when they hear or read subjectivist stuff. This is not the attitude of a Communist. It allows many of our comrades to be poisoned by subjectivist ideas, which numb their sensitivity. We should therefore launch a campaign of enlightenment within the Party to free the minds of our comrades from the fog of subjectivism and dogmatism and should call upon them to boycott subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing. Such evils are like Japanese goods, for only our enemy wishes us to preserve them and continue to befuddle ourselves with them; so we should advocate a boycott against them, just as we boycott Japanese goods. We should boycott all the wares of subjectivism, sectarianism, and stereotyped Party writing, make their sale difficult, and not allow their purveyors to ply their trade by exploiting the low theoretical level in the Party. Our comrades must develop a good nose for this purpose; they should take a sniff at everthing and distinguish the good from the bad before they decide whether to welcome it or boycott it. Communists must always go into the whys and wherefores of anything, use their own heads and carefully think over whether or not it corresponds to reality and is really well founded; on no account should they follow blindly and encourage slavishness.

Finally, in opposing subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped Party writing we must have in mind two purposes: first, "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones", and second, "cure the sickness to save the patient". The mistakes of the past must be exposed without sparing anyone's sensibilities; it is necessary to analyse and criticize what was bad in the past with a scientific attitude so that work in the future will be done more carefully and done better. This is what is meant by "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones". But our aim in exposing errors and criticizing shortcomings, like that of a doctor curing a sickness, is solely to save the patient and not to doctor him to death. A person with appendicitis is saved when the surgeon removes his appendix. So long as a person who has made mistakes does not hide his sickness for fear of treatment or persist in his mistakes until he is beyond cure, so long as he honestly and sincerely wishes to be cured and to mend his ways, we should welcome him and cure his sickness so that he can become a good comrade. We can never succeed if we just let ourselves go, one must never be rough and rash but must adopt the approach of "curing the sickness to save the patient" which is the only correct and effective method.

I have taken this occasion of the opening of the Party School to speak at length, and I hope comrades will think over what I have said.

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We who li[redacted] in Chicago, State of Ill[redacted]ois, must face an increasingly evident truth: we have no control over the institutions which govern our lives. For our survival and the survival of our freedoms, we must now demand control of these forces, particularly that one which we confront daily in our communities and which often makes the final decision regarding our lives. . . or deaths: the POLICE DEPARTMENT.

These racist police have been used as forces working against the people and in cahoots with the corrupt political figures. These lying politicians and murdering, brutalizing police, joined by the greedy businessmen like Hunt and DuPont, are in control of our destinies. It is become an "AMERICAN TRADITION" for police to prevent the American people from protesting these intolerable conditions. This "AMERICAN TRADITION" is reaching astronomical heights and becoming an "AMERICAN NIGHTMARE" because the 'three-in one' described above needs to suppress the ever-growing activity of oppressed people to be free once their eyes are opened to the truth about why a Black youth is shot in the back for throwing rocks at the railroad tracks; why Black and oppressed people work for $2.00 an hour, 10 hours a day and still not make enough to provide for his family with enough left over for the leisures we have been brainwashed into thinking are necessities(color t.v.s and cadillacs) by the system's master Brainwasher, the BOOB TUBE.

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What can we do about it? We act as if we've become immune to the sight of police using violence to break up peaceful demonstrations, using violence to break the heads and spirits of our people. We can't allow these horror--ridden conditions to continue to exist. The police are already moving for autonomous power in this country. That means they won't have to answer to anybody not even the lying politician and the greedy businessman (let alone oppressed people) for their actions. They wi be free to come in our communities on their daily search-and-destroy missions unchecked to wipe us out indiscriminately, confident that their actions not only won't be condemned by their superiors but will in fact be commended and praised by them! An exaggeration? Not by any means, a fact made painfully clear when we look at the pre-dawn assassination of Chairman Fred Hampton and Mark Clark: the vicious murder of Michael and John Soto, Charkes Jackson and countless others.

For the people to have control over these police and their functions the political asylem given the police by the political forces such as Daley and Hanrahan (remember shoot-to-kill and the war on gangs) must be destroyed and the police made sensitive to the needs of each community.

The COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE PETITION to be circulated soon is designed to establish that kind of control through a complete reorganization of the Police Department. All police officials will be elected by the peopl all policemen will be required to live in the areas they work in.

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Other demands of the Community Control of Police are:

1. We demand all police out of our schools brutalizing and intimidating our children.

2. We demand all police out of the factories during strikes when workers are demanding a betterment of situation and working conditions.

3. We demand all CHA and housing authority police out of our projects unless desired by the people, in which case they will be controlled by the people and fit all requirements of regular police.

4. A repeal to Mayor Daley's shoot-to-kill order.

5. An end to excessively high bails designed to keep Black and oppressed people in jails.

6. An end to the present total police structure. A People"s Police to be instituted in its place. The city will be sectioned and each major area have a separate police department, autonomous and completely controlled by the people.

7. All laws regulating police services in the past to be rendered ineffective, and the new laws made by the Board of Police Commissioners to be elected by the people.

8. We demand that the people have the power to hire and fire police officials and other policemen when they show their actions are not in the interests of the people.

We see these demands as reasonable, and long overdue. We see it as the duty of all people, politicians, etc., who profess to be concerned about the needs of the people to recognize it as their inescapable duty to fight for and support Community Control of Police.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT: NATIONAL COMMITEES TO COMBAT FASCISM

c/o BLACK PANTHER PARTY

2350 W. Madison

243-8276

This genocide against Black people in particular and oppresse people in general must come to a halt. SEIZE THE TIME, BEFORE THE TIME SEIZES YOU!

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2330 W. MADISON
243-8246

BULLETIN
TUESDAY 1/6/70

FRED HAMPTON-MARK CLARK INQUEST

THE FRED HAMPTON, MARK CLARK INQUEST BEGAN TODAY WITH OBVIOUS ATTEMPTS BY THE DALEY-CONLISK-HANRAHAN PIG STRUCTURE TO PUT A SMOKESCREEN OVER THE WHOLE ISSUE.

THE WHITE-WASHING, AN ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY THE ACTIONS OF DALEY AND HIS IRISH SIDE-KICK HANRAHAN, BEGAN WITH THE PRESENCE OF AN ILLEGAL AND, UNCONSTITUTIONAL JURY. THE JURY WAS COMPOSED OF MIDDLE-CLASS SENIOR CITIZENS WHO HAVE NO IDEA OF THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF POOR, OPPRESSED, BLACK PEOPLE. THE CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES US THE RIGHT TO BE TRIED BY A PEER GROUP (PEOPLE FROM OUR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ETHNIC COMMUNITIES). BUT THE JURY, HAND-PICKED BY, DALEY'S LACKIE, CORONER ANDREW TOMAN IS TRULY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

IN ADDITION TO THE WHITE-WASH JURY, DALEY/HANRAHAN HAVE SELECTED ASST. STATES ATTY. THOMAS HETT (A MAN WHO LAST YEAR THREATENED TO QUIT BECAUSE OF HANRAHAN'S LIES CONCERNING THE MURDER OF MICHAEL AND JOHN SOTO, TO COVER UP THE CRIMES AND TAKE THE HEAT OFF THE REAL MURDERERS, MAYOR (SHOOT TO KILL) DALEY AND EDWARD (WAR ON YOUNG PEOPLE) HANRAHAN: MONDAY, THE PARTY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT DEPUTY CHAIRMAN FRED WAS DRUGGED BEFORE HE WAS MURDERED. THE TEST WAS MADE BY A PATHOLOGIST HIRED BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S FAMILY WHO CLAIMED THAT "I FOUND BETWEEN 4.1 AND 4.5 PER CENT OF SECONAL PRESENT." THIS IS ENOUGH TO PREVENT ANY MAN FROM MOVING OR RAISING HIMSELF FROM A SLEEP TO ENGAGE IN A SHOOT-UP.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, FRED HAMPTON
MURDERED -- DECEMBER '69

MARK CLARK

THE NEWS CONFERENCE THAT WAS HELD TO DISCLOSE THIS INFORMATION WAS BLACKED OUT TO KEEP THE PUBLIC FROM GETTING THIS INFORMATION. WE CLAIM THAT AN INFILTRATOR SLIPPED THE DRUG TO FRED, BECAUSE THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (LIKE ALL PANTHERS) DIDN'T USE DRUGS. THIS ALSO SHOWS THAT THE DEMOCRATS OF CHICAGO ARE IN CAHOOTS WITH THE REPUBLICANS OF THE WHITE HOUSE SINCE J. EDGAR HOOVER ADMITTED THAT HE PAYS (EITHER MONEY OR UNDER THREAT OF INCARCERATION) AGENTS TO INFILTRATE THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

WE ARE ASKING THE PEOPLE TO COME TO THE INQUEST AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES THAT THE FASCIST-RACIST POWER STRUCTURE DOESN'T RESPECT US OR INTEND TO GIVE US DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

BE AT THE INQUEST EACH DAY
THE INQUEST BEGINS 10:00 am
EACH MORNING. IT IS LOCATED
AT 2600 S. CALIFORNIA.
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

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V. ACTIVITIES

Source advised a political orientation class was held at the Precious Bloor Church, Western and Congress Parkway, Chicago, on October 29, 1969. The major discussion centered on arguments to counter classic racists arguments that all whites are evil by nature and cannot be saved, except by extermination. The counter argument was that a multiplicity of reasons are responsible for the white racist technological advantage over the non-white races, but it is his system of economics which makes him the monster he is.

11/14/69)

Source advised a political orientation class was held at the above church on November 3, 1969, with approximately 20 - 30 people present. The class dealt with the last two issues of "The Black Panther," the official newspaper of the BPP. Much discussion was given to "Fatch," an Arab guerilla movement. There was also considerable discussion concerning an open letter to the BPP, in which Panthers were criticized for the defense of "Fatch." The class was admonished to prepare a paper on Zionism and racism.

11/14/69)

Source advised a political orientation class was held on November 28, 1969, at the People's Church, 201 South Ashland, Chicago, Illinois. Several of the BPP leadership, including RUSH and SATCHEL, were present.

This meeting appeared to be more of a general meeting than a political orientation meeting, since many complaints were lodged against the general attitude of the members and nothing was discussed regarding political philosophy.

12/2/69)

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Source advised the political orientation classes, which the source had attended were normally presided over by BOBBY RUSH, who normally discussed the BPP ten-point program to ascertain whether those in attendance had committed the ten points to memory. Source stated FRED HAMPTON had, in the past, discussed statements from Chairman's MAO "Red Book," and had those in attendance offer their views. The source also stated "Essays of Huey," and military discipline were discussed by the Panther leaders.

12/15/69)

Source stated that during November, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, accompanied by two other individuals, using the names of JEWEL COOK and STEPHANIE FISHER traveled to Canada for a five-day speaking engagement at several Canadian colleges.

This source stated that in fact HAMPTON was accompanied by WILLIE CALVIN and JERI ELDRIDGE.

Source further advised that HAMPTON was alleged to be receiving approximately $3,000 plus travel expenses for the speaking engagements.

The source further advised that HAMPTON, CALVIN and ELDRIDGE departed Edmondton, Canada, on November 20, 1969, following their speaking engagements and CALVIN and ELDRIDGE were apprehended by Canadian officials for using false identification when they entered Canada.

, 11/12/69, 11/16/69, 11/18/69, 11/21/69)

Mr.. CHARLES F. CARROLL, United States Immigration, Winnipeg, Canada, telephonically advised the Minneapolis Office of the FBI, saying two individuals, claiming BPP membership, were being deported by Canadian officials on November 21, 1969. He identified these individuals as WILLIE CALVIN,

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also known as JEWEL COOK, born June 8, 1948, and JELDEAN ELDRIDGE, also known as STEPHANIE FISHER, born December 23, 1947. These individuals were being deported because they had used false identification upon entering Canada earlier.

Source advised FRED HAMPTON and three or four other Chicago BPP members traveled to Carbondale, Illinois, on approximately November 14, 1969, where HAMPTON allegedly spoke before a group of about 300 students at Southern Illinois University. According to source, HAMPTON's speech allegedly consisted of BPP history, theory and practice, which was followed by a question and answer period. HAMPTON allegedly received $600 for the speaking engagement..

11/14/69)

Source advised that the Breakfast for Children Program was currently only operating at 48 North Hoyne Street, Chicago. Source stated the BPP was attempting to have the parents of the children take over the feeding, so the Panthers could move on to other areas, not further discussed.

, 12/12/69)

Source stated that during the time the children are eating, a BPP member will draw a figure on a blackboard and ask the children to identify that figure. The response desired is a white man and then the children are asked, "What is a white man to you?" The children are to reply, "a pig." At this point, a second figure is drawn depicting this figure shooting the first figure. Children are asked what is happening and the children are expected to respond, "a black man is shooting a pig" because we shoot all "pigs."

, 12/12/69)

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Source stated that only the following location is being used for the Breakfast for Children program:

> The St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 48 North Hoyne Street, which has been in operation since late December, 1969. About 35 children are fed at the church.

, 1/5/70)

A Chicago PD source advised on December 23, 1969, a blue ribbon coroner's jury would be convened on January 6, 1970, to conduct an inquest into the deaths of FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK.

The same PD source advised on January 21, 1970, the jury had returned a verdict of justifiable homicide in the deaths of HAMPTON and CLARK.

Source advised there is no current effort underway by the Illinois BPP to establish a Committee to Combat Facism, in the Chicago area. Source further stated there is no indication the Illinois BPP will change its name to the Committee to Combat Facism.

, 12/23/69)

Special Agents of the FBI observed a noon rally held at Chicago's Civic Center Loop area, staged for the purpose of conducting a memorial to FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK. Approximately 11 speakers addressed the group, which numbered about 75. BOBBY RUSH challenged State's Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN to a duel, saying HANRAHAN could name his weapon. The remarks of RUSH stem from previous statements wherein RUSH alleged that HANRAHAN had ordered the assassinations of HAMPTON and CLARK. WILLIE CALVIN also addressed the group and called upon those present to continue their struggle for freedom.

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Source advised on January 5, 1970, that approximately 1500 people of all ages with about 25 per cent white attended the rally at the Afro-Arts Theater. A Negro musical group called the "Pharaohs" furnished the entertainment. Approximately $2,686. was collected.

Source stated that ISH FLORY, leader of the Afro-American Heritage Association (AAHA), called the meeting to order and presided as the master of ceremony. FLORY spoke concerning his own AAHA and the BPP, and explained how these two organizations were helping the people. FLORY also stated that conditions between the races were improving.

Alderman RAYNER eulogized HAMPTON and spoke of his work with the BPP.

Following Alderman RAYNER, an unidentified Blackstone Ranger, a Negro youth gang on Chicago's south side, was introduced, according to source, and spoke out against the "pigs" police and characterized downtown Chicago as being another Rome. This person also stated, according to the source, that if the BPP and the Rangers had been united, HAMPTON would have been alive today. He concluded stating the Blackstone Rangers ran the community./

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party, Communist Party (CP), USA, spoke concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING and his non-violent programs which LIGHTFOOT stated did not work. LIGHTFOOT stated that now that the Negro has jobs and is in a position of power, he can now strike, stop production and service in almost any area of the economy. He told the young people present that they should go home and tell their parents, "You struck for higher wages, now strike to force a halt to killings."

Following LIGHTFOOT, source stated that RUSS MEEK, a militant west side Negro, stated that he had spoken before many church groups concerning HAMPTON and stated that he was for the people.

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MEEK stated that everyone should be armed and that when their door is broken down, people can and should defend themselves. He concluded saying that the "pigs" are out to get everyone.

BOBBY RUSH, according to the source, stated he was not the chairman of the BPP, but was the minister of defense of the Illinois BPP, and had no intention of becoming the chairman. RUSH spoke concerning the aims of the BPP and what the organization was attempting to do. He also spoke concerning how the Panthers were being pushed around and killed.

Source stated that RONALD "DOC" SATCHEL, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the Panther medical center, which was opened at 3:00 PM, that afternoon offering medical treatment to the ghetto residents.

Source stated that several other unidentified individuals addressed those in attendance merely eulogizing HAMPTON and gave some history and previous activities of the BPP.

Source stated the rally concluded without any incidents.

(, 1/5/70)

Source advised that BPP members ROBERT BRUCE and NATHANIEL JUNIOR, both wanted by the Chicago PD and JUNIOR also being wanted on a Federal fugitive warrant in connection with a bond default matter, surrendered that date to the Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago. Both individuals were also charged locally for conspiracy to commit kidnapping.

11/7/69)

On December 22, 1969, a Federal Grand Jury was impaneled at Chicago, Illinois, to investigate the December 4, 1969, raid in an effort to ascertain whether the civil rights of the BPP members in the apartment at the time, had been violated.

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VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

Sources advised that BPP had contacted the local office of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) requesting money because the BPP needed between two and three hundred dollars for operating funds.

, 11/7/69)
, 11/7/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

· 10/69)

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Source advised the National BPP, Berkeley, California, sent, on November 15, 1969, 23 cartons of newspapers to Chicago. The charges were $158.60.

11/14/69)

Source stated the Illinois BPP sent $2,000 to National BPP. $1700 was in payment for newspapers, $250 for records and $50 for buttons. Chicago chapter also requested 27,000 papers be sent to Chicago.

12/17/69)

Source advised LUCY MONTGOMERY, former wife of a prominent Chicago attorney and minority group sympathizer was alleged to have donated $2,000 to the BPP for a medical center.

11/19/69)

Source also stated the BPP had approximately $3,000 in cash, the money being received from the return of various bonds.

11/19/69)

Source stated that allegedly the BPP had received in total donations since the death of HAMPTON approximately $40,000., the largest donation being received from the University of Wisconsin the week of January 12, 1970, in the amount of $4,000.

, 1/9/70)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHER GROUPS

Source stated that a CP of Illinois meeting was held on October 18, 1969, and attended by National Officers CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and CHARLENE MITCHELL. At this meeting it was stated the CP lacks influence in black communities and there was no direct relationship of communists working in the BPP.

10/22/69)

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Source stated that representatives of the CP of Illinois contacted BPP Headquarters to advise that they had held a bazaar that date and had a considerable amount of food left and wanted to donate it to the BPP. The food was accepted.

12/7/69)

Source advised on December 6, 1969, a world bazaar was held by the CP of Illinois attended by several leading national CP leaders. Source stated a representative of the Panthers arrived and was introduced as EUGENE CHARLES. CHARLES stated, according to the source, the police had surrounded the house in which FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK were killed prior to the raid and shut off all telephone lines in the area. CHARLES stated that it was a planned murder and that HAMPTON had stated, prior to the raid, that this could possibly happen, but the Panthers should not cry over his death, but should prepare to defend themselves. CHARLES concluded saying the pigs can kill us all, but the revolution cannot be killed. CHARLES was presented a check in the amoung of $150.00 to help defray the expenses of the Panthers.

, 12/10/69)
, 12/12/69)

Source stated CHARLENE MITCHELL of the CP Black Liberation Committee, New York would open an office at 417 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois. This location would be the headquarters from which the CP will attempt to form a BPP defense committee and organize a BPP defense committee conference for March 7-8, 1970. Source stated the CP will not solicit cooperation using the CP name, but would work in the name of the BPP.

1/20/70)

Source advised a meeting of the Emergency Citizen's Committee for Defense of the BPP was held at 7:30 PM on January 20, 1970, at the Afro-American Book Store, 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago. Source stated there were two items on the agenda. The first point concerned the "National Conference Against

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Repression and for the Defense of the BPP." It was announced that this conference would take place on March 7, 1970. One of the resolutions regarding this conference was passed earlier on January 10, 1970, at a meeting held at the Roberts Motel, Chicago, which concerned "The Right to Exist of the BPP in the Context of Growing Racism and Fascism in the United States."

The source stated the second point would concern a benefit for HUEY P. NEWTON, Chairman of the BPP, to be held February 14, 1970. It is hoped, according to the source, the University of Illinois, Circle Campus, would be the location for this benefit. The program would consist of the playing of a tape by ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, National Leader of the BPP, and discuss the exchange of some U. S. prisoners of war in Vietnam for the freedom of NEWTON and BOBBY SEALE, National Leader of the BPP.

, 1/21/70)

IX. ARRESTS OF BPP MEMBERS

Set forth below in alphabetical order are individuals who have been reported by sources to be current, past and purged BPP members:

Aikens, Willie
Arrested: 12/18/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Dismissed

Anderson, Blair
Arrested: 9/10/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: One year supervision

Arrested: 10/15/69
Charge: Theft
Disposition: One year probation with 15 days served in the House of Correction

Baker, Anthony Wayne
Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Station adjustment and released to parents

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Bell, Lance S.
Arrested: 1/3/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: $50 fine

Arrested: 1/18/69
Charge: Investigation robbery
Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 1/27/69
Charge: Minor drinking
Disposition: $25 fine

Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Unlawful Possession and Selling Narcotics
Disposition: Discharged

Bibbs, Lockett Phillip
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Black, Richard Lornell
Arrested: 12/14/69
Charge: Discharging of Firearms
Disposition: Allowed to plead guilty for disorderly conduct, fined $65 plus $25 cost

Brooks, Billy LaMar
Arrested: 12/27/68
Charge: Aggravated Battery and Battery
Disposition: One year probation of which 21 days served in the House of Correction

Arrested: 2/7/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct and Resisting Arrest
Disposition: Not guilty resisting arrest, guilty disorderly conduct, paid $50 fine plus $30.20 cost

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Calvin, Willie James
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny; Violation of Firearms Act
Disposition: Paid $85 fine and Firearms Act Violation dismissed

Charles, Eugene Jr.
Arrested: 2/26/69
Charge: Criminal Trespass to Property
Disposition: Fined $250

Collins, Azala
Arrested: 2/20/69
Charge: Criminal Trespass
Disposition: Referred to Juvenile Court

Cook, Cleve
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny and Violation of Firearms Act
Disposition: 30 days in jail and $85 fine

Cook, Jurld L.
Arrested: 9/30/69
Charge: Petty Larceny
Disposition: 15 days jail and $85 fine

Corbett, James L.
Arrested: 11/20/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and Failure to Register a Weapon
Disposition: $300 fine

Daniels, June Gregory
Arrested: 3/3/69
Charge: Obstruction of traffic, Failure to Obey Police Officers, and Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Forfeited bond and charges dropped

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Dickson, Bruce Allan
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Dozier, Emanuel
Arrested: 5/19/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Discharged

Arrested: 6/20/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 8/4/69
Charge: Failure to Register Firearm;
Aggravated Assault
Disposition: Four years probation

Arrested: 12/9/69
Charge: Grand Theft - Auto
Disposition: Striken with leave to reinstate

Dunbar, William E.
Arrested: 2/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon and Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: All charges dismissed

Dunn, William Otis Emanual
Arrested: 2/7/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Released on $200 bond

Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper, Theft, and Conspiracy to commit theft
Disposition: On 4/22/69, trial held. Guilty of disorderly conduct, fined $50 plus $30.20 cost.

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Eldridge, Jeldean
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Theft, Conspiracy to commit theft, and Defrauding an Innkeeper
Disposition: Plead guilty to Defrauding Innkeeper and fined $20 plus $15 cost. All other charges dismissed.

Gaddis, Henry Danton
Arrested: 2/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Public Ways
Disposition: Dismissed

Gray, Josenh
Arrested: 8/27/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Bond forfeited and warrant issued.

Graves, Andrea
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Hobbs, Stephen
Arrested: 7/24/69
Charge: Battery and Trespass
Disposition: Discharged

Hampton, Fred
Convicted of Armed Robbery and was released on appeal bond when he was killed 12/4/69, during raid by Cook County State's Attorney's Police.

Hawkins, Charles Larry
Arrested 1/4/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Paid $10 fine

Holt, Harvey
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

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Jeffries, Alvin
Arrested: 1/26/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 5/18/69
Charge: Loitering
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 5/20/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Discharged

Arrested: 7/17/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: $20 fine and no cost

Junior, Nathaniel Walter
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper
Disposition: Plead guilty, paid $25 fine and $15 cost

Kent, Willie T.
Arrested: 12/9/69
Charge: Auto Theft
Disposition: Dropped

Kolheim, Joseph Tyrone
Arrested: 11/21/68
Charge: Disorderly Conduct, Resisting Arrest, Battery
Disposition: Fined $100

Arrested: 12/18/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 4/23/69
Charge: Criminal Damage to Property
Disposition: Dismissed, $15 court cost

Maxwell, Terry S.
Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Released to parents

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May, Christina Darlene
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Defrauding an Innkeeper, Theft and Conspiracy to commit theft
Disposition: Paid $25 fine and $15 court cost

McCarthy, Michael
Arrested: 4/2/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Released

Miles, John I.
Arrested: 12/18/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Nolle Process

Mister, Richard E.
Arrested: 3/29/69
Charge: Investigation of shooting a police officer, Aiding a Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Moody, Larry L.
Arrested: 6/2/69
Charge: Robbery
Disposition: No bill by Grand Jury

Neil, Thomas
Arrested: 2/17/69
Charge: Aggravated Assault
Disposition: Dropped without process

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O'Neal, William Mc Kinley
Arrested: 11/30/68
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Striken without leave to reinstate

Arrested: 1/22/69
Charge: Disorderly, Unregistered Gun, Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Arrested: 2/5/69
Charge: Criminal Trespass of a Vehicle
Disposition: Probation until February of 1970

Patterson, Ronald
Arrested: 3/26/69
Charge: Harassing and allegedly throwing rocks at white students
Disposition: Charges dropped

Perkins, Gregory Darryl
Arrested: 4/16/69
Charge: Breaking windows
Disposition: Fined $300

Preston, John
Arrested: 7/30/69
Charge: Possession of Marijuana
Disposition: Released to the custody of the area youth detail

Roberson, Larry
Died as a result of hepititis while recovering from gun shot wound received in gun fight with the Chicago Police Department.

Robinson, Fred
Arrested: 8/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: $25 fine

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Rollins, Randall Vincent
Arrested: 5/3/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Leave to file denied

Rush, Bobby Lee
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons, No Firearms Registration, Defrauding an Innkeeper
Disposition: Paid $25 fine and $15 court cost for Defrauding an Innkeeper; $200 fine for no registration; and 6 months in jail for Unlawful Use of Weapon. Currently free pending appeal bond.

Satchel, Ronald J.
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Theft
Disposition: Fined $25 and $15 court cost

Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons and Possession of Unregistered Weapon
Disposition: Dismissed

Scott, Eric Brian
Arrested: 2/28/69
Charge: Theft of Services
Disposition: $20 fine

Smiley, Robert Lee
Received at the Illinois State Farm, 7/11/69, on a sentence from the Circuit Court of Kankakee County, Kankakee, Illinois.

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Stewart, James
Arrested: 1/14/69
Charge: Suspicion of having been involved in Armed Robbery
Disposition: Charges dropped

Veal, James
Arrested: 4/1/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Guilty and sentenced to 6 months Vandalia Prison Farm

Walls, Rufus C.
Arrested: 1/22/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Discharged

Ward, Jesse
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring
Disposition: Dismissed

Washington, Georgia
Arrested: 6/4/69
Charge: Harboring a Federal Fugitive
Disposition: Dismissed

Arrested: 9/18/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Dismissed

Watson, Terrance E.
Arrested: 5/8/69
Charge: Possession of Marijuana
Disposition: Non-suit

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White, James Edward
Arrested: 4/28/69
Charge: Conspiracy to commit kidnaping; Unlawful Use of Weapon; Burglary; Kidnaping; and Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Found guilty of Federal Firearms charge against him and remanded custody of United States Attorney General.

White, Robert Stanley
Arrested: 2/9/69
Charge: Theft of Services; Conspiracy to Defrauding an Innkeeper
Disposition: Fined $25 and $15 court cost for Defrauding an Innkeeper; remaining charges dismissed.

Arrested: 3/12/69
Extradicted to Detroit on Armed Robbery charge. Found guilty, pending sentence.

Williams, John
Arrested: 8/14/69
Charge: Reckless Conduct, Disorderly Conduct, Possession of Firearms without gun owner's identification card
Disposition: Posted $100 bond

Set forth below are those former, present, and purged BPP members who have litigation pending:

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Anderson, Blair
Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Anderson, Robert
Arrested: 5/15/69
Charge: Arrested because vehicle in which he was riding contained two pistols and quantity of narcotics when stopped
Disposition: Pending

Angrum, Wilmer Lee
Arrested: 4/27/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 6/10/69
Charge: Conspiracy and Attempt to Commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Austin, Jesse
Arrested: 1/4/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Pending

Austin, Theodore
Arrested: 4/23/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct; Battery; Criminal Trespass to Property
Disposition: Pending

Bell, Harold Keith
Arrested: 4/25/69
Charge: Violation of City Ordinances

Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Both charges pending

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Bell, Lance S.
Arrested: 11/13/69
Charge: Two counts Murder
Disposition: Charges pending

Bostick, Robert
Arrested: 5/15/69
Charge: Auto in which riding contained two pistols and quantity of narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Brakes, Clifton L.
Arrested: 9/10/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon; Failure to Register
Disposition: Pending

Brakes, John
Arrested: 7/30/69
Charge: Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Briggs, David Lee
Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapons
Disposition: Failed to appear and warrant issued. Pending

Brown, Floyd
Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Out on bond, pending court date

Brown, Morris
Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder dismissed, Resisting Arrest, Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

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Bruce, Robert Jerry
Arrested: 4/27/69
Charge: Kidnaping and Conspiracy to Commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Campbell, Robert L.
Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Carswell, James Melvin
Arrested: 10/11/69
Charge: Armed Robbery
Disposition: On appeal bond pending trial

Corbett, James L.
Arrested: 9/3/69
Charge: Attempted Murder; Aggravated Battery.
Disposition: Pending

Dunnigan, Jerry
Arrested: 6/8/69
Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy and an Attempt to Commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Also wanted by Police for two robberies.

French, Lynn C.
Arrested: 12/2/69
Charge: Aggravated Assault, Attempted Murder, Armed Violence
Disposition: Waiting trial

Gray, Joseph
Arrested: 4/30/69
Charge: Robbery
Disposition: Indicted; pending trial

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Graves, Andrea
Arrested: 6/8/69
Charge: Obstructing Police;
Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Green, Brad
Arrested: 4/11/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct

Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder and
Resisting Arrest
Disposition: Pending

Harris, Brenda
Arrested: 6/8/69
Charge: Interferring with Police

Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Harrison, Michael L.
Arrested: 3/28/69
Charge: Unlawful Carrying of Concealed
Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Harvey, Merrill Dennis
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy to Commit
Murder and Assault

Arrested: 6/11/69
Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act
Dispsosition: Pending

Hawkins, Charles Larry
Arrested: 4/25/69
Charge: Disorderly Conduct
Disposition: Pending

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Hawkins, Gerel
Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder; Resisting Arrest; Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Hayman, Joseph
Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Holt, Harvey
Arrested: 6/16/69
Charge: Rape
Disposition: Warrant issued 8/26/69 for his failure to appear for trial.

Jeffries, Alvin
Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending trial

Johnson, Deborah
Arrested: 12/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending

Johnson, Jackie
Arrested: 6/26/69
Charge: Murder and Armed Robbery
Disposition: Pending

Johnson, Walter M.
Arrested: 6/8/69
Charge: Obstructing Police and Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Junior, Nathaniel Walter
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Kidnaping and assault with intent to commit murder

Arrested: 6/11/69
Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act
Disposition: Pending

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King, Yvonne A.
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Kidnaping and Conspiracy in an Attempt to commit murder
Disposition: Pending

Latson, Samuel Leroy
Arrested: 2/24/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Public Way

Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon

Arrested: 9/9/69
Charge: Carrying a loaded shotgun in a car

Arrested: 10/25/69
Charge: Carrying a concealed weapon and not having a firearms owner's registration card

Disposition: All charges pending.

Mathis, Charles
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Assault and Battery; Kidnaping
Disposition: Pending

May, Christina Darlene
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Kidnaping and Assault to commit Murder
Disposition: Pending

Mays, Tom
Arrested: 7/30/69
Charge: Possession of Marijuana
Disposition: Pending

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Mister, Richard E.
Arrested: 7/10/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Pending trial

Moody, Roger
Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Possession of Drugs
Disposition: Pending

Moore, Grady Lee
Arrested: 7/16/69
Charge: Attempted Murder, Possession of Narcotics and Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Pending

O'Neal, William Mc Kinley
Arrested: 4/27/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery, Conspiracy to Commit Murder and Conspiracy
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 5/20/69
Charge: Possession of Narcotics
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 6/10/69
Charge: Conspiracy and Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Powell, Lincoln Charles
Arrested: 7/15/69
Charge: Battery on complaint of his wife
Disposition: Pending

Powell, Richard Nathaniel
Arrested: 4/28/69
Charge: Conspiracy to commit Kidnaping, Murder, and Assault
Disposition: Out on bond pending trial

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Reed, Eugenia Louise
Arrested: 12/2/69
Charge: Attempted Murder, Armed Violence, Aggravated Assault, Resisting Arrest
Disposition: Pending

Rich, Sandra
Arrested: 1/22/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon

Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Possession of Narcotics and Resisting Arrest
Disposition: Pending

Rollins, Randall Vincent
Arrested: 7/27/69
Charge: Murder
Disposition: Cook County Jail without bond pending trial.

Royster, Aaron
Arrested: 3/21/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery
Disposition: Pending

Rush, Bobby Lee
Arrested: 4/2/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon
Disposition. On $3,000 bond

Shinn, Alvino
Arrested: 3/28/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of Weapon and Failure to Register Firearms

Arrested: 4/22/69
Charged with shooting two individuals
Disposition: Pending

Shinn, Iris
Arrested: 3/28/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

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Smiley, Donald
Arrested: 9/10/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon and
Failure to Register a Firearm
Disposition: Pending

Stedney, Wade Frison
Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder; Firing at
a Police Officer

Arrested: 1/20/70
Charge: Reduced to Resisting Arrest and
Obstructing a Police Officer
Disposition: Pending

Tyler, Bobby
Arrested: 3/25/69
Charge: Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Valentine, David A.
Arrested: 6/10/69
Charge: Conspiracy to Commit Murder and
Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Wade, Wesley E.
Arrested: 7/16/69
Charge: Aggravated Battery and
Intimidation of a Police Officer
Disposition: True Bill returned 10/14/69,
trial pending

Walton, Harlon Drew
Arrested: 4/17/69
Charge: Kidnaping; Conspiracy and Attempt
to commit murder
Disposition: Pending

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Ward, Jesse
Arrested: 6/9/69
Charge: Possession of Drugs
Disposition: Pending

Arrested: 8/4/69
Charge: Conspiracy to commit murder
Disposition: Out on bond

Washington, Georgia
Arrested: 9/22/69
Charge: Failure to Register a Weapon
Disposition: Pending

Watson, Terrance E.
Arrested: 10/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder
Disposition: Trial pending

White, Larry W.
Arrested: 7/2/69
Charge: Possession of Marijuana

Arrested: 7/31/69
Charge: Injured and involved in a shooting

Arrested: 8/4/69
Charge: Attempted Murder

Disposition: On 8/29/69, indicted by Cook County Grand Jury on Attempted Murder and out on bond

White, Michael
Arrested: 3/29/69
Charge: Attempted Murder and aggravated battery and Unlawful Use of a Weapon
Disposition: Out on bond pending trial

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Arrested: 4/12/69
Charge: Violation of Federal Firearms Act
Disposition: Free on bond pending trial

Williams, John
Arrested: 10/1/69
Charge: Armed Robbery
Disposition: Pending trial

The following agencies are being characterized in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
Afro-American Heritage Association

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which furth describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventuristic, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominate and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factiona interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON, and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

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Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
February 6, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 157-1291

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character RACIAL MATTER - ORGANIZATION

Reference Report of SA ALAN R. STEPHENS,
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 7 & 14

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FBI

Date: 5/23/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT THAT A MOCK TRIAL WOULD BE HELD IN MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, ON MAY TWENTY-FOUR AND TWENTY-FIVE, NEXT. PURPOSE OF MOCK TRIAL IS FOR FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, BPP, WHO IS TO APPEAR IN COURT, MAY TWENTY-SIX, NEXT, FOR SENTENCING ON ROBBERY CONVICTION.

SOURCE STATED THAT MEMBERS OF STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, THE YOUNG LORDS, LOCAL PUERTO RICAN YOUTH GANG, THE YOUNG PATRIOTS, A NEAR NORTH SIDE YOUTH GROUP, AND THE BPP WILL PARTICIPATE IN THIS MOCK TRIAL.

CHICAGO PD, MAYWOOD, PD, AND MILITARY ADVISED.

RMM/

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

20

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: MAY 8 ? 1969

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICH

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised as follows on May 16, 1969:

The mock trial to be held in Maywood of FRED HAMPTON by the Black Panther Party (BPP) will be held one week before the new sentencing date or on the weekend before that date.

GREGORY PERKINS bought one of the guns from HAMPTON and NEAL THOMAS bought one of the guns.

Informant observed one of the guns was an old nickel plated .22 caliber revolver, "H&R Arms Co., Young American Double Action, serial #108162".

JWG

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Informant stated that 4 of the guns HAMPTON had were similar to the above and 6 others were newer, but he believed all were .22 caliber.

Informant made available a flyer "Black Panther Party (Western Suburbs) Newsletter", no date.

There was a meeting in the early evening on May 16, 1969, at ROBERT BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois. Present were HAMPTON (for only a few minutes), BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, NATHANIEL JUNIOR, NEAL THOMAS, JAMES SIKES, also known as "SANTA CLAUS", DAVID VALENTINE, WILMA and MATHEW ANGRUM and PETE HAMMACK.

MATHEW ANGRUM advised he was threatened by Captain SAMUEL of the Maywood Police Department, who told him he should get out of the BPP before he got himself into a lot of trouble. PETER HAMMACK said he had been asked by Captain SAMUEL if he was a Black Panther and he said he was.

At the meeting they discussed the building they were trying to get for a BPP headquarters in Maywood and HAMPTON was angry because they didn't get the building probably because someone warned the owners of trouble if they rented it to the BPP.

HAMPTON sent BRUCE and HAMMACK to see the president of the Madison Chemical Company in Maywood to tell him to help get a building rented for the BPP or else the BPP is going to make it rough for the Madison Chemical Company. HAMPTON claimed it is more dangerous to have Madison Chemical Company in the Village of Maywood than a BPP headquarters.

Informant advised as follows on May 19, 1969:

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There will be a BPP meeting at BRUCE's house tonight. Members of the BPP are going around Maywood today telling youths not to go to school on today or tomorrow, May 20, in honor of MALCOLM X's birthday. NEAL THOMAS, GREGORY PERKINS and JAMES SIKES had shopping bags full of flyers telling the youths to stay home from school.

Informant subsequently advised on May 19 that the meeting was held at BRUCE's house on May 19.

Informant overheard a private conversation between HAMPTON and NATHANIAL during the meeting on May 19, at BRUCE's house. They were discussing the fact that there were several cases of hand grenades at BPP headquarters, 2350 Madison in Chicago. They were selling the grenades for 3 for $19.00. They also talked about a number of weapons at 2350 Madison and between the grenades and the weapons there was a storage problem developing. (Above information furnished to Sgt. RONALD SIECZKOWSKI, Gang Intelligence, Chicago Police Department).

Also present at the meeting were WALTER ALLEN, ROBERT BRUCE, GREGORY PERKINS, JAMES SIKES, NEAL THOMAS, MATHEW and WILMA ANGRUM, and PETE HAMMACK.

Informant advised as follows on May 21, 1969:

No place or date has definitely been set as yet for the mock trial of HAMPTON but it will be on Friday or Saturday night, May 23 or 24, 1969.

Informant advised he expects both NATHANIAL JUNIOR and DENNIS HARVEY will show up at the BPP meeting in Summit, Illinois, tonight, May 21, 1969, which will be held at "The Hub." The address is not recalled by informant but it is the same place where the dance was held on May 9, 1969.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

19

FBI

Date: 5/27/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) RM - BPP

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, CHICAGO BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), LEADER STATED PURPOSE OF BPP PRESS CONFERENCE INSTANT DATE TO ADVISE NEWS MEDIA THAT FRED HAMPTON, WHO WAS SENTENCED TWO TO FIVE YEARS, MAY TWENTY SIX LAST ON ROBBERY CONVICTION IS A POLITICAL PRISONER OF RACIST PIGS. RUSH STATED RACIST PIGS ARE REPRESSING REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS SUCH AS BPP, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) AND YOUNG LORDS, WHICH IS A NEAR NORTH side of CHICAGO YOUTH GANG OF PUERTO RICAN EXTRACTION.

RUSH ADVISED PROOF THAT HAMPTON IS A POLITICAL PRISONER IS That JUDGE SIDNEY JONES REFUSED HAMPTON AN APPEAL BOND ON MAY TWENTY SIX LAST, HOWEVER, JUDGE JONES RECENTLY PERMITTED AN APPEAL BOND FOR FOUR CONVICTED RACIST MURDERERS IN CICERO ILLINOIS. RUSH ADVISED REFUSAL OF JONES TO PERMIT HAMPTON APPEAL BOND ON AN ALLEGED CONVICTION OF THEFT OF SEVENTY ONE DOLLARS WORTH OF ICE CREAM WHICH HE GAVE TO POOR BLACK CHILDREN IS PROOF THAT JONES WAS TOLD BY RACIST PIGS TO SEND HAMPTON TO JAIL OR LOOSE HIS JUDGESHIP.

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Page 1401

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

RUSH ADVISED NO PLANS FOR RALLIES OR DEMONSTRATIONS AT THIS TIME IN CONNECTION WITH HAMPTON'S SENTENCE.

RUSH STATED INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AS TO WHY RACIST PIGS ARE REPRESSING BPP, SDS AND OTHER REVOLUTIONARIES.

Hst

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/26/69

Transmit the following in TELTYPE (Type in plaintext or code)

Via (Priority) URGENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM.

A RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED ~~CM~~ INSTANT MEMBERS OF BPP, CHICAGO, PLAN ON HOLDING PRESS CONFERENCE NINE AM FIVE ~~S~~WENTY-SEVEN NEXT, CONCERNING SENTENCING OF FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON IN local Court Maywood Ill. THIS DATE TO DASH FIVE YEARS ON ROBBERY CONVICTION. MILITARY ADVISED [illegible]

APM/

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17

5/26/69

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON. RM.

SERGEANT PHILLIP HARTIGAN, COOK COUNTY SHERIFF'S POLICE, ADVISED INSTANT HAMPTON SENTENCED TWO - FOUR YEARS ON ROBBERY CONVICTION THIS PM, BY JUDGE SIDNEY JONES, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS. NO APPEAL BOND AND HAMPTON TO BE INCARCERATED ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, JOLIET, ILLINOIS, THIS PM. MILITARY ADVISED.

RTP:

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

16

FBI

Date 5-24-69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE (Priority)

TO DIRECOTR

FROM CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) RM

ADVISED MAY TWENTYTHREE

LAST THAT AL LAST NAME UNKNOWN (LNU), NEGRO FEMALE, CONTACTED FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AND RELATED SHE WAS BEING FLUNKED IN A COURSE AT CRANE JUNIOR COLLEGE, CHICAGO, SCENE OF RACIAL DISTURBANCES IN PAST, BY INSTRUCTOR FIRST NAME UNKNOWN NOVAR. STATED WOULD APPROACH CHARLES HURST, PRESIDENT, CRANE COLLEGE MONDAY NEXT AND IF COULD NOT GET GRADE CHANGED TO PASSING MARK, SHE WOULD KILL NOVAR.

HAMPTON FINALLY RECALLED AL LNU, ATTEMPTED TO DISCOURAGE HER REGARDING ABOVE THREAT. DESPITE WARNING BY HAMPTON THAT CONVERSATION MIGHT BE OVERHEARD, AL LNU RELATED ABOVE STORY. SHE RELATED UPON HAMPTON'S REQUEST THAT SHE COULD BE REACHED AT SIXTY ONE EAST FORTYSIXTH STREET, CHICAGO, THROUGH TELEPHONE NUMBERS THREE SEVEN THREE DASH FOUR EIGHT TWO SEVEN AND DA SIX DASH NINE SIX EIGHT SIX. INDICATED LATTER NUMBER IS EMPLOYER WHERE SHE WILL BE SATURDAY INSTANT.

Approved
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SERVICE PROVIDED BY ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
ADVISED INSTANT THREE SEVEN THREE DASH FOUR EIGHT TWO SEVEN LISTED TO ALBERTA M. GRAZES, SIXTYONE EAST FORTYSIXTH STREET AND DA SIX DASH NINE SIX EIGHT SIX TO ADDISON COIFFEURE DESIGN, FOUR FIVE FOUR EAST THIRTYFIFTH STREET, BOTH CHICAGO.

COLLEGE UNION VOICE, LOCAL COLLEGE NEWSPAPER, NOVEMBER TWELVE LAST INDICATED LEON NOVAR WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR INVOLUNTARY TRANSFER FROM WILSON CAMPUS FOR NOT COMPLYING WITH THE "SPIRIT" OF AN AGGREEMENT BETWEEN WILSON SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT AND THE AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY CLUB TO INCLUDE TEXTS

END PAGE TWO

BY BLACK AUTHORS IN COURSE READINGS.

END

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

May 15, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The following information is being submitted regarding visits by Chicago Black Panther members to Beloit, Wisconsin, on March 23, 1969, and to Racine, Wisconsin, on March 27, 1969:

On March 24, 1969, information was received by a source of the Milwaukee Office, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that a trip to Beloit, Wisconsin, by members of the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) was sponsored by the Beloit College Afro-American Student Union. The speakers were Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois State Chapter of the BPP, as well as Bobby Rush, Deputy Defense Minister for the Illinois State Chapter of the BPP.

Above source indicated this date that the Afro American Student Union, Beloit College, is an organization of black students mainly oriented toward promoting black culture on campus.

A characterization of the BPP is attached hereto.

This source stated further that the program at Beloit College took place at the College Chapel and was attended by approximately 150 individuals. Source stated that Hampton said that the purpose of the BPP was to organize and educate masses of black people. Hampton advised further that the BPP is a political party.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The above source indicated that following the speeches, there was a presentation of "black music and black dances." There were no incidents whatsoever in connection with this program, and the Beloit College paid the BPP for appearing on this occasion.

An article appeared in the "Beloit Daily News," a newspaper published daily at Beloit, Wisconsin, on March 24, 1969, entitled, "Revolution." The article carried the sub-caption, "The Black Panthers View 1969 as Year of Change in America." The article quoted an unnamed spokesman for the Chicago BPP as having said the following at an "exposure" program at the Beloit College Chapel:

"It seems hard for some people to understand that this country is going toward the brink." The article indicated that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the BPP of Illinois, had stated that black people in 1969 are going to cause a change in America, and that the BPP is going to cause this change. Hampton further challenged the blacks to take the initiative in bringing about the change instead of relying on whites to change things for them. Hampton also stated that revolution was imminent, but he was quoted as saying that revolution does not mean that black people would take over because he said if black people took over, then there would be another revolution because of the white people. He indicated the revolution was just a means of "radical change."

This article further indicated that Alvino Shinn, Deputy Minister of Finance, BPP of Illinois, classified the BPP as basically a propaganda unit. Shinn stated, "Our philosophy is based on Marxism, but that doesn't mean we're communists." Shinn further denounced capitalism and stated that the black people did not want to be fooled any longer by talk of democracy. He stated that democracy means imprisonment.

The article said that Hampton talked of means that may be employed in the "revolution." He predicted, "Guns will prove to be the final answer, because whites carry guns into the ghetto." He was further quoted as saying, "You stop guns with guns."

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A second confidential source of the Milwaukee Office, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on April 30, 1969:

On March 27, 1969, he determined that the Dominican College, Racine, Wisconsin, was sponsoring a program this evening to be held at Breakers Building, and that the program was to spotlight Negro culture. It was noted that at the parking lot around Breakers Building were parked numerous vehicles bearing Illinois and Wisconsin license plates.

The program was attended by an undetermined number of students, most of whom were young whites, men and women. Many appeared to be "hippies," and there were several who appeared to be part of the staff at the College. An unidentified Negro female took charge of the program, and she announced that the program would entail a short skit to show the Negro image as it had been in the past and then a talk and a discussion would be presented by Chicago Black Panther members to show the present day Negro status. The skit was a highly emotional two-part presentation depicting the slave factions on the plantation and the beating of a colored girl with a leather strap by a white slave master. Much reference was made to "Niggers" and to "Dirty Niggers." Much hysterical praying and crying was done by the sole Negro female participant in the play.

Following the play, several unidentified Black Panthers then showed a newsreel, which depicted all the various modern police weapons, including tear gas, mace, and the new Smith and Wesson dart tranquilizer guns. The movie depicted various riot situations, but the sounds being made by participants were largely inaudible. Nevertheless, various distinct statements were made by people in the film in reference to what was being done to a Negro female. They said she was beaten in the head by a policeman and then someone said that a Negro male had been shot in the back by a policeman.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Subsequent to the film, a young unidentified Negro male, who was introduced as the Security Agent for the Black Panthers, arose and stated that "Sb__ is going to hit the fan this summer." He stated Racine is isolated from Chicago by distance, but that the members of Chicago Black Panthers had come to help them organize at Racine. He then introduced the Secretary of the BPP, a Negro female, whose name source could not recall, who discussed the meaning of the aforementioned film. She was then responsible for showing a second film which depicted the ten point program of the Black Panthers. She expressed to the crowd a displeasure with them because she heard some snickering regarding some of the points depicted in this film, particularly the points that all Negroes should be freed from prisons at once, no matter the crime, and that they should all be draft exempt.

The source indicated that during the speech by the Security Chief of the Black Panthers, he welcomed all the students to the meeting as well as "all the FBI, CIA, and PD personnel" that might be in the group.

The above source left the meeting as it was breaking up, and he indicated that no incidents were reported during the meeting or subsequent to the meeting. He indicated further that he had observed some of the vehicles parked at the College and had noted some propaganda material lying on the seats of some of the automobiles. He indicated specifically that he had seen a stack of papers from the People Free Republic of China and other books entitled simply, "Propaganda."

The above source advised further on this date that the visit by the Black Panthers at the College had been paid by the Student Council of Dominican College. This money was allegedly raised through collections. This money was also to pay for Black Panther newspapers and other literature which had been passed out by the six Black Panther members who had attended the meeting.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December 1966 in Oakland, Calif., to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland Police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere!

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, Calif. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

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5/15/69

14

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Copies of the enclosed LHM are also being furnished MIG, Milwaukee, MIG, Evanston, Illinois, OSI, Milwaukee, OSI, Chicago, NIS, Milwaukee, NIS, Chicago, Secret Service, Milwaukee, and USA, Milwaukee. Also enclosed for above-listed agencies is one copy each of Chicago LHMs dated 3/26/69 and 4/1/69.

RAB

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13

5/19/69

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC CHICAGO

RACIAL TENSIONS, CHICAGO CITY COLLEGES, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE. RM

SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED INSUFFICIENT INFO TO EVALUATE RELIABILITY, ADVISED THIS DATE THAT THE PROPOSED PICKETING AT CRANE JUNIOR COLLEGE, CHICAGO, DID NOT TAKE PLACE AS SCHEDULED BUT THAT A RALLY WAS PLANNED FOR THE COLLEGE ON THE NIGHT OF MAY NINETEEN INSTANT. RALLY, WHICH WILL FEATURE BLACK PANTHER PARTY MEMBER FRED HAMPTON AS THE MAIN SPEAKER WILL EMPHASIZE BLACK UNITY, AS WELL AS THE RENAMING OF THE COLLEGE TO "MALCOLM X COLLEGE."

MILITARY ADVISED. CHICAGO PD COGNIZANT.

DFB

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
May 21, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RACIAL TENSIONS, CHICAGO
CITY COLLEGES, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, 1969

On May 20, 1969, a source who has furnished insufficient information to evaluate reliability, advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that a meeting was held from 7:15 p.m. to 8:45 p.m., on the night of May 19, 1969, at Crane Junior College, 2245 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this meeting, which was attended by approximately 300 persons, was to pay tribute to Malcom X, a slain Negro leader, and this meeting was sponsored by the Black Panther Party (BPP) of Chicago.

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

Source identified Fred Hampton as the main speaker, and one of the leaders of the BPP in Chicago. Hampton directed his comments concerning his love and respect for Malcom X and his philosophies, and then continued with the majority of his speech directed to the organizational activities of the BPP. Hampton indicated that "black people should join gun clubs so that they can deal with the 'pigs'." Hampton further commented that the black people must learn the language of the "pigs", and by this, he meant that if the police utilize shotguns, then the black people themselves should utilize shotguns.

Source stated that many persons in attendance were identifiable with the BPP by dress, although the source could not identiy them by name, as well as many young Negroes who either are students at the college or adjoining high school, or were just people in the neighborhood that heard about the meeting. Source stated that Dr. Charles Hurst, President of Crane Junior College, made a few brief comments.

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Source concluded by stating that the general theme of the meeting, in addition to paying tribute to Malcom X, was to gain support for the re-naming of Crane Junior College to Malcom X College.

Source advised that the scheduled picketing outside the college in behalf of the name change by the BPP scheduled for the afternoon of May 19, 1969, did not take place other then having a few BPP members pass out mimeographed papers announcing the night-time meeting.

One copy each of this memorandum is being furnished to United States Attorney, U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 5/21/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969
RM

The informant has declined to furnish a signed statement but attests to the veracity of the information.

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant furnished the following information on May 8, 1969:

There was a BPP meeting on May 7, 1969, at ROBERT BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood. FRED HAMPTON was there for only a few minutes and gave out 200 flyers to be passed out around town concerning a mock trial of himself to be held on May 9, 1969. Present were BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, WILMA and MATTHEW ANGRUM, TYRONE GLADNEY, and NEAL THOMAS. THOMAS sells the newspaper "Black Panther" around town for 25 cents a copy.

On May 9, 1969, informant made available the following material:

One copy of "The Black Panther" newspaper dated April 20, 1969.

JWG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1417

One copy of "The Black Panther" newspaper dated May 4, 1969.

One copy of a flyer "Honor of Political Prisoners" dated May 9, 1969.

One copy of "To the Oppressed People etc." no date.

One copy of "In the Summer of 1968 etc." no date.

Informant advised on May 9, 1969, that there will be a dance to raise funds in Argo tonight (May 9, 1969), and, therefore, the mock trial has been postponed. One of the flyers gives the time and place of the dance.

FRED HAMPTON will be sentenced on May 13, 1969, and on that date the Black Panthers intend to cause disturbances in Maywood, according to talk at the meeting on May 7, 1969.

Informant advised on May 14, 1969 as follows:

The dance last Friday night was strictly a social fund raising event and there was no trouble.

There was a meeting of the BPP on the evening of May 12, 1969, at BRUCE's house. Present were HAMPTON, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, the ANGRUMs, DAVID VALENTINE, NEAL THOMAS and several young teenage boys. They were still talking about possibly blowing up the Maywood Police Station when HAMPTON is sentenced but they did not mention where they would get the explosives or how they would do it. HAMPTON's sentencing has been postponed until a later date. The informant believes the plot to blow up the station is just talk.

HAMPTON obtained ten used pistols, some .22 caliber and has sold them to members of the BPP in Maywood and Chicago.

GREGORY PERKINS said that whenever HAMPTON or NATHANIEL JUNIOR are being sought on warrants, they live in at the BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, in Chicago, until they can get the bond money and surrender with their attorneys.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10

Copy to: 2 - USA, CHICAGO

Report of: SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL Office: CHICAGO
Date: May 15, 1969

Title: BARRY ALAN LEWIN

Character: ANTIRIOT LAWS; RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis: Subject's supervisor states LEWIN is above-average employee and has no access to products he sells. One MARK STIENER spoke to SDS on 10/11/68 at Yale University. AUSA advised no apparent prosecutable violation exists under Title 18, Section 231 (a) (1) at this time.

- C -

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DETAILS:

On the indicated dates, attempts were made to interview the following individuals and messages were left to have these persons contact however, no response to date has been received:

FRED HAMPTON
804 South 17 Avenue,
Maywood, Illinois
April 9, 18, 24, May 1, 1969

NATHANIEL JUNIOR
7501 West 64 Street,
Argo, Illinois
April 16, 24, 1969

BOBBY RUSH
2020 South State Street,
Chicago, Illinois
April 9, 18, 24, May 7, 1969

BARRY LEWIN,
5840 North Sheridan Road,
Chicago, Illinois
April 14, 23, 30, May 6, 1969

WILLIAM O'NEAL
3811 West End Avenue
April 9, 21, 1969

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 14, 1969

1

ROBERT D. ZAYIA, 7221 North Oconto, telephone number NE 1-5338, Roche Laboratories Division, Hoffman-La Roche, Incorporated, advised that he is the immediate supervisor over BARRY ALAN LEWIN, who has been employed as a medical salesman for this corporation since approximately December, 1967. He stated that he has been LEWIN's supervisor since January, 1968.

He stated that during the year of 1968, he worked with LEWIN approximately eight or nine days in order to observe and help LEWIN cover his sales area consisting of about 220 physicians in buildings located at 25 and 55 East Washington, 939 North LaSalle, 106 or 130 South Michigan.

He stated that during this time he has had very little, if any, social contact with LEWIN, and therefore, does not feel qualified to make any comments concerning LEWIN's "philosophical beliefs or practices."

He stated that in his limited personal contacts with LEWIN, he recieved the impression that LEWIN is a liberal thinker, an avid reader, and highly intelligent. He stated that he also recalls that LEWIN worked with the groups giving medical treatment to the injured demonstrators during the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago during August, 1968. He stated that he is not acquainted with any of LEWIN's personal friends and does not know how close of a relationship LEWIN has with any of the other 22 salesmen under his (ZAYIA's) direction.

He stated that he recalls LEWIN allegedly attended Yale University, however, did not graduate. He stated that he also recalls that LEWIN may have studied for one semester in Germany. He continued that he is not aware of LEWIN's hobbies or any of his social activities, such as clubs or organizations to which he might belong.

On 4/10/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by Date dictated 4/11/69

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He stated that he has received no complaints from any of LEWIN's physician customers and considers LEWIN overall to be an above-average employee. He stated that nothing has come to his attention which might cause him to question LEWIN's moral character or loyalty to the United States of America.

He stated that LEWIN is considered by him to be one of his better salesmen. He stated that LEWIN received approximately $1,800.00 in bonuses for his work during 1968, and his base salary is approximately $8,000.00 per year. He stated that LEWIN is provided with a company vehicle for company business and is allowed to use this for personal business by paying the company a specified amount for mileage. He stated that until either February or March, 1969, this vehicle was a 1967 or 1968 dark green Ford. He advised that one of LEWIN's unknown friends wrecked this vehicle in one of the above months, and LEWIN rented a Hertz vehicle until he recently received a Plymouth.

He stated that each salemen submits a schedule each week indicating whom they contacted on the specific day of the week. He stated that the salesmen generally work Monday thru Friday, however, LEWIN occasionally makes a Saturday call on a customer.

He stated that LEWIN does not have access to any of the products which he sells as the company delivers directly to the customer.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1422

The following investigation was conducted at New Haven, Connecticut:

On April 22, 1969, Mrs. OLIVIA ROSS, Alumni Records Office, Yale University, advised that the subject was an ex-member of the class of 1968, entering Yale in the fall of 1964, and leaving in the spring of 1965. She stated that no reason was recorded for his leaving. She stated that records show that he was a member of Branford College and resided at 368 Wright Street, New Haven.

She stated that records list LEWIN as being born on November 29, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, a citizen of the United States, a 1964 graduate of Nicholas Senn High School, Chicago, Illinois, and his permanent home address as 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago.

She continued, that the records list his religion as Jewish, his father as ROBERT MITCHELL LEWIN, 3172 Sheridan Road, Chicago, salesman for Feature Ring Company, and his mother as ELAINE THERESE BRUNNER LEWIN, 400 East Randolph Street, Chicago, clerical worker. She stated that the records shown his father and mother as separated.

She stated that LEWIN received a $1050 General University Scholarship and a $250 Yale Scholarship Trust of Illinois Scholarship. She related that he was also given a $200 loan by Yale University and was provided with an on-campus job which paid $400 per year.

On April 22, 1969, Officer RAYMOND FROLICH, Records Division, New Haven Police Department (PD), advised that he could locate no record in this Division identifiable with the subject or his known aliases.

On April 22, 1969, Detective WILLIAM MC MAHON, Intelligence Unit, New Haven PD, advised a search of the records of this unit indicate that one MARK STIENER spoke on the organization of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) before a group consisting of 50 or 60 Yale Students on October 11, 1968, at 201 Harkness Hall, Yale University. He stated that STIENER's remarks were directed to the plans of SDS had, finances and student support. According to Detective MC MAHON, this group also discussed the Chicago riots, police brutality, and how to conduct more peaceful marches.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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1

The following investigation was conducted by IC JOSEPH D. HAMMITT at Springfield, Illinois:

Lt. Col. GEORGE A. STEWART, Selective Service Headquarters, Springfield, Illinois advised on April 23, 1969 that BARRY ALAN LEWIN, SSN 11-12-46-47, date of birth November 29, 1946, registered with Local Board #12, 536 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois on December 7, 1964 and the address reflected on Form 3 was 400 E. Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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On April 28, 1969, IC MERTON R. ANDERSON, Jr., determined that no identifiable record for the subject could be located at the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office.

On April 28, 1969, IC BERNARD P. BLAIS, determined that no identifiable record for the subject could be located at the Retail Merchants Credit Association in Los Angeles.

On April 29, 1969, IC MILLARD T. ANDERSON, determined that no identifiable record for the subject could be located at the Los Angeles Police Department.

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1-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: May 5, 1969

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

Re: BARRY ALAN LEWIN, aka
Barry Lewin, Berry Lewin,
Mark Steiner
ARL; RM - BPP

Specimens received 4/21/69

Qc1 Photocopies of two pieces of paper bearing handwriting and hand printing beginning "PANTHER STAFF..." ending "...is ever to call me."

Qc2 Photocopies of two pieces of paper bearing handwriting and hand printing beginning "Bring Pot. Permanganate..." ending "...9-10 AM"

Kc1 Two photocopies of a chemical formula written by BARRY ALAN LEWIN

Result of examination:

Due to the indistinctness of the writings on the submitted photocopies and due to an insufficient amount of comparable writing, a definite conclusion was not reached whether BARRY ALAN LEWIN, Kc1, wrote the questioned handwriting and hand printing on Qc1 and Qc2.

The submitted specimens are being retained at the Bureau.

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On May 14, 1969, this matter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney RICHARD SCHULTZ, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, at which time he noted that no apparent prosecutable violation exists under Title 18, Section 231 (a) (1), based on a review of this matter and on information available at this time. He stated that in the best interests of the government, this matter does not merit further investigation at this time.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
May 13, 1969

9

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

MAURICE MONLEY

On April 26, 1969, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Monley visits the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP) infrequently. He is not a threat to Bobby Rush or Fred Hampton for the leadership of the BPP and is not even considered a BPP member.

On March 26, 1969, the records of the Chicago Credit Bureau were examined and no information regarding Monley was located.

On May 6, 1969, the records of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, were checked and no arrest record was located for Monley.

A description of the BPP is attached to this memorandum.

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Re: MAURICE MONLEY

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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8

DIRECTOR, FBI

5/13/69

SAC, CHICAGO

MAURICE MONLEY, aka
Abdul Kenyatta
RM

Copies of said LHM are being furnished to United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Naval Investigative Service Office, and Office of Special Investigation, all of Chicago, Illinois, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

WJB

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois 60604
May 2, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

7

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the BPP appears in the appendix section of this memorandum.

During April, 1969, a source, with whom insufficient contact has been made to determine reliability, advised that the following individuals are or were members of the BPP Chicago Chapter:

Ronald Patterson, formerly as minister, no longer member;

John Miles, former security staff member, not active recently, but still considered a member;

Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP;

Jerry Dunnigan, Security Staff;

Eric Scott, also known as "Bear", former member, believed to have been a Field Secretary (Marshal);

Ann Campbell, Secretary to various ministers on the Central Staff of the BPP and possibly on the security staff;

Chris Miles, alleged wife of John Miles, no longer a member;

Henry English, former Minister of Finance

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP and second in command after Rush;

Rufus Walls, Deputy Minister of Information;

Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary (Marshal);

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Willie Aikens, current associate;

Willie Calvin, member, not known if still active;

William O'Neal, Chief of Security;

Joseph Kolheim, member, activity not known;

Ted Boston, Field Secretary (Marshal) formerly on the Security Staff;

Billy Dunn, also known as "Bones", member of the Security Staff;

Diane Dunn, alleged wife of Billy Dunn, member of the Security Staff;

Robert Campbell, believed member of the Security Staff;

Sandra Rich, member, believed from California, believed on the Security Staff.

James Steward, formerly on the Security Staff, resides in Maywood, Illinois, area.

The source also advised that the Panthers and the Blackstone Rangers, a local Chicago south side Negro youth gang, have met on occasion for the purpose of forming a coalition, however, the results to date have been negative. The source stated that one such meeting resulted in the arrest of several BPP members as well as Rangers during December, 1968.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

United States Attorney, Office of Special Investigation, 113th MI Group, Region 1, Evanston, Illinois, United States Secret Service and the Naval Investigative Service Office.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
April 30, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

6

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the BPP appears in the appendix section of this memorandum.

Agent Edward Conroy, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit (ATTU), advised on April 17, 1968, that Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary (Marshal), and Merrill Harvey, both BPP members, Argo, Illinois, area, were released on $5,000 Own Recognizance bond on this date in connection with their being arrested on April 11, 1969, for purchasing machine guns from ATTU Agents.

He stated on April 25, 1969, these individuals appeared in Federal Court, 219 South Dearborn Chicago, in connection with charges concerning the above arrests and the court continued the same Own Recognizance (OR) bond despite the United States Attorney's plea for a substantial bond increase. The court set the date of June 2, 1969, for hearing motions and a trial date of June 23, 1969, regarding this matter. He stated that Michael White, also a BPP member from the Argo, Illinois, area remained incarcerated in default of one hundred thousand dollar bond regarding this arrest.

On April 25, 1969, Sergeant Sbarbaro, Cook County Sheriff's Police, advised that Junior was arrested on this date as he departed the above hearing by the Cook County Sheriff's Police and charged with the unlawful possession of narcotics. He stated that this arrest was based on a warrant and indictment number 69-1101, charging Junior as above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that lawyers representing Junior, Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, and William O'Neal, Chief of Security, both BPP members of the Chicago Chapter, appeared in local Chicago Court on this date regarding the arrests of Rush, O'Neal, and Junior, on January 22, 1969, by the Chicago Police Department, for unlawful use of weapons, possession of marijuana, and disorderly conduct, whereupon the court granted a continuance of this matter until June 17, 1969.

This source also advised on this date that plans are being made to have a BPP rally at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, May 1, 1969, in support of the bond proceedings for Huey Newton, National Minister of Defense, BPP. The program is to begin at 12:00 noon and the following are scheduled to participate as speakers:

Fred Hampton, Chairman, Illinois BPP

Charles Hurst, President, Crane Junior College, Chicago, Illinois

Mike Klonsky, Student for a Democratic Society (SDS). See appendix section for characterization of SDS.

Cha Cha Jimenez, Young Lords, a local Chicago Puerto Rican youth gang operating on the near north side.

The source stated no known violence is planned for this demonstration and Panthers attending have been told not to carry firearms.

On April 27, 28, 1969, Captain Anthony Corbo, Summit, Illinois, advised that the following Negro males all alleged members of the BPP, were arrested on April 27, 28, 1969, and charged with unlawful use of weapons, robbery, aggravated battery, and conspiracy to commit murder:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Wilmer Lee Angrum, 305 South 11th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, 5'9" tall, 150 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, born April 20, 1950, Cook County, Social Security Number 320-42-6495. A pistol revolver, star, caliber 7.65 found in his possession.

David A. Valentine, 405 South 8th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, 5'10" tall, 195 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, born December 26, 1951, at Nashville, Tennessee, Illinois driver's license number V453-1615-1367, scars on left arm. An automatic pistol, Harrington and Richardson, Model 732, caliber .32 was found in his possession.

William M. O'Neal, Jr., 1544 Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 5'11" tall, 165 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, born December 9, 1943, at Memphis, Tennessee, Social Security Number 323-44-2413, Illinois driver's license number O 540-9334-3350, scars on finger. No weapon found on person.

James Edward White, 7500 West 64th Street, Summit, Illinois, 5'11", 180 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, born July 17, 1944, at Cook County, Illinois, Social Security Number 322-34-7118, Iowa driver's license number 322-34-7118. Found in his possession was a knife and a sawed off shotgun, Stevens model 6-100, 12 gauge.

Richard Nathaniel Powell, 7430 West 63rd Place, Summit, Illinois, 70" tall, 170 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, born July 22, 1946, at Chicago, Illinois, Social Security Number 329-38-5422, left index finger amputated. No weapon found in possession. Powell arrested at his home several hours after the above were arrested.

Captain Corbo adivsed that the above persons were arrested upon the basis of a complaint signed by Albert Mackey, 7621 West 64th Street, Summit, Illinois, which in part indicates that eight or ten Negro males beat both Mackey and his friend Marjorie Curry, 7500 West 64th Street, Summit. This group also took his 16 gauge shotgun.

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Captain Corbo stated that Mackey related that a vehicle containing several Negro youths who were present at the beating, left the scene and took Curry with them. This vehicle was described as a 1965 Pontiac Grand Prix, color maroon. Mackey also stated that the persons beating both him and Curry also threatened their lives if they did not produce a gun they were looking for.

Captain Corbo stated that Mackey also advised that Dennis Harvey, 7418 West 64th Street, Summit, and Richard Powell, 7430 West 63rd Place, Summit, were present during the beating. Harvey was among those taking Mackey and Curry to Nathaniel Junior's, 7501 West 64th Street, Summit, where Harvey told Junior that they were going to kill Mackey and Curry if they did not produce the gun they wanted. According to Captain Corbo, Mackey continued that Junior gave the "OK" to kill them both even though Junior told Harvey that Mackey had nothing to do with it, just Curry.

Captain Corbo advised that the Third District of the Chicago Police Department reported that they picked Curry up during the early morning hours of April 28, 1969, and admitted her to the hospital. He advised that initial information indicates she has a fractured arm, has been beaten about the face, and head, as well as several burns about her body.

Captain Corbo advised that the ATTU has charged James White with violation of the Gun Control Act and will attempt to immediately have the bonds of Harvey and Junior revoked and place them under arrest as a result of their participation in the above incident.

Captain Corbo advised that the investigation concerning this matter was not yet completed and more accurate details may be available at a later date. He said that Mackey did not require any medical treatment and had no visible wounds or marks as a result of his alleged beating. He further advised that Merrill Harvey and Dennis Harvey are one in the same as the full name is Merrill Dennis Harvey; however,

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Mackey refers to this person as Dennis Harvey. He also noted that Mackey's description of the 1965 Pontiac leaving scene taking Curry is similar to a vehicle owed by an alleged BPP member from Maywood, Illinois; namely, Robert Bruce.

In view of above, Nathaniel Junior, Merris Dennis Harvey, Michael White, Bobby Rush, William M. O'Neal, Jr., Wilmer Lee Angrum, David A. Valentine, James Edward White, should be considered armed and dangerous.

Captain Corbo advised that Valentine, O'Neal, James White, Angrum, and Powell appeared this date at the 5th District Circuit Court, Cook County, Oak Lawn, Illinois, and were remanded to the Cook County Jail in lieu of $10,000 bond each except James White, whose bond is $5,000. He stated the date for the hearing is set for May 7, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney
Office of Special Investigations
Region I, 113th MI Group
Naval Investigative Service Office
United States Secret Service

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:
1 - Secret Service, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (RM) (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - USA, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA HUBERT M. HART
Office: Chicago
Date: 5/23/69

Field Office File #:
Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: Chicago headquarters of BPP located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago area branches Argo, Harvey, Maywood and Rockford, all in Illinois. Total estimate of BPP members, Chicago area between 100 to 130 members with 30 members considered active. Chicago BPP adheres to policy of National BPP as expressed by National BPP leaders. Chicago BPP operates on funds received from speaking engagements, assessments, and donations. Chicago BPP attempting to recruit Negro youth gangs with limited success. Chicago BPP leaders arrested and litigation pending.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of the following organizations which are referred to below are contained in the appendix section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Nation of Islam
Students for a Democratic Society
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America
Young Socialist Alliance - Chicago

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL DATA OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, CHAPTER OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A. Location of Chicago BPP Headquarters

In mid-November, 1968, ROBERT LEE RUSH, better known as BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago Chapter of BPP, rented the second and third floor of building located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. RUSH stated this space is to be utilized as headquarters for Chicago Chapter of BPP.

11/20/68)

Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois, assigned telephone number 243-7960, to BOBBY RUSH, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. This phone is only telephone in headquarters of Chicago Chapter of BPP.

12/18/68)

On January 27, 1969, RUSH's telephone service at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which is Chicago BPP headquarters, was terminated by Illinois Bell Telephone Company, for failure to pay telephone bill of approximately $300.00.

1/28/69)

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RUSH stated on January 27, 1969, that Chicago Police Department officers were responsible for BPP loss of telephone service.

1/28/69)

Telephone service at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, was recently reinstituted upon payment of $200.00 for deposit and $87.00 for outstanding telephone bills. Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, assigned telephone number 243-8276, to the BPP, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

3/27/69)

Chicago Chapter of BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at meeting held at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois, which was attended by approximately 10 male Negroes. Purpose of the meeting was to dissolve Chicago Branch of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and to organize a Chicago Chapter of BPP.

8/27/68)

BPP at Chicago did not have headquarter space until ROBERT RUSH rented space at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968.

11/20/68)

Headquarters for Chicago Chapter of the BPP continues to be located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, having listed telephone number 243-8276.

5/19/69)

B. Location of Branch Headquarters of the BPP in Chicago Area

BPP Branches of the Chicago BPP Chapter have recently been formed in following Illinois cities,

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which are suburbs of Chicago, other than Rockford, Illinois, which is located 90 miles northwest of Chicago, Illinois:

Argo, Illinois
Harvey, Illinois
Maywood, Illinois
Rockford, Illinois

4/8/69)

C. Stated Aims and Purposes of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago Chapter, BPP, flew to BPP National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. CLEAVERs and SEALE are members of Central Committee of National BPP.

On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago from Oakland, California, and stated Chicago Chapter would follow National Headquarter BPP policy in all regards.

11/7/68)

On January 24, 1969, BOBBY LEE RUSH appeared on televised show Channel 7, Chicago, Illinois, at which time he stated he was Deputy Minister of State, Chicago Chapter BPP. RUSH stated Chicago Chapter BPP's aims and purposes are identical to aims and purposes of BPP as publicly stated by National BPP leaders, Berkeley, California.

RUSH stated "The Black Panther," official newspaper of BPP, which is further described as "Black Community News Service," sets forth stated purposes of BPP, to which Chicago Chapter of BPP fully subscribes.

1/25/69)

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On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

5/2/69)

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The following two articles by RUFUS WALLS, who is the Minister of Information, Chicago Chapter BPP, appeared in the first spring semester edition of the "Phoenix", an underground-type newspaper published by Negro militants at Crane Junior College, 2250 West Van Buren, Chicago, Illinois. The newspaper was distributed on Crane campus on February 12, 1969.

"BLACK CAPITALISM

"First, we must understand the true term used for Capitalism. It denotes the economic system set up by Flanders in the 13th century and Florence in the 14th century which mainly was long distance trading. Their histories shed light on the conditions as developed by the total Western World. The English woolen industry really spearheaded Capitalism as a social and economic system for private profit until it became the roots of all evils. The selfish owners expanded their means of production by creating civil wars, murdering and raping Asia, Africa, Latin America and even their own motherland while America assisted in the most barbaric acts ever perpetrated by man!

"Under Capitalism, all decisions concerning production and who will get the profit is always made by the rich (sic) In America, it is a handful of White Anglo-Saxons (JOHNSONS, KENNEDYS, ROCKEFELLERS, and a few more) who are making decisions for all ethnic groups. Under Capitalism, the working class (95%) have no choice but to sell their energy or better yet their backs for token economic gains. In order to be a Capitalist, one must have capital and Black People have no capital nor own any means of production. We are a Capitalist people! We are a landless people! We are the poorest of the poor! Why are we in this bag? Historically the Black colony was created for the purpose of super-exploitation. Being a product of the system--a system that enslaved our forefather--a system that burned Black people alive, lynched and

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crushed pregnant Black women to death! A system that keeps us on a reservation and the bureaucrats who uphold and perpetuate this system don't give a damn if bread is on the reservation or not! What is ironic when we try to get off the reservation, they think they are justified in killing us!

"If Black people or a handful in essence--one in every ten thousand should be given franchises to set up a monstrous machine in the Black colony it would be a counterpart to the tyrannical white Anglo Saxon's. Who would they exploit! It is understandable while the pig (sic) NIXON so readily endorsed Black Capitalism. Are we so blind until we cannot see that this is just another smoke screen to deny us of total equality?

"We believe and understand that the term Capitalism as well as so-called Black Capitalism is irrelevant to us. For the simple reason there will only be a few more material goods, a few more advantages, a few more privileges; so those who run the show are going to do a little bit better!. What will happen to the Black have-nots in this country? We must tune our minds in on promoting the interest of the Black have-nots who are the majority in this country. The people must control the material goods, the means of production if they are ever to abolish exploitation of money hungry pirates.

"We know, slick NIXON knows, and we Black Panthers must inform and educate the people through activity. Activity through any means possible to bring about radical reforms if we are to survive as a people!!"

"RUFUS C. WALLS"

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"BLACK MAN, LISTEN!

"I think there are many profound, incisive, and elusive things that Black men find hard to say to other Black men; but I'm inclined to believe it's the small things of life we find hard to say to each other--small but important things that will mode our destiny. I'm going to say some of the small things that are very important dealing with our future. Brace yourself brothers, I'm going to give you the lay of the land!

"Here-we-are trapped in a monstrous unprecedented dilemma that's crushing the life out of us! Stripped of all manhood, no authority to make any laws concerning our lives nor authority to say when our children are to go to school or what kind of education they are to receive. Horrifying! Yet I hear and read so much negative lip protest and so much negative literary protest. Begging for political justice from the enemy, I say it's futile to ask the oppressor for freedom because he can't free us even if he wanted to in a Capitalistic system. As long as we continue to beg and rage, they will only give us arguments and continue to say we're uncool and not ready. This really hurts when they say we are not ready because it's the--notorious truth--Black men don't beg, they demand!

"We must redefine the term Black Man just as MALCOLM X and HUEY P. NEWTON did and stand firm on our beliefs and if necessary let there be rivers of blood in maintaining our beliefs. As a Black Man or those whom are conscious of self and environment, it is our responsible to re-educate the people in which they will know what avenues to approach toward alternating the Black Colony in which the masses will benefit.

"First, we must heighten the contradictions around the so-called law and that jive constitution. We

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must politically stimulate the minds of our people where as they will understand that what is really happening to them and why? Our teachings must focus on national as well as international issues so we can equate and analyze our situation with other oppressed nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We must heighten the contradictions around the history in which we were white washed by the power structure's monstrous--misleading communication system--dogmatic papers and books, irrelevant television series, and naive radio programs.

"Second, we must emphasize and highly stress that all Black Teachers, Artists and Clergymen praise and glorify Black Freedom fighters who have been murdered or incarcerated by hands of the enemy. From HARRIET TUBMAN--MARCUS GARVEY--MALCOLM X--DR. KING to HUEY P. NEWTON; this must be done for pride and dignity. These methods of teaching must be profound and incisive in order to bear ripe fruit. This is needed to stimulate the mind. Hence, the mind will be transformed toward self-emancipation.

"This package carries the seeds for transplanting a new nation of Black People. A package that will fuse Black Solidarity, a package that will produce undying love and courage where as it's people will not compromise, nor give one iota to the enemy. They will understand and know what they will be giving--their freedom!

"Look! Black Man, this is the only way to lift the yoke of bondage that is oppressing as in this decadent oligarchy society. I see and understand we're dealing with inhuman elements (pigs) who have long dehumanized each other by their racist beaucratic Capitalistic system which has plagued a paranois atmosphere throughout the entire world!

"by
"RUFUS C. WALLS"

2/13/69)

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The following article by RUFUS WALLS, appeared in recent issue of the "Phoenix" and was distributed on Crane Junior College campus on April 1 and 2, 1969:

"PIG POLICE IN BLACK COMMUNITY

"We are living in a police state (Fascism); not only do pigs forcibly subdue all Black Orientated organizations, but they are allowed to freely walk the streets of our black communities and use any means at their disposal (clubs, mace, 357 Magnums, etc.) in order to contain and brutalize Black people.

"We must take a stand! We must be prepared for the consequences. We must face these pigs just as HUEY P. NEWTON did in this present state of police oppression. (Pig Barbarianism) Why are so many police in the Black Community? Why is the stop and frisk law only applicable to Black People? Why are our Federal, state, county and city jails only filled and splattered with the blood of Black People? Why must our Black People unnecessarily face constant police harassment and agitation? Why are missiles bordering every Black Community in the country?

"Why are so many so-called riot control weapons being stockpiled? We must understand and deal with the fact that our community is now facing the unmerciful gestapo--the occupational army--namely the Pig Police. In order to deal with the tail--we must first deal with the head boar--Tricky Dick Daily whose only claim to fame is the exploitation of Black People! We must support, unite and call upon all people to destroy these pigs swiftly and in whole without mercy. Not only must we move on the pigs but the money hungry pirates who own stores--grocery, clothing, hardwares, restaurants, currency exchanges, business events, real estate, etc., whom are not sensitive and loyal to the Black Community.

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No longer can we sit back and accept humiliation and exploitation of these racist money hungry pirates.

"We must know, understand, deal with the system that has created these horrible conditions for Black People. Capitalism is the mother that nursed this monster into being. Yes! Capitalism created this Fascist Police State along with the dehumanization processes that has murdered millions of Black People and mentally crippled millions of Black People. This system must be destroyed before it destroys all of us. The beast is on her last leg and she is pulling us down into a bottomless cesspool with her. This beast is falling because of the lies she has told and the blood shed all over the world.

"Yes!! She is falling and she knows it! She knows the oppressed people are sick and tired of her barbaric, oppressive policy. We must, for survival sake, create a new front in the Black Community just like the one in Viet Nam!

"RUFUS WALLS"

4/10/69)

Reference to "TRICKY DICK DAILY" in WALLS' article above probably refers to Chicago's Mayor RICHARD DALEY.

4/10/69)

On February 14, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, BPP, Chicago Chapter, spoke at Old Town's Boy's Club, 1207 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

HAMPTON explained the BPP ten points and described the BPP as a military group. He stated the purpose of BPP is to correct the abuses in this society

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visited upon the Blacks and to build a powerful Black society, which can deal effectively with the white beast.

All Blacks should have guns so that when the man comes to your door you could blow him away. Whites have been committing genocide for 400 years and now the Blackman is beginning to fight back. White education is meant only to use, control and corrupt Black youth and foil their minds. After Black youths are under control, then the whiteman will move on Black adults.

HAMPTON, noting several white adults in the audience, asked them, in obscene terms, what they were doing at a Black meeting. An elderly white woman, in tears, stated she and her friends meant no harm and were just trying to be helpful. The crowd, practically all of Negro race, appeared stunned by HAMPTON's statement to the whites.

2/17/69)

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1

D. RULES OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE BPP

On May 1, 1969, Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captains subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national, state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.

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7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.
9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS WILL give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10- program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders, and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and or Medical Cadres.

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22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.
23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money, or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All Branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago Chapter of the BPP circulated list, set forth below, of "Mandatory Readings" for Chicago BPP members:

1. Platform Program
2. Rules of legal First-Aid
3. Essays from Minister of Defense
4. Red Book Principles (Quotations from Mao)
5. Wretched of the Earth. FRANTZ FANON
6. Neocolonialism: the Last Stage of Imperialism - K. NKRUMAH
7. Communist Manifest - KARL MARX
8. Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism - V. I. LENIN
9. State and Revolution - V. I. LENIN

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10. What is to Be Done - V. I. LENIN
11. Autobiography of Malcolm X
12. The Ballot or the Bullet - Malcolm X
14. Revolution in the Revolution - Regis Debray
15. The Challenge of the Congo - K. Nkruma
16. Guerilla Warfar - Che Guevara
17. Axioms of Kwame Nkruma - K. Nkruma
18. Periodicals - newspaper

    Black Panther Party - Black Community Newspaper Service
    National Guardian - International Perspective
    Muhammad Speaks (newspaper)
    Ramparts (magazine)
    Granma (official journal of the Communist Party of Cuba)
    Tricontinental (journal of the Organization of Solidarity of the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
    Minority of One - magazine.

5/2/69)

On May 14, 1969, the Chicago Chapter of the BPP distributed to BPP members the following "Mandatory Readings" from Quotations of MAO (Red Book):

Mandatory Reading from the Red Book

1. Curriculum Black Panther Party Political Education Classes Self-cultivation P. 237-250

2. War and Peace P.58

3. Discipline P. 254

4. Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers P. 72.

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5. The Mass Line P. 118

6. The People's War P. 88

7. Criticism and Self Criticism P. 258

8. Cadres P. 276

9. Investigation and Study P. 230

10. Relations Between the Army and the People P. 253

11. Revolutionary Heroism P. 181

12. Dare to Struggle Dare to Win P. 82

13. Study P. 304

14. Culture and Art P. 299.

5/14/69)

It was learned on May 1, 1969, that Chicago Chapter of the BPP was holding Political Orientation Classes for BPP members at 8:00 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. For BPP members unable to attend classes during the week, classes are held on Sundays, noon to six p.m.

Karate classes for BPP members are held every Tuesday and Thursday evening from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

All BPP classes are held at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

5/1/69)

E. OFFICERS OF CHICAGO CHAPTER OF BPP

On January 28, 1969, ROBERT LEE RUSH, better known as BOBBY LEE RUSH was Deputy Minister of Defense and FRED HAMPTON was Deputy Chairman of BPP. RUFUS WALLS was Minster of Education.

Remaining officers for Chicago Chapter of BPP

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in process of being selected, and subject to change at all times.

1/29/69)

Leadership of BPP Chapter at Chicago, Illinois, is under constant challenge by various militant Negroes, all of whom desire to be in position of authority of BPP at Chicago, Illinois. Leadership of BPP on any given date impossible to know inasmuch as various Negroes claim to be leader of groups, all claiming association with Panthers. However, HAMPTON and RUSH would appear to be individuals with strongest following at this time who have support of National BPP leaders.

1/20/69)

On December 6, 1968, Chicago BPP officers were ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, Midwest Director, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Minister of Defense, and FRED HAMPTON, Suburban Director. ABDUL KENYATTA, leader of the Mau Maus, Chicago Negro Youth Gang, accused BROWN, RUSH, and HAMPTON of using BPP Headquarters for sex parties. KENYATTA challenged them to act like revolutionists not lovers. KENYATTA stated he was going to contact National Headquarters of BPP to complain about BROWN, RUSH, and HAMPTON, and seek new leadership for BPP at Chicago.

12/6/68)

In early January, 1969, ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN was Midwest Director of BPP at Chicago, Illinois, JOSEPH L. MONTGOMERY was Field Marshal, BPP, Chicago, THOMAS CLYDE CARTER was BPP Field Director, Chicago's South Suburbs, and DREW FERGUSON was BPP Field Director, Chicago's West Side, however, all have been removed from leadership capacity in Chicago BPP. Only HAMPTON and RUSH continue to hold positions of responsibility in BPP activity at Chicago at this time.

1/28/69)

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As of April, 1969, the following individuals are members of the Central Staff of the Chicago Chapter of the BPP, and are leaders of BPP acitivites at Chicago, at this time:

BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense
FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman
ANN CAMPBELL, Acting Communication Secretary
RUFUS WALLS, Deputy Minister of Information
BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education
RONALD STACHEL, Deputy Minister of Health
CHRISTINA MAY, Deputy Minister of Culture
YVONNE KING, Deputy Minister of Labor.

The following are also officers of Chicago Chapter of the BPP:

NATHANIEL JUNIOR, Field Secretary
JEWELL COOK, Field Secretary
BOB LEE, Field Secretary
TED BOSTON, Field Secretary
WILLIAM O'NEAL, Chief, Security Section.

4/27/69)

F. OFFICERS OF BRANCHES OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER OF BPP

Argo, Illinois, branch of BPP

MICHAEL WHITE
DENNIS HARVEY
WILLIAM MC CLINTON
NATHANIEL JUNIOR (also Field Secretary, Chicago BPP Chapter)

4/27/69)

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Harvey, Illinois, branch of BPP

JAMES VEAL, Acting Captain of Defense

4/8/69)

Maywood, Illinois, branch of BPP

ROBERT BRUCE, Acting Chairman
PETER HAMMACH, Acting Captain of Information

4/8/69)

Rockford, Illinois, branch of BPP

C. LINCOLN POWELL, Minister of Information
HAROLD BELL, Captain of Defense
MONK TEBA, Co-Captain of Defense
JOSEPH WILLISMS, Security Officer
CHARLES HAWKINS, Field Marshal
DELRIDGE HUNTER, Minister of Education

4/30/69)

G. MEMBERSHIP OF CHICAGO CHAPTER OF BPP

The Chicago Chapter of BPP has an estimated membership of 100 to 130 members which includes BPP members in BPP branches under Chicago BPP Chapter. Approximately 30 members are considered to be active in BPP metters in Chicago area.

Estimate of membership as to branches is as follows:

Chicago BPP Chapter - 100 to 130 members
Argo, Illinois, BPP Branch- 8 to 12 members

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Harvey, Illinois, BPP Branch-5 members
Maywood, Illinois, BPP Branch-10 to 15 members
Rockford, Illinois, BPP Branch-10 to 15 members.

4/23/69)
5/20/69)

All members of BPP Branches are also considered members of Chicago Chapter of BPP. Some members hold offices in Chicago BPP Chapter as well as in their respective BPP Branch.

4/23/69)
5/20/69)

H. FINANCES AND ACTIVITIES OF CHICAGO BPP CHAPTER

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

2/26/69)
2/28/69)
2/26/69)
2/26/69)

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Expenses incurred by Chicago BPP Chapter would appear to be limited at this time to maintain headquarter space, air travel, and bail bonds. Chicago BPP Chapter is not known to have any salaried employees. Financial aspects of Chicago BPP Chapter appears to be handled by several BPP leaders at Chicago, with general Chicago BPP members unaware of financial conditions of Chicago BPP Chapter.

2/28/69)
2/28/69)

It was learned that Chicago Chapter of BPP now pays a salary of $80.00 a month to Central Staff members of Chicago BPP Chapter.

3/26/69)

FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of Illinois BPP and leader of Chicago PBB Chapter, has been receiving from $300.00 to $600.00 for his appearances at various universities and college campuses.

When members of the Chicago BPP Chapter appear at a location where one of their members is to speak, they usually charge an admission fee. If the proceeds from the admittance fee is not considered sufficient, BPP members will take up a collection before the affair is over.

2/21/69)

FRED HAMPTON, Chicago BPP leader, has been receiving $800.00 to $1,000.00 for his appearances at various universities and college campuses.

1/16/69)

Student groups at Northeastern Illinois State College, 5500 North St. Louis Street, Chicago, will pay $200.00 or more for BPP members to speak to their groups.

12/10/68)

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11

FRED HAMPTON, BOBBY LEE RUSH, and RUFUS WALLS, all Chicago BPP leaders, are main BPP speakers on college campuses as well as at other public appearances in the Chicago area.

2/28/69)

BPP leaders, all from Chicago BPP Chapter, unless otherwise indicated, appeared as speakers at the following educational institutions on dates and places indicated below:

November 15, 1968, Crane Junior College, 2250 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

November 26, 1968, the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois.

November 26, 1968, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois. (AARON DIXON, Black Panther leader from Seattle, Washington, guest speaker).

December 10, 1968, Northeastern Illinois State College, 5500 North St. Louis, Chicago, Illinois.

January 8, 1969, Roosevelt University, 480 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Mid-January, 1969, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois.

January 14, 1969, YMCA College, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

February 4, 1969, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, Champaign, Illinois.

February 8, 1969, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, Champaign, Illinois.

February 10, 1969, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois.

February 17, 1969, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, Champaign, Illinois.

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February 17, 1969, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois.

February 17, 1969, Crane Junior College, 2250 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

February 18, 1969, Crane Junior College, 2250 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

February 20, 1969, Northeastern Illinois State College, 5500 North St. Louis Street, Chicago, Illinois.

February 20, 1969, Chicago State Teachers College, 6800 South Stewart, Chicago, Illinois.

February 25, 1969, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.

2/28/69)

March 7, 1969, Loop City College, Chicago, Illinois.

3/10/69)

March 23, 1969, Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin.

3/24/69)

March 23, 1969, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois.

3/25/69)

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March 26, 1969, Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois.

3/28/69)

March 27, 1969, Dominican College, Racine, Wisconsin.

3/28/69)

April 2, 1969, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

4/2/69)

April 18, 1969, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

4/18/69)

May 9, 1969, DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois.

5/9/69)

On November 8, 1968, Chicago BPP Chapter held a meeting at Jackie's Candy Store, 7155 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Approximately 50 Negroes, both male and female, were present, all were assessed $1.00 for dues.

11/12/68)

Chicago BPP Chapter charges a fee of $1.00 from each new recruit for processing recruit's application for BPP.

12/6/68)

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Chicago BPP Chapter assesses each member of BPP $10.00 per month to be used to meet BPP office expenses. This assessment has met with some resistance from members of the Chicago BPP Chapter.

12/6/68)

On November 27, 1968, a meeting of approximately 45 young Negroes, both male and female, was held at Chicago, Illinois. FRED HAMPTON spoke to the group about BPP activities and suggested that individuals in the group should commit various types of crimes, such as robberies, burglaries, etc. HAMPTON advised the group that they should pay $10.00 per month to the Chicago BPP Chapter from the proceeds of their criminal activities.

11/30/68)

On January 4, 1969, RICHARD PRYOR, Negro Comedian, who was appearing at a night club in Chicago, Illinois, gave $1,000.00 in United States currency to BOBBY RUSH in the presence of 10 or 12 members of the Chicago BPP Chapter. PRYOR joined Chicago BPP Chapter on January 3, 1969.

1/5/69)

St. Dorothy's Roman Catholic Church, 450 East 78th Street, Chicago, Illinois, has recently donated an undetermined amount of money to Chicago BPP Chapter.

12/18/68)

Pastor or St. Dorothy's Church is Reverend ROLLAND LAMBERT, Negro, who was recently assigned as pastor. Reverend GEORGE CLEMENTS, Negro militant, has been assistant pastor at St. Dorothy's Church. Negro militants, including members of the Chicago BPP Chapte , have held news conferences calling JOHN CARDINAL CODY, Archbishop of Chicago, a "white racist" because he appointed LAMBERT pastor at St. Dorothy's Church instead of CLEMENTS. Reverend CLEMENTS has been closely associated with Negro militants at Chicago, Illinois, including members of the Chicago BPP Chapter.

12/27/68)

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On November 30, 1968, RUSSELL MEEK, Negro militant, Chicago television and radio personality, was guest speaker at the Chicago BPP headquarters. MEEK has made a better than average monetary contribution to Chicago BPP Chapter, exact amount unknown.

12/6/68)

On December 20, 1968, FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY RUSH, both leaders Chicago BPP Chapter, spoke to a group of white people in the 900 block of Diversey Street, Chicago, Illinois. A collection, totaling $330.00 was taken to help free members of the BPP who had been arrested in Chicago, Illinois, several days earlier.

12/26/68)

On January 24, 1969, HOWARD MILLER, Chicago radio and television personality, and JEFF CAMEN (phonetic), who is employed with MILLER at radio station WCFL, Chicago, Illinois, gave BOBBY RUSH $300.00 for FRED HAMPTON's expenses. HAMPTON was scheduled to appear on MILLER's television show on January 24, 1969, when arrested by Chicago Police Officers in lobby of television studio on outstanding warrant.

HOWARD ALK, Chicago, Illinois, reportedly gave $100.00 to HAMPTON on January 24, 1969, to assist in defraying his expenses in connection with his arrest on January 24, 1969.

1/25/69)

Reportedly, SAM RAYNOR, Alderman, Chicago, Illinois, has indicated to members of the Chicago BPP Chapter that he would assist them in a monetary way if they should need assistance.

2/28/69)

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On February 17, 1969, one DAN STERN, believed associated with the Garfield Organization, a West Side Chicago community organization, whose purpose was to rehabilitate, improve, and stabilize the Garfield community, but which is now defunct, gave a check in the amount of $650.00 to the Chicago BPP Chapter. The check may have represented contributions from a number of individuals residing in the Garfiled area on Chicago's West Side.

2/28/69)

It was learned on April 18, 1969, that Chicago BPP Chapter received $2,500.00 from the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), additional details unknown.

4/27/69)

Rent on space utilized by Chicago BPP Chapter is $150.00 a month, which is paid by RUSH.

2/27/69)

On December 18, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, FRED HAMPTON, and HENRY ENGLISH, all Chicago BPP leaders, opened a checking account at Sears Bank and Trust Company, Homan at Arthington Streets, Chicago, Illinois, 60624. Checking account was opened under the name Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60612.

The agreement RUSH, HAMPTON, and ENGLISH signed with the bank stipulated any checks drawn against the Black Panther account must contain the signatures of two individuals. The only persons authorized to sign checks were RUSH, HAMPTON, or ENGLISH.

On December 18, 1968, an initial deposit was made to this account in the amount of $301.00. On December 31, 1969, the account had a balance of $10.00 which represented

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the balance after a check for $86.00 dated December 24, 1968, and a check for $205.00 dated December 31, 1968, had been drawn against the account.

On January 31, 1969, the account had a balance of $36.60. Deposits were made of $180.00 on January 2, 1969, and $45.00 on January 16, 1969. Withdrawals from the account by checks were made on January 8, 1969, in amount of $50.00, January 10, 1969, in amount of $42.00, and January 18, 1969, in amount of $100.00. The difference between the deposits, withdrawals, and balance represents service charges.

On February 28, 1969, the balance in the account was $34.04 with no deposits or withdrawals having been made during February, 1969..

On March 31, 1969, the balance in the BPP account was $463.54. A deposit of $500 was made on March 1, 1969, and a deposit of $437.50 was made on March 25, 1969. On March 14, 1969, a check payable to FRED HAMPTON and signed by HAMPTON and RUSH was drawn against the account.

On April 30, 1969, the balance in BPP account was $79.48. On April 2, 1969, ALVINO SHINN, Chicago BPP member cashed check for $300 against BPP account which was payable to him. This check was signed by FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY LEE RUSH.

On April 2, 1969, check payable to BOBBY LEE RUSH for $78.00 was drawn against BPP account. This check was signed by FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY LEE RUSH.

5/2/69)

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I. Publications of Chicago Chapter BPP

The Chicago Chapter of BPP does not have any regularly scheduled publication, however, on several occasions, they have distributed leaflets in connection with appearances of BPP members at university or college campuses.

4/23/69)
5/20/69)

J. Security Measures of Chicago BPP

It was recently learned that following security measures have been taken at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois:

All windows and doors will be equipped with an alarm system, containing a siren device. The front window, main entrance, will be equipped with bullet-proof steel. The main entrance will be equipped with an electrical device that will electrocute any unwanted intruders and front hallway will be equipped with gas device that will kill in matter of seconds.

12/68)

Recently it was learned Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, has a panel board in their office which has the following on it:

BLUEPRINT FOR THE ALARM SYSTEMS

1. Complete system on-off switch.
2. Siren - police alarm.
3. Door-buzzer.

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4. Electrical-steps

5. Electrocution-door handles switch.

6. Gas switch.

7. All station warning device

8. Window alarms

9. The electric chair

10. Nerve gas switch

11. Acid switch

12. Oil on steps release switch

13. All intercom systems alert

14. Minister of Defense's main office

15. Deputy Chairman's office

16. Main bulletproof door alarm system

This switchboard blueprint is to be used as a directory of the control board.

1/21/69)

The Chicago BPP Chapter recently installed a two-way base radio unit operating out of headquarters at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago. They have at least two vehicles equipped with two-way mobile units.

3/27/69)

Two German Shephards are kept at Chicago BPP Headquarters for security purposes.

, 3/21/69)

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K. Uniforms and Firearms of Chicago BPP

Members of the Chicago BPP normally do not wear uniforms in public, however, on several occasions, when BPP leaders spoke at university and college campuses, members of BPP were observed displaying firearms and dressed in jackets and berets. At several public demonstrations, members also seen BPP conventional uniform.

4/23/69)
5/20/69)

All members of BPP must be considered possibly armed and dangerous in view of desire of all to have firearms.

5/20/69)

L. Attorneys

Recently learned that Chicago BPP members utilize attorneys KERMIT COLEMAN, DUKE WILLIAMS, and DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, all residing Chicago area, in connection with legal problems.

In February, 1969, above attorneys advised Chicago BPP leaders their services would be free to any BPP member requesting legal assistance.

2/18/69)

M. Breakfasts Sponsored by Chicago BPP

Chicago BPP has held several free breakfasts for Negro children recently, however, they do not have a regular plan for free breakfasts.

5/20/69)

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II. CHICAGO BPP RELATIONS WITH ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS

A. Chicago BPP and SDS

On January 10, 1969, Chicago BPP leaders spoke to group at University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, which was sponsored by SDS Chapter at University of Illinois.

1/10/69)

On February 10, 1969, leaders of SDS and BPP at Chicago discussed plans to hold rallies on February 16, 1969, and February 17, 1969, throughout the United States in honor of birthday of HUEY P. NEWTON, National BPP leader, who is presently serving a 2-15 year prison sentence.

2/10/69)

On April 9, 1969, rally held at Chicago, Illinois, which was jointly sponsored by SDS and BPP members from Chicago. Purpose was to raise money for individuals under indictment as result of disturbances at Democratic Convention which was held at Chicago, August, 1968.

BOBBY SEALE, National BPP leader, spoke to group, as did FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY RUSH, Chicago BPP leaders.

4/9/69)

It was learned on April 6, 1969, that Chicago Chapter of SDS is going to do mass leafletting on April 8, 1969, in Chicago universities and colleges. The leaflets are in support of the Black Panther Party and especially in support of BOBBY LEE RUSH, leader of Chicago BPP who is to be tried on a murder charge.

SDS show of support is also for 19 Chicago BPP members who were recently arrested as well as for BOBBY SEALE, National BPP leader, who has been indicted for crossing state lines to incite a riot.

4/9/69)

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On April 12, 1969, it was learned Chicago Chapter of SDS has furnished money to Chicago BPP leaders whenever BPP needs money.

4/15/69)

On April 15, 1969, Chicago BPP leaders met with Chicago SDS leaders at SDS Chicago Headquarters, for purpose of leaders of both groups to be more familiar with each others.

4/17/69)

On April 29, 1969, it was learned Chicago BPP had formed a coalition with Chicago Chapter of SDS and Youth Lords.

4/29/69)

The Young Lords is a Chicago youth gang consisting of approximately 55 males of Puerto Rican origin between the ages of 14-20 years, located on Chicago's near north side.

4/30/69)

On May 6, 1969, SDS members, BPP members and members of the Latin Kings and Latin Queens, Puerto Rican street gangs on Chicago's near north side, joined the Young Lords in demonstrating against Chicago police in connection with shooting of Puerto Rican youth on May 4, 1969, by an off-duty Chicago police officer.

5/6/69)

B. Chicago BPP and Blackstone Rangers (BR)

Blackstone Rangers (BR) is a Negro youth gang located on Chicago's south side.

5/20/69)

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On December 18, 1968, members of Chicago Chapter BPP and members of BR met to discuss possibility of combining their organizations. No agreement was reached.

12/19/68)

On December 18, 1968, thirty Negroes, including three females, all believed to be members of BPP met with approximately 100 Negro youths, all believed to be members of the BR, Negro Youth gang, which operates on Chicago's south side, at First Presbyterian Church, 6400 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

BR members displayed various weapons to BPP members at church, prior to JEFF FORT, leader of BR meeting with FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY LEE RUSH, leaders of BPP. Discussion between BR and BPP leaders was concerned with whether BR and BPP should join forces. FORT indicated BR was not anxious to join BPP, but would consider BPP joining BR.

12/19/68)

On December 26, 1968, several members of Chicago BPP, including FRED HAMPTON, met JEFF FORT, leader of BR, who was accompanied by 30 BR, at restaurant-tavern, Chicago, Illinois. FORT told HAMPTON, if BPP members did not join the BR, they had better stay out of BR territory in Chicago.

12/30/68)

On December 27, 1968, FORT told HAMPTON the Panthers had until noon December 28, 1968, to join Rangers, as Rangers, or stay out of Ranger territory on Chicago's south side. HAMPTON told FORT he had until noon December 28, 1968, to have BR join Panthers, as Panthers, or stay out of their territory.

12/30/68)

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On January 6, 1969, Central Committee of the BPP at Chicago met and decided to conduct no activity or attempt to recruit members from BR territory. BPP leaders do not plan, as of this time, to meet with JEFF FORT or any members of BR.

1/6/69)

On January 14, 1969, FRED HAMPTON and BOBBY RUSH, leaders of BPP at Chicago, Illinois, appeared on radio program, Radio Station WVON, Chicago. HAMPTON stated BPP was currently in the process of educating BR at Chicago. JEFF FORT, leader of BR immediately telephonically contacted WVON and stated HAMPTON confused as far as educating BR. FORT stated BR are educating BPP, and this was understanding reached when leaders of BR and BPP met at Chicago Church several weeks ago.

1/15/69)

On January 15, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, BPP leader, Chicago, accused JEFF FORT, Leader of BR of being responsible for the deaths of more Negroes than the Ku Klux Klan or police at meeting in Maywood, Illinois (Chicago suburb). HAMPTON said FORT is "in" with Chicago's Mayor DALEY, because when he is arrested he is always released.

On January 15, 1969, HAMPTON said he is the new MALCOLM X.

1/16/69)

The friction and hatred between well organized Negro youth gangs and BPP at Chicago is so great, it seems unlikely BPP will be able to obtain any unity among substantial numbers of black individuals at Chicago, in near future or possibly at any time.

1/28/69)

On January 17, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, Chicago BPP leader, advised at BPP rally on January 17, 1969, held

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at Chicago that JEFF FORT, leader of BR, Negro youth gang, Chicago's south side, had sent him a message that he (FORT) would blow off HAMPTON's head if HAMPTON continues going into BR territory.

HAMPTON indicated he desired to join forces with BR, but FORT is opposed to joining with BPP.

1/28/69)

On January 29, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, Chicago BPP leader, met with JEFF FORT, leader of BR. HAMPTON told FORT, Rangers should join forces with BPP, but FORT refused to consider it. FORT told HAMPTON to stay out of Chicago. HAMPTON told FORT that he was worse than white racists in holding back progress of Black People.

2/3/69)

On March 12, 1969, it was learned there is bad blood between the BR and the BPP at Chicago. A gang war between BPP and BR is not beyond imagination.

3/12/69)

On April 8, 1969, it was learned Chicago BPP has been negotiating with BR regarding an alliance, but JEFF FORT, leader of BR is proving to be stumbling block.

4/9/69)

On April 24, 1969, Chicago BPP held meeting at Englewood High School, Chicago, Illinois. BILLY BROOKS, Chicago BPP member, advised students aim of BPP was to gain control of city through recruitment of Negro teenagers and Negro youth gangs. BROOKS stated two Negro youth gangs, The Devil's Disciples, and the Cobrastones have already aligned themselves with the BPP. BROOKS stated BPP is trying to convert BR to join BPP.

4/29/69)

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On May 9, 1969, it was learned Chicago BPP has issued on ultimatum to the BR that they should join the BPP or else. BR have no intention of joining Chicago BPP.

5/9/69)

C. Chicago BPP and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) held National Convention at Chicago, Illinois, November 28, 1968, to December 1, 1968.

On November 29, 1968, ROBERT BROWN, Leader of Chicago BPP spoke to YSA convention. BROWN spoke for over one hour on importance of winning "the black masses to black socialism."

11/30/68)

From November 28, 1968, to December 1, 1968, the 8th National Convention of the YSA was held at Chicago, Illinois. Of the 791 persons registered, ROBERT BROWN of Chicago, only individual who identified himself as representing the BPP from Chicago.

YSA speakers stated at convention "the YSA supports the BPP as a black political party. Group like this (BPP) will unite the Black People in a struggle against the policies of today's government and will be essential in the formation of the Socialist Revolution.

12/5/68)

On January 29, 1969, at a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Chicago, Illinois, one of the speakers stated the YSA and SWP had bad communication with the BPP.

1/22/69)

On February 25, 1969, YSA, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, sponsored a panel-type discussion entitled "Black Liberation Front".

Moderator of the panel was PAUL BOUTELLE, a member of the New York Socialist Workers Party.

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FRED HAMPTON, Chicago BPP leader, was guest speaker.

2/25/69)

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

D. Chicago BPP and Nation of Islam (NOI)

On February 9, 1969, a meeting of NOI held at Chicago, Illinois. Muslim speaker stated "No brother or sister is to get involved with the BPP or with any other black militant organization as they have no leaders, don't know what they are doing, or where they are going.

2/12/69)

On February 23, 1969, the 1969 Annual Muslim Convention was held at Chicago, Illinois. ELIJAH MUHAMMAD, National Leader, Nation of Islam, criticized the BPP and the Blackstone Rangers as being immature and not ready for a movement like the Black Muslims.

2/24/69)

E. Chicago BPP and W.E.B. Du Bois Club (DCA)

On February 1, 1969, the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) held a meeting at Chicago, Illinois, which was attended by 6-7 members of the Chicago BPP.

2/3/69)

F. Chicago BPP and Vice Lords

On February 5, 1969, and February 6, 1969, leaders of Vice Lords, Chicago west side Negro youth gang, met with Chicago leaders of BPP and offered to join forces with BPP. BPP leaders suggested Vice Lords continue to work as Vice Lords but as a coalition with BPP.

2/7/69)

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It was learned that BPP leaders at Chicago have expressed fear that Negro youth gangs in Chicago have informers in their groups, and BPP must exercise care in accepting BPP membership.

2/10/69)

G. Chicago BPP and Communist Party (CP)

On April 9, 1969, at a meeting of Communist Party of Illinois (CP), held at Chicago, Illinois, a CP leader stated he objected to BPP because it is a group apparently asking to become black capitalists. Any group that seeks to join the capitalist system, in one form or another, will lose support of CP. CP leader stated he recently heard a BPP spokesman express satisfaction that the Viet Nam war was continuing, because United States may be defeated, which is wrong because it is the sons of working men who are doing the fighting.

4/10/69)

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III. TRAVEL AND ARRESTS OF CHICAGO BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A. Travel of Chicago BPP

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met national leaders of BPP. RUSH returned to Chicago on November 4, 1968.

11/7/68)

On March 8, 1969, BOBBY LEE RUSH and WILLIAM O'NEAL, both leaders, Chicago BPP Chapter, arrived San Francisco by air, having departed Chicago, Illinois, at 4:00 p.m., March 8, 1969. RUSH and O'NEAL were in contact with national leaders of BPP at Berkeley, California, and returned to Chicago on the evening of March 13, 1969.

3/14/69)

Chicago BPP members have not utilized commercial transportation outside of Chicago other than on two trips to National Headquarters, San Francisco and Berkeley, California, in November, 1968, and March, 1969.

Chicago BPP members have made several trips in personally owned vehicles, and on one occasion in a privately owned aircraft to the Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, area.

2/28/69)

In March, 1969, Chicago BPP members traveled to Detroit, Michigan, for conference with BPP members.

3/21/69)

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B. Arrests of Chicago BPP Members

On December 18, 1968, 12 male Negroes, who identified themselves as members of the BPP, were arrested in a parking lot at Chicago, Illinois, and charged with unlawful use of weapons, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, and creating a nuisance.

The bond for the above arrested Negroes was initially set at $7,500 but subsequently reduced to $1,500. They paid $150 which represented 10% of the bond for each and they were released.

On January 22, 1969, five male Negroes, who identified themselves as BPP members, were arrested at the Afro Arts Theatre, Chicago, Illinois and charged with possession of marijuana and disorderly conduct.

Bond for the above Negroes was set at $1,000 and all were released upon payment of $100. Charges were subsequently dismissed.

On January 24, 1969, FRED HAMPTON, leader, Chicago BPP Chapter, was arrested in the lobby of WCFL Radio and Television Station, Chicago, Illinois, on a warrant which was issued at Maywood, Illinois, on July 25, 1968, charging HAMPTON with "mob action".

On March 6, 1969, HAMPTON was found "not guilty" in jury trial on above charge. HAMPTON was free on bond prior to trial and subsequent to arrest having paid $700 on the $7,000 bond which was set.

3/7/69)

On January 22, 1969, BOBBY RUSH, leader of Chicago BPP was arrested by Chicago Police Officers and charged with "unlawful use of weapon", "possession of marijuana" and "disorderly conduct".

RUSH released on $1,000 bond, court date on charges March 3, 1969.

1/22/69)

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On February 8, 1969, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Chicago BPP leader, was arrested by Urbana, Illinois, Police Department on charge of unlawful use of weapons and no firearms registration identification card. RUSH was released upon payment of $200, which represented 10% of the $2,000 bond set. RUSH was fined $25.00 and cost of $15.00.

3/7/69)

On February 9, 1969, BOBBY LEE RUSH, WILLIAM O. DUNN, ROBERT BRUCE, TED BOSTON and RONALD SATCHEL, all Chicago BPP members, were arrested by the Illinois State Police, Pesotum, Illinois, and charged with defrauding an innkeeper, theft and conspiracy to commit theft. Six Negro females who accompanied above BPP members were subsequently arrested and similarly charged. All were incarcerated in the Champaign County Jail, Urbana, Illinois.

(Forrest Clark, Illinois State Police, Pesotum, Illinois 2/9/69)

On February 7, 1969, BILLY BROOKS and WILLIAM DUNN, both members of Chicago's BPP, were arrested by University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, Champaign, Illinois, Police Department, for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

The Black Student Association (BSA), University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, enlisted the air of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in posting $200 bond for the two BPP members arrested. The BSA is a student group comprised of individuals of the Negro race in attendance at the University of Illinois.

3/7/69)

On March 25, 1969, five Chicago BPP members were arrested at Chicago, Illinois, and charged with failure to registe firearms and unlawful use of weapons.

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On March 28, 1969, five Chicago BPP members were arrested at Chicago and charged with unlawful use of weapons.

On April 2, 1969, four Chicago BPP members were arrested at Robbins, Illinois (Chicago suburb) on charges of unlawful use of weapons and conspiracy to commit murder.

On April 12, 1969, four members of Chicago BPP were arrested. Charge was attempting to purchase machine guns.

On April 27, 1969, five members of Chicago BPP were arrested at Summit, Illinois (Chicago suburb) and charged with unlawful use of weapons, conspiracy to commit murder, robbery and aggravated assault.

In regard to above arrests, all BPP members cases are still in litigation. All above arrestees were leaders in BPP at Chicago, Illinois.

5/20/69)

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l[illegible] politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by [illegible] by George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

A source advised on May 3, 1968, that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all Negro organization originating in Detroit, Michigan, in the early 1930s. ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the leader of the NOI and self-styled "Messenger of Allah" in that he claims Allah (God) selected him to lead the so-called Negro out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation within the United States. Headquarters of the NOI is located at Muhammad's Temple (or Mosque) Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MUHAMMAD teaches there is no such thing as a Negro, that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "devils," in the United States; and that the white race because of its exploitation of the so-called Negro will be destroyed by Allah in an approaching "War of Armageddon" a war between God and the devil.

Officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act, stating that they respect laws of the United States as long as they do not conflict with the laws of the NOI, but do not believe the government should force them to participate in wars from which they have nothing to gain.

In the late 1950s MUHAMMAD, acting on legal advice, tempered NOI teachings against the white man and the government to avoid possible prosecution; however, basic tenets remain the same. He de-emphasized religious teachings in the NOI and emphasized economic benefits derived by so-called Negroes who join the NOI. MUHAMMAD believed this would create more interest in his programs and, of course, new followers.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 24 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

A second source advised on April 17, 1968, that the DCC Organizing Committee, which was set up by the DCA to further DCA activities in the Chicago area, is dormant. GERALD KIRK, who is a member of the Communist Party of Illinois and the coordinator of DCC activities, is the only officer and member. At this time the DCC has no aims or purposes and does not maintain a headquarters.

The second source advised there are no other DCC clubs in the area and that during the past year DCC activity has been almost nonexistent.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in April, 1968, the YSA-C was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of April, 1968, were current members of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
CHICAGO BRANCH

In May, 1968, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve as SWP national functionaries, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP national headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

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6/13/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS, MATTOON, ILLINOIS, 1969
RM

RM also being forwarded to the USA, U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 13, 1969

RACIAL TENSIONS,
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969

On June 12, 1969, Captain Robert Samuels, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that a rally was held from approximately 2:30 p.m. until 4:00 p.m. on that date at the Lido Theater located at Fifth Avenue and Warren Street. According to Captain Samuels, the purpose of the rally was to raise money for legal fees, obtain signatures on petitions, demanding the release of Frederick Allen Hampton, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), who was currently confined to the Menard State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois.

Attached as an appendix is a characterization of the BPP.

Captain Samuels further advised that approximately 60 individuals of both the Caucasian and Negro races attended the meeting and the group dispersed without incident. Captain Samuels stated that a rally was generally regarded in Maywood as a failure inasmuch as it did not draw a significant crowd or provoke news coverage.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION

IBERIA HAMPTON, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, et al.,
Defendants.

Civil Action No. 70-C-1384
(Consolidated)

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS:
COUNTY OF COOK)

AFFIDAVIT OF SPECIAL AGENT HUBERT M. HART

Hubert M. Hart, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says as follows:

1. He is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, and is currently assigned to the Chicago Division, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

2. In May, 1969, he was assigned to the Chicago Division of the FBI. In the usual course of his assigned duties he wrote a report dated May 23, 1969, entitled "Black Panther Party (BPP). Racial Matters."

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3. The last three paragraphs of page 28 and page 29 of the report mentioned in paragraph two concerns a checking account of the Black Panther Party.

This information was orally received by the affiant in confidence on May 2, 1969, from a source with the understanding that the identity of the source would not be divulged.

Further affiant says not.

Hubert M. Hart
Special Agent, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Chicago, Illinois

Subscribed and Sworn to
before me this _____ day
of May, 1975, at
Chicago, Illinois
My commission expires _____

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
October 20, 1969

60

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Characterizations of the BPP and Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) are attached as an appendix hereto. Source utilized in the characterizations and sources set forth in this memorandum have all furnished reliable information in the past.

advised on October 4, 1969, that Fred Hampton, Chairman, Illinois BPP, announced to Chicago news media representatives the BPP would protest the arrest of seven negro males at Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, earlier that date. Hampton stated the Chicago Police Department by the arrest, continued to harrass the Chicago Chapter of the BPP and Hampton called for a massive rally to be held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, on October 7, 1969, at 12:00 noon.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed on October 7, 1969, that at 11:00 a.m., a group of negroes identifying themselves as BPP members, arrived at the Federal Building Plaza. These individuals commenced handing out literature entitled "Government Conspiracy to Destroy Black Panther Party". The pamphlet criticized the Chicago Police Department and referred to them as "pig Daley's imperialistic mad dogs" and also stated "The continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves there is a Government conspiracy to destroy the revolutionary leaders in Babylon (America)".

advised the same date, that the BPP rally scheduled for noon that date, was called to emphasize the fact that the Chicago BPP was backing Bobby Seale, National Chairman BPP, in an attempt to gain community backing for the BPP. The BPP has been instructed that any member becoming involved in any militant action would be purged from the Party, according to the source.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

As reported by public news media, Bobby Seale, along with seven other defendants, is currently standing trial for alleged violation of the federal antiriot law statute on charges stemming from the Democratic National Convention meeting in Chicago, in August, 1968.

As of 11:45 a.m., Agents of the FBI observed BPP members setting up loud speaker equipment in the plaza area of the Federal Building.

advised the same date, the Young Lords, a local black youth gang operating on Chicago west side, had met the preceeding day, October 6, 1969, and decided not to participate in the BPP demonstration that day.

At 12:30 p.m., FBI Agents observed approximately 75 persons from the BPP and new left groups in the Plaza area of the Federal Building, along with approximately 200 to 225 spectators. Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, addressed the group and followed the theme, government should be tried for conspiracy against the BPP and offered as evidence the numerous raids on the BPP Offices throughout the United States.

Artie Seale, the wife of Bobby Seale, read a statement to the group that was inaudible.

Allen Holmes, also known as Omar, was observed by FBI Agents as addressing the crowd and stated the real conspiracy was between Mayor Daley (Mayor Richard J. Daley, Chicago), the pigs, President Nixon and John Mitchell, United States Attorney General, in their efforts to crush the BPP. Holmes stated the people of the United States must organize against police brutality and not stand for raids against the BPP as conducted in the past by the Chicago pigs (police). Holmes stated the next time the "pigs" shoot Chicago BPP Headquarter's door down, they will get a surprise. He stated that the people should fight capitalism with socialism, racism with solidarity, and concluded by making an appeal for the citizens of Chicago and those attending the rally, to help the BPP build.

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The above rally was dismissed without incident.

On October 10, 1969, FBI Agents observed 20 to 25 hippie-type individuals passing out leaflets in front of the Cook County Hospital, 1835 West Harrison Street, Chicago. The leaflets indicated a rally would be held that date at the hospital, sponsored by the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) faction of SDS, Young Lords and the BPP.

The demonstration occurred about 2:30 p.m., and Lynn French, a Chicago BPP member, addressed the group, saying the BPP could perform a better service for indigent people in the ghettos instead of the Cook County Hospital, if they (BPP) were allowed to operate a day care and health center. The crowd meeting at the Cook County Hospital was orderly and at the conclusion of the rally, the crowd dispersed without incident.

have all advised during the early part of October, 1969, that a coalition does in fact exist between the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots, a white youth gang of displaced southerners, and RYM II faction of SDS. RYM II faction of SDS is led by Mike Klonsky, former National Secretary of SDS. All sources felt the coalition existed and would continue to exist only as long as the BPP felt that it could receive some benefits from such a coalition. Sources felt that the coalition had deteriorated because of the refusal of the BPP to engage in any activity with these other groups unless the BPP was benefited.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

1 APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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10/20/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

One copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally to the USA and U.S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
October 17, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

MEETING OF WEST SUBURBAN CIVIL WELFARE AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 2114 MAIN STREET, MELROSE PARK, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 14, 1969

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached in the appendix pages.

On October 16, 1969, the current issue of "The Proviso Herald", a weekly newspaper, distributed in the Maywood, Illinois area, carried an article entitled, "Hampton, Graham, blast Poverty Bias", which reads as follows:

"Thirty-nine years ago, the Melrose Park village board denied the request of a group of black residents to build a church within the village, claiming it would attract 'the colored element from Maywood and Chicago.'

Last Tuesday, Proviso area blacks met in the First Bapstist church of Melrose Park, a Negro church, to discuss other 'problems of black people in the suburbs.'

The small crowd (about 35 or 40) ranged from intense Black Panthers with high and wide Afro haircuts to middle aged suburban couples.

Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panthers, was scheduled to appear along with the Rev. George Clements; Dr. Charles Hurst, dean of Malcolm X college; and Bill Graham of Maywood's Human Relations commission.

Hurst and Clements didn't show, so Graham led off with a multi-pronged attack on what the federal and local government is and is not doing.

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He blasted the proposed family planning program, saying that the bill, 'which is not yet safe, is going to be shoved down our throats.'

'When genocide can be forced upon us, there is some question as to the sanity of a system that would allow this,' he said.

Graham, calmly but angrily, called the elementary schools in dist. 89 'a network of failure factories,' and high school dist. 209 'racist oriented.'

He also cited poor housing for low and low middle income families where 'rats play hopscotch with a dead roach,' and'a welfare system where recipients have to storm the welfare office to get what they're entitled to on paper.'

Ron Satchel, health minister of the Illinois Black Panthers, gave a brief talk on the organization's free breakfast program and free health care center.

He also scored family planning, saying that 'increasing population isn't the problem, but the maldistribution of food.'

But it was Fred Hampston who dominated the meeting. With the skill of a practiced surgeon, he dissected mid-twentieth century American society.

'Facism is what we have in this country today,' he heatedly began, 'and there are three integral parts; the avaricious businessman, the demagogic politician, and the racist pig dog policeman.'

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MEETING OF WEST SUBURBAN CIVIL WELFARE AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 2114 MAIN STREET, MELROSE PARK, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 14, 1969

Hampston, embattled in the courts on assault charges, said one of the worst dangers for blacks is their belief in the white power structure's 'false values.'

'Athletics and entertainment are the biggest form of exploitation there is,' he cried, blasting the likes of Wilt Chamberlain and singer James Brown as helping to perpetuate a dangerous myth.

'Hell, with all this work to be done, we got no time for playing.'

The Panther chairman said that everyone has the right to defend himself, so if people don't want the Panthers to have guns, all guns should be thrown in the ocean and not turned in to Chicago police sup. James Conlisk 'so that he can sell them.'

'When you mix explosive chemicals and put them in a keg,' he continued, 'you can march around it, picket it, slap petitions on it, but it's still explosive. You have to get inside at the chemicals, the cause.'

Hampton said he knew his theories weren't very popular.

'But look, I'm 21, if you think that it has all happened in 21 years and that I did it, then you should take me out and shoot me. But you and I know these situations have been around for a long time, and the only people who can change anything is us, the people.'

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He pleaded for unity among all poor people of every color to unite against capitalism, 'we've had too many wars on poverty, let's have some wars on the rich."

On October 16, 1969, Dominic Cimino, Chief of Police, Melrose Park, Illinois, and Captain Wilburt Samuel, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood, Illinois, advised they had no information concerning the meeting held on October 14, 1969, at Melrose Park, Illinois, other than there were no incidents or arrests in connection with the meeting.

This information being disseminated to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

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APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

57

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 14, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION (DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Demonstrations and Events that Occurred Relative to Trial October 3 through October 7, 1969 at Chicago, Illinois

The following organizations mentioned in the body of this communication are characterized in the appendix section attached hereto:

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

Black Panther Party (BPP)

National Socialist White Peoples Party (NSWPP)

Friday, October 3, 1969

As of 10:00 a.m., October 3, 1969, Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and officers of the Chicago Police Department (PD) reported that no demonstration activity or individuals identified as being associated with activity regarding the trial of the eight individuals being tried in United States District Court, Chicago, for criminal conspiracy to violate the

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CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP I
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Federal Anti-riot Laws (ARL) of 1968 as the result of their activities during the violent confrontations which occurred during the DNC held in Chicago in August, 1968, which is commonly referred to as "The Conspiracy 8" trial, were observed during the late evening of October 2 or through the early morning hours of October 3, 1969, in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago.

At 10:00 a.m., on October 3, 1969, SAs of the FBI who observed the lobby area and outside plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago, reported observing only normal activities and that no protest groups were observed on the scene.

On October 3, 1969, at 11:45 a.m., SAs of the FBI reported that the area of the Federal Building, Chicago, remained calm and no demonstration activity observed.

On October 3, 1969, a Deputy U.S. Marshal (USM) on security duty in the lobby area of the Federal Building, Chicago, advised that Frank E. Zabielski, who frequently appears in the building for the alleged harrassment of various government agencies, was arrested in the lobby of the building at 10:30 a.m. on October 3, 1969, when a loaded .45 automatic side arm in a holster was found in the briefcase he was carrying. The USM Office, Chicago, transferred custody of Zabielski to the Chicago PD for local prosecution.

On October 3, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Jack B. Schmetter of Chicago advised that Jeff Haas, self-identified as an attorney representing the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) faction of SDS,

contacted him. Haas reported that RYM II plans a rally in the plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago on October 9, 1969, from 12 noon to 3:00 p.m., and expected to assemble a crowd numbering 5,000 persons.

On October 3, 1969, at 12:35 p.m., SAs of the FBI reported the lobby area and outside plaza of the Federal Building, Chicago, appeared calm with normal activity and no demonstration participants observed.

A first source reported that during the noon recess of "The Conspiracy 8" trial on October 3, 1969, Rennard "Rennie" Davis, one of the defendants in the trial, held a press conference in Room 204A of the Federal Building, Chicago. Davis has publicly described himself as one of the early members of SDS, and a project director of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, currently known as the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC). The NMC has been publicly identified as an organization which specializes in forming and directing coalitions of anti-Vietnam War groups throughout the nation for massive anti-war expressions and was the organization that directed demonstration activities during the 1968 DNC at Chicago as well as the march on the Pentagon October, 1967, Washington, D.C., and the Spring Mobilization of April, 1967, in New York City.

During the news conference Rennie Davis introduced Robert Levin, Assistant Professor, Merrimac College, North Andover, Massachusetts, and one other individual. Both individuals asserted that they had been mistaken for Jerry Rubin, one of the eight principal

defendants in "The Conspiracy 8" trial being conducted in Chicago. These individuals stated during August, 1968, at the time of the DNC, they had been mistaken on numerous occasions as being Rubin because of their alleged resemblance to him. These persons were making statements to contradict testimony given that day by Sergeant Murray of the Chicago PD, who testified as to his observing Rubin in Lincoln Park instigating controntations by hippie-type individuals with Chicago police officers. Both of these individuals stated on the occasions mentioned by Sergeant Murray that Rubin had been ill and was not in Lincoln Park and that, in fact, both of these people had been in Lincoln Park on that occasion and that the Chicago PD had followed one of these persons for days under the mistaken belief that the individual was Rubin.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED
FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
(DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On October 3, 1969, a second source advised that on October 2, 1969, a meeting was held in the Student Union Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, sponsered by the Workers-Students Alliance Faction of SDS, which is dominated by the Progressive Labor Party. The meeting was attended by approximately 74 persons. At the meeting those in attendance were urged to attend a rally at 12 noon, Saturday, October 4, 1969, in Chicago. Source advised the rally was to begin at Buckingham Fountain in Grant Park, Chicago, which would be followed by a march to the Federal Building, Chicago. Those interested in making the trip to Chicago were asked to be at a train stop by 6:00 p.m. October 3, 1969, at Farmland, on the Michigan State University (MSU) campus.

At 2:00 p.m. on October 3, 1969, SAs of the FBI reported that observations of the lobby area and outside vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, revealed the areas to be calm with no demonstration activities being observed.

On October 3, 1969, a third source advised that Kathy Boudin, staff worker of the SDS National Office in Chicago, and Robert H. Roth, SDS Activist, were arrested by the Chicago Police Department during the late evening of October 2, 1969, and charged with mob action and aggravated battery. The arrests occurred as a result of their activity in a confrontation with police officers on September 24, 1969, which occurred in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago.

The second source further advised that warrants of arrest were obtained for similar charges by the Chicago PD for Carlie Tanner, employed on the National Staff of SDS, Chicago, as well as SDS activist Jean Yonemura, Marsha Steinberg and Charlotte Masy. All charges supported by warrants eminated from the same September 24, 1969 confrontation with Chicago police officers.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
TRAILS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED
FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION
(DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On October 3, 1969, a fourth source, who previously furnished information concerning a discussion by unidentified persons on September 30, 1969, at the SDS National Office, Chicago, regarding placement of a bomb in the Federal Building, Chicago, was unable to identify photographs of SDS National Officers or other leading SDS activities as participants in the discussion concerning the Federal Building bomb plan.

The fourth source did advise that the bomb discussion was originated as a result of discussion concerning the specific action intended by SDS, Weatherman Faction, for the October 10, 1969 activities of that faction called "Attack on the Courts." The fourth source stated the original discussion concerning the Federal Bomb Plan did not specifically concern the trial being conducted in the building regarding "The Conspiracy 8" defendants. The bomb plan outlined was directed to the general SDS plans on October 10, 1969, for their advertised "Attack on the Courts."

At 7:00 p.m. on October 3, 1969, a fifth source reported that persons occupying office space, consisting of four rooms on the forth floor at 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, under the name of "The conspiracy" have placed sheet steel behind the glass door entrance to that office space. "The Conspiracy" is an exclusive organization composed of eight individuals who refer to themselves as the "Conspiracy 8" indicted during March, 1969, by the Federal Grand Jury, at Chicago, for conspiring to violate the ARL of 1968 as a result of their individual activities during the violent confrontations which accompanied the DNC during August, 1968, in Chicago. The organization was formed for the purpose of soliciting funds for the legal defense of the eight individuals indicted and to plan activities to be carried out for the purpose of calling world wide attention to the trial.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION (DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The fifth source reported earlier source heard one of the occupants of "The Conspiracy" office space state,"Looks like the dirty pigs got in here last night." The fifth source also reported personally observing from an adjacent room approximately 100 quart bottles filled with an unidentified liquid. The bottles were not capped did not have an odor and no wicks or other materials were noted associated with them. The bottles were sitting on the floor and on two eight foot tables in the room. Source stated based on such a brief observation, a speculation could not be made as to whether the bottles were incendiary devices.

Courtroom Activity

The trial of "The Conspiracy 8" reconvened at 10:05 a.m. on October 3, 1969, in United States District Court, Federal Building, Chicago. No disturbances or unusual incidents occurred during trial proceedings.

During the morning session the Defense conducted cross examination of a Chicago Police Sergeant Robert Murray regarding his testimony concerning observations in Lincoln Park during the 1968 DNC activities. To offset Sergeant Murray's testimony, Defense brought in to the court room a similar appearing white male, wearing a motorcycle helmet in an effort to confuse Murray's testimony as to his identifying Jerry Rubin's, one of the trial defendants, activity in Lincoln Park. Defense raised objections to testimony of other police officer witnesses claiming their testimony in surveiling the trial defendants violates the defendant's constitutional rights of privacy. Court recessed on October 3, 1969 to reconvene at 10 a.m. on October 7, 1969.

Court was not scheduled to reconvene on Monday October 6, 1969 because of a prior court appearance commitment of one of the defense attorneys William Kunstler, and because of a prior dental appointment of defense attorney Leonard Weinglass.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION (DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Saturday, October 4, 1969

As of 8:00 a.m., October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI and Officers of the Chicago PD reported that no demonstration activity or individuals associated with activities regarding the trial of "The Conspiracy 8" were observed during the late evening of October 3, 1969, or through the early morning hours of October 4, 1969, in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago.

As of 10:00 a.m. on October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI reported that there were no indications observed of preparations being made or people gathering for an announced rally at Buckingham Fountain, Grant Park, Chicago, by the Worker-Student Alliance Faction of SDS, which is dominated by the PLP.

On October 4, 1969, at 10:00 a.m. SAs of the FBI and officers of the Chicago PD reported that no unusual activities or gathering of people were observed at or in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago.

The Chicago PD reported on October 4, 1969, that during the early morning hours of October 4, 1969, a Chicago PD officer was wounded by gun fire from the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Chapter Headquarter on the West Side of the City. During this incident the Chicago PD arrested seven Negro males and confiscated two weapons from BPP Headquarters space. The Chicago PD reported the incident does not appear to be directly related to the trial but does add tension in the community because Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the BPP, is one of the defendants in the "Conspiracy 8" trial.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION (DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A sixth source reported on October 4, 1969, that Fred Hampton, Chairman Illinois Chapter BPP, Chicago, ammounced to the news media that the BPP was voicing a strong protest of the arrest of the seven male blacks at the Chicago BPP Headquarters by the Chicago PD. Hampton accused the police of continuing their harassment of BPP and called for a massive rally at the Federal Building, Chicago, on Tuesday, October 7, 1969, at 12:00 noon by members of the BPP and "everyone else" in the community to focus attention on the wrongful acts of the Chicago PD against the BPP. The rally called by Hampton appears directed primarily to the Chicago PD rather than being associated with the trial of "The Conspiracy 8".

At 11:45 a.m., October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed approximately 100 demonstrators gathered at Buckingham Fountain, Grant Park, Chicago. Fred Kushner, Leader of the PLP dominated Workers-Student Alliance Faction of SDS was observed at the fountain with the demonstrators. The area remained calm, no incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

On October 4, 1969, at 12:30 p.m. SAs of the FBI observed approximately 200 individuals gathered at Buckingham Fountain, Grant Park, Chicago. Cathy Rakochy, PLP member and Randee Russell, a member of the SDS Chpater at the University of Chicago, were observed to address the assembled crowd. Both delivered speeches critical of United States Policy in carrying on the war in Viet Nam.

Following these speeches, those in attendance, who were identified as members of the Workers-Student Alliance Faction of SDS, conducted a guerilla theater presentation.

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The skits consisted of individuals in bizarre costumes ridiculing prominant figures in the United States, such as S.I. Hayakawa of San Francisco State College, Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York State, and United States Senator Eugene Mc Carthy. The skit depicted a football game between "the establishment" and the "anti-establishment". The establishment lost the contest by a six to zero score.

At 1:10 p.m. on October 4, 1969, the demonstrators began to march from Buckingham Fountain to the Federal Building, Chicago. No incidents or arrests occurred during the activities at this rally in Grant Park.

At 1:22 p.m. on October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed demonstrators who marched from Grant Park, Chicago, arrive at the Federal Building, Chicago. The building was closed subject to normal Saturday activities and the demonstrators did not attempt to invade the interior or the structure. The demonstrators assembled, marched in an orderly fashion around the Federal Building, Chicago, and chanted for United States withdrawal from Viet Nam. A brief speech was delivered by Robert Siegal, SDS activist, University of Illinois, Circle Campus, Chicago, who urged those in attendance, estimated to be about 300 in number, to join SDS in opposing United States World Imperialism. After a rally of about 15 minutes at the Federal Building, the demonstrators began their march for return to Grant Park, where, according to an announcement, they were to reassemble in small groups for work shop discussions. The demonstrators were orderly, no incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

At 2:00 p.m., on October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI reported that the demonstrators had returned in an orderly fashion from the Federal Building, Chicago, to Grant Park,

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On arrival at the Park, the demonstrators broke up in to small groups to discuss anti-war issues.

By 4:00 p.m., on October 4, 1969, only about 40 demonstrators remained in the park. Discussion groups conducted in an orderly manner, no incidents occurred and no arrests were reported.

As of 5:00 p.m., on October 4, 1969, SAs of the FBI reported that all demonstrators had departed Grant Park, that no incidents had occurred and no arrests were made.

Sunday, October 5, 1969

As of 8:00 a.m., October 5, 1969, SAs of the FBI and officers of the Chicago PD reported that no demonstration activities or individuals associated with activity regarding "The Conspiracy 8" trial were observed during the evening of October 4, 1969, or through the early morning hours of October 5, 1969, in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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On October 5, 1969, Sergeant Ronald Kelly of the Chicago PD advised that two members of SDS from California, identified as Daniel M. Brucker, a white male, born March 25, 1942, of Somis, California, and Dennis L. Sleeth, a white male, born January 6, 1941, 1120 West 115th Street, Gardena, California, were arrested during the late evening hours of October 4, 1969 in the "Old Town" area of the city in the vicinity of SDS National Action headquarters at 701 Armitage, Chicago.

These two individuals were in a 1959 Ford Ranchero, with 1969 California license M73501, which contained weapons consealed behind the seat of the vehicle. The weapons were described as a Beretta Jaguar .22 Caliber Semi-automatic Piston, Serial Number 15501, with 50 rounds of .22 caliber long rifle ammunition. One Winchester 20 Gauge Single Shot Shotgun, no seial number with 25 rounds of 20 gauge ammunition. Also recovered were five Samurai swords and 13 daggers. These individuals were charged with unlawful use of weapons and failure to register the fire arms in their possession. They were released on $1,000 bond each, which was posted by SDS members, Chicago.

It was reported on October 5, 1969, by SAs of the FBI and officers of the Chicago PD that the area in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, appeared normal throughout the day, Sunday, and through the late evening hours. The Chicago PD patroled the area during this time on a routine basis.

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Monday, October 6, 1969

It was reported at 8:00 a.m., on October 6, 1969, by SAs of the FBI and Officers of the Chicago PD, that the area in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, appeared normal throughout the early morning hours of October 6, 1969. The Chicago PD patrolled the area during this period on a routine basis.

As previously noted, the trail of "The Conspiracy 8" in USDC, Chicago, had been recessed from Friday, October 3, 1969, to be resumed at 10:00 a.m., on Tuesday, October 7, 1969; consequently, there were no "The Conspiracy 8" trial proceedings on this day, Monday, October 6, 1969, in USDC, Chicago.

On October 6, 1969, Frank Wehner, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office of the Chicago PD, advised that Lon Dyson of WLS Radio News Station, Chicago, advised the Chicago PD that he had received an anonymous call reporting that a bomb would go off at the Civic Center Building, Chicago, at 6:00 a.m., on October 6, 1969.

On October 6, 1969, during the early morning hours, the Chicago PD Bomb and Arson Squad thoroughly searched the Civic Center Building, Chicago, and failed to find a bomb or any type explosive device. A physical surveillance of the building was maintained by the Chicago PD throughout the day.

On October 6, 1969, Frank Wehner, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office of the Chicago PD, advised that an explosion occurred at 11:10 p.m., October 6, 1969, at the police statue located at Haymarket Square, Chicago. The statue was that of a police officer, erected to the memory

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of seven Chicago PD officers killed as the result of an explosion of a black powder bomb during the 1886 Haymarket Square riots in Chicago. The statue was knocked from its pedestal and broken into several parts. Approximately 50 windows in the area were shattered. No injuries were reported as a result of the explosion. No suspects were developed and no arrest had been effected as of that time.

The Haymarket Square, where the police statue was erected, was the mobilization area for the scheduled march on October 11, 1969, by the "Weatherman" faction of the SDS.

Tuesday, October 7, 1969

It was reported at 8:00 a.m., on October 7, 1969, by SAs of the FBI and Officers of the Chicago PD, that the area in the vicinity of the Federal Building, Chicago, appeared normal throughout the early morning hours of October 7, 1969. The Chicago PD patrolled the area during this period on a routine basis.

A seventh source advised on October 7, 1969, that several members of the Nationalist Socialist White Peoples Party (NSWPP) met in Chicago on October 5, 1969, with Robert Lloyd, a national leader of the group, of Arlington, Virginia, who spoke about the recent National Socialist Congress and recruiting of new members for the organization. According to the source, following this meeting several members of NSWPP, led by Frank Collins, discussed disrupting the SDS demonstration scheduled for October 8, 1969, at the Federal Building, Chicago. No specific time for this activity was agreed to, but Collins indicated the NSWPP had pressure fire extinguishers which he would at-

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tempt loading with red paint to spray on the demonstrators.

At 11:00 a.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed a group of blacks, identifying themselves as BPP members, arrive at the outdoor plaza of the Federal Building, Chicago. The group was observed to pass out literature entitled "Government Conspiracy to Destroy Black Panther Party". The pamphlet criticized the Chicago PD, referring to police officers as "pig Daly's imperialistic mad dogs" and reported "the continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves it is a government conspiracy to destroy the revolutionary leaders at Babylon (America)."

An eighth source advised on October 7, 1969, that a BPP rally was scheduled to be held on October 7, 1969, to emphasize support of Bobby Seale, National Chairman of BPP, in an attempt to gain community backing for BPP. The BPP has been instructed by its leadership that any member becoming involved in militant action will be instantly purged from the Party.

At 11:45 a.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed BPP members setting up loudspeaker equipment in the outdoor plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago. Approximately 75 to 100 demonstration participants were observed in the vicinity of the plaza area.

At 12:30 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed about 75 members of BPP as well as approximately 225 spectators, gathered in the plaza of the Federal Building, Chicago. On this occasion, Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP Chapter, Chicago, addressed those assembled, advising that the United States Government should be tried for conspiracy against BPP because of the numerous raids on BPP offices throughout the country. Rufus Walls, Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP Chapter, Chicago, was observed by SAs of the FBI to be

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among those present at this rally.

SAs of the FBI also observed Robert (Bob) Stewart, Chicago leader of Youth Against War and Facism, a youth organization opposing United States imperialism, carrying a sign which read "Racist pig Daly stop facist raids, free the Panthers now".

At 12:45 p.m., on October 7, 1969, during this rally, SAs of the FBI observed Artie Seale, wife of Bobby Seale, one of "The Conspiracy 8" defendants and National Chairman of BPP, read in a very low voice, an inaudible statement to those assembled. At 12:52 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed Allen Holmes, who is called "Omar", speak to the BPP gathering stating that the real conspiracy was between Mayor Daly, the pigs, President Nixon and United States Attorney General John Mitchell, in their combined efforts to crush the BPP. Omar stated the people of the United States must organize against police brutality and oppose raids against the BPP as conducted in the past by the Chicago pigs. He stated the next time the pigs shoot the Chicago BPP Headquarters door down, they will get a surprise. It was pointed out people should fight capitalism with socialism, racism with solidarity and ended his talk by making an appeal for all Chicago citizens and those attending the rally, to help BPP build.

As of 1:30 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI and Officers of the Chicago PD reported the demonstrators remained orderly, no incidents had occurred and no arrests had been made.

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITY DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION (DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A ninth source advised on October 7, 1969, that the RYM II faction of SDS had set up its coordination center at the Church of the Holy Covenant, 925 West Diversey, Chicago, as a communication center for its planned national action for October, 1969, in Chicago. Source reports RYM II has agreed to the following activities:

October 9, 1969	Demonstration from 3:00 until 5:00 pm at International Harvester Tractor Works
October 10, 1969	Demonstration from 2:30 to 4:30 pm at Cook County Hospital to focus attention on hospital discrimination against the poor.
October 11, 1969	A mass march to begin at 2:00 pm from "Peoples Park", Armitage and Halsted Streets, Chicago, to proceed through Latin-American neighborhood. This march being held and sponsored with BPP and the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth street gang of Chicago.

The third source advised on October 7, 1969, that both RYM II and "Weatherman" factions of SDS, will use a common legal defense composed of attorneys Mark Kadish and Leonard Carlin, who are associated with the Chicago Peace Council. The Chicago Peace Council is a coordinating organization for establishment of common policy adopted by leaderships of various anti-Vietnam war groups of the Chicago area.

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The third source also advised that the Medical Committee for Human Rights has set up first aid medical stations at Armitage and Halsted Streets, Chicago, for the RYM II activity and at 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for the "Weatherman" faction of SDS. These stations were established in anticipation of possible injury to participants in demonstrations sponsored by each faction of SDS. It is noted that the Medical Committee for Human Rights established similar facilities for alleged demonstration casualties during the 1968 DNC at Chicago.

As of 1:30 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed William Charles Ayers, National Educational Secretary, of SDS, at the outdoor plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago.

At 1:40 p.m., on October 7, 1969, SAs of the FBI observed Rennard (Rennie) Davis, one of the defendants at "The Conspiracy 8" trial, address the assembled crowd at the Federal Court Building, Chicago, advising that demonstrations would take place on October 17, 1969, throughout the United States, by an Ad Hoc committee of lawyers. He also announced that on October 25, 1967, all law students would walk out of their classes. He also called for the population of Chicago to meet at the Civic Center on November 3, 1969, indicating the purpose of that demonstration would be to protest the current "The Conspiracy 8" trial in the hope that the proceeding would be terminated. On this occasion, Davis was heard to state, "We sure showed the cops last night. Ha! Ha! The Haymarket." It is noted that a statue of a police officer was extensively damaged by explosion at Haymarket Square in Chicago, during the preceeding evening, October 6, 1969. Davis further stated

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"This city hasn't seen anything yet. We're going to destroy all symbols of the police system". On this occasion, SAs of the FBI observed Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP Chapter, Chicago, called for everyone to meet at the Federal Building, Chicago, every Tuesday at noon, until the trial ends. He observed "Don't worry about going to school, working or anything else, just meet here every Tuesday".

At 2:15 p.m., on October 7, 1969, the demonstrators departed in small groups and the Federal Building plaza area returned to a normal appearance. No incidents occurred or arrests made during this activity.

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On October 7, 1969, Richard Elrod, Assistant Corporation Concil, City of Chicago, advised he was contacted on October 6, 1969, by Mark Kadish, who identified himself as an attorney, and stated he wanted to represent the demonstrators who would participate in the Weatherman and RYM II SDS factions, October 8 through 11, 1969, activity scheduled to occur in Chicago.

Kadish advised on this occasion that he and 20 other attorneys, including 10 from Ohio and 10 from Wisconsin, desired to be notified when demonstrators were arrested. Kadish was advised by City of Chicago court officials that any arrests that might be made would involve individuals, not organizations, and that any request for an attorney would have to be made on an individual basis by the persons arrested. Kadish was further advised in the event those arrested desired an attorney they would, of course, be permitted to have one. Kadish was told that he and his group would not, however, be allowed to assume legal representation for demonstrators who might be arrested on a mass basis.

Elrod further advised that Kadish requested that permits be granted so that SDS demonstrations could take place on the dates indicated at the following locations:

10/9/69 - Vicinity of International
Harvester Tractor Works
2600 West 31st Street
Chicago

10/10/69 - Pasteur Park,
Located across street from
Cook County Hospital
1835 West Harrison Street
Chicago

10/11/69 - Peoples Park at
Armitage and Halsted Streets
Chicago

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DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION (DNC) OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

As of 11:40 p.m., October 7, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI and officers of the Chicago PD reported during the late afternoon and evening hours of October 7, 1969, the areas of the Federal Building, Civic Center Building and parks which were sites of all recent demonstration activities, appeared to be calm with no massing of people, demonstrations, rallies, incidents or arrests.

Courtroom Activity

On October 7, 1969, at 10:00 a.m. the trial of "The Conspiracy 8" was reconvened for the first time since being recessed during the late afternoon of October 3, 1969, in United States District Court, Chicago. The trial was resumed without incident or demonstrations.

A brief recess was granted on motion by defense attorneys in midmorning, at which time associates of the defendants distributed a press release to reporters which explained in legal form the position of defendants attorneys' arguments opposing testimony of a Chicago PD surveillance concerning defendant Jerry Rubin and his activities during the 1968 DNC at Chicago. Court reconvened and trial proceeded without incident until noon recess.

The trial reconvened after lunch recess at 2:14 p.m. on October 7, 1969, at which time defense attorneys again requested USDC Judge Julius Hoffmann to allow more visitors in the court room. The court denied the request noting that the space was taken and he intended to insure sufficient seating capacity for all members of the press. The trial proceeded with the introduction of government witnesses and cross-examination by defense attorneys. The defense again raised the question of unauthorized police surveillances of the conspiracy defendants during the 1968 DNC in Chicago as being a violation of their constitutional right of privacy.

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The defense's point was again overruled by Judge Hoffmann. Judge Hoffmann then admonished defense attorney Kunstler for his behavior during the court's remarks and for the posture of the defendants at the defense table during the trial. The court recessed at 4:30 p.m. on October 7, 1969, without incident to reconvene at 10:00 a.m. the following morning.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level."

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box [redacted], Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL SOCIALIST WHITE PEOPLE'S PARTY, Also known as The American Nazi Party, Chicago, Illinois

A source advised on November 14, 1960, that on that date a meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of organizing a Chicago Unit of the American Nazi Party (ANP) which maintains headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL, National Commander, ANP, took charge of this meeting.

On May 22, 1966, MATTHIAS KOEHL, self-identified as lieutenant, ANP, Chicago, advised that the ANP in Chicago is to a degree autonomous although it remains subject to the final authority of GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL and ANP national headquarters.

A second and third source advised in December, 1966, that a directive was received from the national headquarters in Arlington during December, 1966, advising that the official name of the organization beginning January, 1967, would be National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP).

During November and December, 1968, the second and third source advised that the Chicago unit of the NSWPP has no headquarters in Chicago. At this time MATTHIAS KOEHL, mentioned above, appointed FRANK COLIN, Midwest Coordinator, and RICHARD TEDOR, Assistant Coordinator, of the NSWPP in this area. Several meetings have been held recently in Chicago to develop a program of activity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
October 14, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE TRIALS OF INDIVIDUALS INDICTED FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES DURING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1968 IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Character

Reference Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois 60604
October 13, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is described on the appendix page attached hereto. All sources utilized herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On October 12, 1969, advised that it was his understanding that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, Illinois, had indicated that the BPP planned to conduct a rally at the Federal Building, Chicago, each Tuesday at noon, as long as the Federal Anti-Riot Conspiracy Trial was being held.

further advised that he had learned that the BPP planned to have as many black people as they could at the Federal Building in Chicago at 7:00 AM on Wednesday, October 22, 1969, in order that they would have priority in obtaining seats in the courtroom where the Anti-Riot Conspiracy Trial was being held. The source added that the purpose of attendance of black people in the court on October 22, 1969, was, according to the information available to him, that such date was the birthday of Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the BPP, and one of the defendants in the Anti-Riot Conspiracy Trial.

advised that based on information available to him the BPP planned no action in the above regard which might cause a disturbance of any type.

Declassified 4/4/75 66M

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Copies of this Letterhead Memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois

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APPENDIX

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File #:

62-HQ-1116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 8 & 14

FD 302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA RAMON W. STRATTON was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA STRATTON to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA STRATTON that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA STRATTON therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as mere evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA RAMON W. STRATTON:rws Date dictated 6-5-69

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The foregoing documents were seized and are being held as evidence at the Chicago Office of the FBI.

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix hereto.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Office of Special Investigations,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Naval Investigative
Service Office, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

Incidental to a search to locate federal fugitives at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the premises of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following documents were located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of that building:

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SAs DAVID M. FRAHM and ROBERT J. TOMPKINS DMF Date dictated 6/6/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), incidental to the executing of federal warrants at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), seized the following documents:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1546

FD-3

FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1291)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter and particularly the "Suggested Plan For the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure," or alleged war plans for the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

In view of the special significance of this information, it is set forth as a separate LHM and a more comprehensive LHM concerning all of the items seized during the FBI raid on 6/4/69 of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, follows.

In addition, one copy each is being forwarded to the USA, U.S. Secret Service, CSI, NISO, Chicago and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

DHF

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1547

On June 4, 1969, SA EDWARD KINZER, Jr., signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1548

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA JACK D. VANDENWALD. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITHE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA BRUCE F. KNIPP and
SA JACK D. VANDENWALD/JDV Date dictated 6/6/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1549

1

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1550

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation: Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wispy goatee and mustache

---

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and
by CHARLES E. BRUNNER EJC Date dictated 6/4/69

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Page 1551

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT, who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/20/48
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois

File #

by SA DONALD W. OXLEY and SA RICHARD L. KNEIBERT

Date dictated 6/5/69

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Page 1552

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) GORDON S. BROOKS and SA HERMAN H. SCOTT arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office,

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA GORDON S. BROOKS
by SA HERMAN H. SCOTT GSB Date dictated 6/5/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1553

Date June 9, 1969

1

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SAs STEPHEN E. DELANTY and JOHN F. MILLER Date dictated 6/9/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1554

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA LEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) RICHARD A. CARR and JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights", which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party, however, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY B. HITHE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1429.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4239, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June 26, 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. and
by RICHARD A. CARR Date dictated 6/5/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Page 1555

1 Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 A.M., June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 180, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents KELLY V. ENGLAND and RICHARD S. SWENSEN.

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former Employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either s 1 inch scar on left shoulder bl ½ inch circular scar inside elb left arm ½ inch circular scar back of el

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

SA KELLY V. ENGLAND and
SA RICHARD S. SWENSEN/RSS

by _____ Date dictated 6/10/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1556

Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, HERMAN N. SCOTT, and SHERMAN NOBLE, JR., arrested LOCKETT P. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs HOUSLEY, JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUMPF regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "Breakfast for Children Program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # ____

SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, HERMAN N. SCOTT, SHERMAN NOBLE, JR., JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUMPF — JWH

by Date dictated 6/6/69

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, as late as 12:30 a.m., on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He further advised that the subject was expected to remain there at least for the remainder of that night.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA R. B. YADON, Jr., telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA YADON attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1558

FBI 302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA RAMON W. STRATTON was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA STRATTON to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA STRATTON that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA STRATTON therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as more evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File#

by SA RAMON W. STRATTON:rws Date dictated 6-5-69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1559

The foregoing documents were seized and are being held as evidence at the Chicago Office of the FBI.

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix hereto.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service,
Chicago, Illinois

Office of Special Investigations,
Chicago, Illinois

United States Naval Investigative
Service Office, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military
Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1560

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

Incidental to a search to locate federal fugitives at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the premises of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following documents were located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of that building:

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SAs DAVID M. FRAHM and ROBERT J. TOMPKINS DMF Date dictated 6/6/69

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), incidental to the executing of federal warrants at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), seized the following documents:

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FD-3

FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1291)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter and particularly the "Suggested Plan For the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure," or alleged war plans for the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

In view of the special significance of this information, it is set forth as a separate LHM and a more comprehensive LHM concerning all of the items seized during the FBI raid on 6/4/69 of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, follows.

In addition, one copy each is being forwarded to the USA, U.S. Secret Service, CSI, NISO, Chicago and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

DBF

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1563

On June 4, 1969, SA EDWARD KINZER, Jr., signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1564

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA JACK D. VANDEWALD. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITHE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA BRUCE F. KNIPP and
SA JACK D. VANDEWALD/JDV Date dictated 6/6/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1565

1

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1566

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wispy goatee and mustache

---

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File#

SAs EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER EJC

by Date dictated 6/4/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1567

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT, who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/20/48
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois

On ... of

SAs DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT File #

by ... 6/6/69 Date dictated

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1568

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) GORDON S. BROOKS and SA HERMAN H. SCOTT arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office,

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA GORDON S. BROOKS
by SA HERMAN H. SCOTT GSB Date dictated 6/5/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1569

1 Date June 9, 1969

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois

by SAs STEPHEN E. DELANTY and JOHN F. MILLER File #

Date dictated 6/9/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1570

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) RICHARD A. CARR and JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights", which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party, however, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY B. HITHE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1429.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4239, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June 26, 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. and
by RICHARD A. CARR Date dictated 6/5/69

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Page 1571

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 AM, June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 180, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents KELLY V. ENGLAND and RICHARD S. SWENSEN.

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former Employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either s 1 inch scar on left shoulder bl ½ inch circular scar inside elb left arm ½ inch circular scar back of el

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA KELLY V. ENGLAND and SA RICHARD S. SWENSEN/RSS Date dictated 6/10/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1572

Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, HERMAN H. SCOTT, and SHELDON NOBLE, JR., arrested LOCKETT P. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs HOUSLEY, JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUMPF regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "Breakfast for Children Program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, HERMAN H. SCOTT, SHELDON NOBLE, JR., JEROME T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUMPF

by JWH Date dictated 6/6/69

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Page 1573

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, as late as 12:30 a.m., on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He further advised that the subject was expected to remain there at least for the remainder of that night.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA R. B. YADON, Jr., telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA YADON attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1574

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
1 - USA, New Haven

Report of: SA EDWARD KINZER, JR. Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
PATRICK KEEN;
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON;
JESSIE WARD;
GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Character: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER; KIDNAPING; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPING; BINDING; HARBORING

Snopsis: On 6/3 and 4/69, information was received that subject GEORGE SAMS, JR. was being secreted at the Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, which during the early morning hours of 6/4/69, Chicago Agents attempted to gain access to this office in an attempt to locate subject. After repeated attempts to gain cooperation of members of the BPP, all occupants ordered out of premises. Arrested and charged with harboring subject GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code, were subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, AND GEORGIA WASHINGTON. AUSA, Chicago authorized filing of these charges before United States Commissioner, Chicago, on 6/4/69. All subjects appeared before United States Commissioner that day and released on bond for reappearance on 6/20/69. A search incidental to subjects' arrests and in connection with search for fugitive, resulted in seizure by Agents of 13 guns, large quantities of ammunition, swords, gasmasks, office machines, books and quantities of records, posters, and literature. SUBJECT SAMS REPORTEDLY ENFORCER FOR BPP AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

- P -

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BLAIR ANDERSON

Anderson is to be bailed out of jail per instructions of the BPP lawyers. However, ANDERSON will not be allowed to be reinstated as a BPP member.

3/3/70 BILLY BROOKS

BROOKS is allegedly getting the feeling that he is not trusted by the membership and leaders of the Chicago area BPP.

3/4/70 HOWARD ALK

ALK is currently at his place in Michigan reviewing some film concerning the BPP.

HOWARD ALK, MIKE GRAY, FILM GROUP, INC.

GRAY has private pilot license and will fly up to see ALK on 3/11/70.

The Film Group, Incorporated is allegedly moving from their current address.

3/5/70 LOUIS TRUELOCK, ROBERT DEMARY

The BPP membership feel that these two BPP members are either informants for the pigs or will be trouble for the party. General feeling is that they should have been left in jail as they are doing various things without authorization from the Party.

3/5/70 JEWEL COOK, JOAN WOLFSON

COOK is sleeping with WOLFSON on occasion.

3/9/70 BILLY BROOKS, TRAVEL OF BPP LEADERSHIP

BROOKS will possibly leave for San Francisco, California, on 3/11/70. The only reason he is going is because he has never been there.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1576

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
1 - USA, New Haven

Report of: SA EDWARD KINZER, JR. Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1577

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1578

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: MAR 18 1970

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

who has provided reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information

and which appropriate has been disseminted as well as orally furnished to the proper local or federal agency, advised as follows on the indicated dates:

3/2/70 WILLIE CALVIN, RAYMOND HEWITT, CLARENCE TERRY, TRAVEL BPP LEADERS.

CALVIN was assigned to be HEWITT and companion known only as "T.C.", security guard when they came through

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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RMM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy of this LHM is being furnished the following agencies: United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston.

The LHM is classified confidential to protect above source of continuing value.

RMM

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1581

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

red Hampton and Mark Clark were murdered by State's Attorney Hanrahan and his cohorts.. These gangsters and murderous hoodlums used the old Klu Klux Klan tactic of killing a few niggers to keep the rest in line. When the igs saw the people were concerned about the deaths they tried to justify their actions by holding a rigged inque t the inquest you could see the pigs were lying because each one had a different story. But still the old decrepi and picked, upper class, racist jury found the verdict to be JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. Come to the people's quest to find out the truth. Then it will be up to the people to see and decide that justice is done.

WE WELCOME ALL PEOPLE TO WITNESS THIS INQUEST

MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION

Ill. Chapter
Black Panther Party 243-8276
2350 w. Madison 738-0778

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1970
2:00 p.m.
FIRST Congregational Church
40 No. ASHLAND

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago;
United States Secret Service, Chicago;
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston.

In view of the above and past activities of above BPP members, all should be considered armed and dangerous.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1582

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

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RMM

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1583

CONFIDENTIAL

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1584

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 3/5/70

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Copies of this LHM are being furnished the USA. The Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, and the Cook County, Illinois, States Attorney's Office, are aware of information contained in this LHM.

LHM classified confidential as information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of above confidential sources of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

RMC

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1585

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/5/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

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RMM

NW-88018 DocId:32199554
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

Chicago, Illinois
March 5, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

On March 4, 1970,

advised that the Chicago, Illinois, area BPP members in connection with the Emergency Conference to Defend the Rights of the BPP to Exist, which is being held in Chicago, Illinois, during March 6 through 8, 1970, will advertise the March 5, 1970, issue of the "Chicago Sun-Times," a local daily newspaper, for all persons, particularly the police officials involved, with information regarding the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Illinois BPP Chapter leaders on December 4, 1969, during a police raid, to present themselves on March 8, 1970, to "testify" at "The People's Inquest" concerning their deaths. Sources stated that this "inquest" is to be held at the First Congregational Church, 40 North Ashland, Chicago, Illinois.

The following advertisement appeared on page 89 of the above newspaper dated March 5, 1970:

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Group I
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

Chicago, Illinois
March 5, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1588

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

(70?)

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information, [illegible] and which, where appropriate, has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the proper local or Federal agency, advised as follows on 12/23/69:

MIKE GRAY, HOWARD ALK, Film Group, Inc., BERNADINE DORIN, ELIH COLEMAN, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MONTGOMERY, SUZY ANDREWS, DON STANG.

GRAY, ALK, four other unknown white, males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., took movies and photographs of the interior and exterior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on 12/4/69, after the shoot-out with the police, at the direction of CUNNINGHAM, MONTGOMERY, ANDREWS, and STANG. This was done prior to the public being allowed to enter.

DORHN, COLEMAN, several Panthers names unrecalled as well as NBC, WCN, WNUS, WCFL and UPON representatives were required to wait outside while this was being done.

(The fact that these photographs were taken by GRAY, ALK, and four other white males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., as well as the names of the news agencies present was the only information disseminated to the U.S. States Attorney's Office and the Federal Departmental Attorneys presently conducting a FGJ hearing into this shooting.)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-102-02

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

(70?)

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

[redacted] and which, where appropriate, has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the proper local or Federal agency, advised as follows on 12/23/69:

MIKE GRAY, HOWARD ALK, Film Group, Inc., BERNADINE DORIN, ELIH COLEMAN, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MONTGOMERY, SKIPPY ANDREWS, DON STANG.

GRAY, ALK, four other unknown white, males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., took movies and photographs of the interior and exterior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on 12/4/69, after the shoot-out with the police, at the direction of CUNNINGHAM, MONTGOMERY, ANDREWS, and STANG. This was done prior to the public being allowed to enter.

DORIN, COLEMAN, several Panthers names unrecalled as well as NBC, WCN, WNUS, WCFL and WVON representatives were required to wait outside while this was being done.

(The fact that these photographs were taken by GRAY, ALK, and four other white males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., as well as the names of the news agencies present was the only information disseminated to the Ill. States Attorney's Office and the Federal Departmental Attorneys presently conducting a FGJ hearing into this shooting.)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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1/5/70

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, TO MAKE NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT INSTANT TO LOCAL MEDIA THAT PANTHERS HAVE INDEPENDENT PATHOLIGIST REPORT INDICATING FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AS RESULT OF ILLINOIS STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE RAID DECEMBER FOUR LAST) HAD RECEIVED A DRUG THROUGH EATING APPROXIMATELY EIGHT HOURS BEFORE DEATH. INDICATION IS PANTHERS WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH ILLINOIS COOK COUNTY CORONER'S GRAND JURY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE JANUARY SIX NEXT, TWENTY SIX HUNDRED SOUTH CALIFORNIA, HOWEVER, WILL SUBMIT PATHOLIGIST REPORT. RUSH ALSO CALLED FOR BPP SUPPORTERS TO APPEAR FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ABOVE ADDRESS JANUARY SIX NEXT.

NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED OR KNOWN PLANNED BY BPP.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

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Page 1591

1/5/70

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, TO MAKE NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT INSTANT TO LOCAL MEDIA THAT PANTHERS HAVE INDEPENDENT PATHOLIGIST REPORT INDICATING FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AS RESULT OF ILLINOIS STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE RAID DECEMBER FOUR LAST) HAD RECEIVED A DRUG THROUGH EATING APPROXIMATELY EIGHT HOURS BEFORE DEATH. INDICATION IS PANTHERS WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH ILLINOIS COOK COUNTY CORONER'S GRAND JURY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE JANUARY SIX NEXT, TWENTY SIX HUNDRED SOUTH CALIFORNIA, HOWEVER, WILL SUBMIT PATHOLIGIST REPORT. RUSH ALSO CALLED FOR BPP SUPPORTERS TO APPEAR FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ABOVE ADDRESS JANUARY SIX NEXT.

NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED OR KNOWN PLANNED BY BPP.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

RMM

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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1/2/70

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

RELIABLE (N PAST)
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, ADVISED INSTANT RALLY SCHEDULED FOR THREE P.M., JANUARY FOUR, NEXT, AFFRO-ARTS THEATER, THIRTY NINE THIRTY SEVEN SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO. RALLY IN MEMORIAL TO FRED HAMPTON, DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, KILLED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN RAID CONDUCTED BY COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY'S POLICE.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISES BPP TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO ANNOUNCE OPENING OF "PEOPLES MEDICAL CENTER," PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL
FREE
BE TO TREAT GIETTO RESIDENTS.

SOURCE STATES BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS BPP, BOB LUCAS, LEADER BLACK LIBERATION ALLIANCE,
CHICAGO
AND ALDERMAN A. A. "SAMMY" RAINER BEING ADVERTISED AS SPEAKERS. ENTERTAINMENT WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED ACCORDING TO SOURCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED. MONEY OBTAINED

ARS

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1/2/70

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

RELIABLE (A) PAST
CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, ADVISED INSTANT RALLY SCHEDULED FOR THREE P.M., JANUARY FOUR, NEXT, AFFRO-ARTS THEATER, THIRTY NINE THIRTY SEVEN SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO. RALLY IN MEMORIAL TO FRED HAMPTON, DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, KILLED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN RAID CONDUCTED BY COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY'S POLICE.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISES BPP TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO ANNOUNCE OPENING OF "PEOPLES MEDICAL CENTER," THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL
FREE
BE TO TREAT GHETTO RESIDENTS.

SOURCE STATES BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS BPP, BOB LUCAS, LEADER BLACK LIBERATION ALLIANCE,
CHICAGO
AND ALDERMAN A. A. "SAMMY" RAYNER BEING ADVERTISED AS SPEAKERS. ENTERTAINMENT WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED ACCORDING TO SOURCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED. MONEY OBTAINED

ARS

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GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 12/10/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information, and which, were appropriate, has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the appropriate local or federal agency. advised as follows on the indicated dates:

DATE	INOFRMATION
12/1/69	DIANE PRETTE, BOB LEE This person is not known to be a Panther, however, is one of the girls whom LEE stays with on Cleveland. She is a Female Negro, about 21 years old, 5'6", slender, light skinned, approximately 118 pounds.

RMM:

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The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this counrty and the people have to seize the time and take power.

On December 5, 1969, Sergeant Halleran, 21st Police District, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on that date, at 5:30 a.m. that morning, a raid had been conducted on the apartment of Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP. The apartment is located at 2030 South State Street, Chicago, and was unoccupied at the time of the raid. The whereabouts of Rush is unknown.

Sergeant Halleran stated the raid was conducted pursuant to a search warrant issued by a local court, alleging that weapons were in this apartment. Recovered during the search was a .22 caliber Derringer-type pistol, approximately two hundred rounds of ammunition, BPP and other literature, and a small amount of marijuana. The raid was conducted without incident and no arrests or injuries were reported. The area in the vicinity of the above apartment was normal.

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this memorandum:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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Serial number information regarding weapons confiscated by police during the raid as set forth in the LHM are being obtained and appropriate action will be taken with respect to possible ARL violation.

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM concerning statements by Sergeant DANIEL GROTH with respect to the shooting of Deputy Chairman FRED HAMPTON reflects that HAMPTON was found in the rear bedroom with a loaded .45 pistol in his hand and a shotgun by his side. GROTH advised that an individual appeared in the doorway and later was identified as HAMPTON with both the shotgun and the pistol in his hand firing at police officers. As a result of this, the officers returned the fire, killing HAMPTON.

While Police Department, according to the Intelligence Unit, has developed no specific information regarding any planned violence as a result of the raid and death of two Panthers, the Police Department is affording the area in the vicinity of Panther Headquarters with added coverage. Racial sources of the Chicago Office have developed no information to date indicating any planned violence is under consideration at this time. along with has advised that no definite plans regarding possible demonstrations or other activities will be formulated until after the funeral of HAMPTON. Chicago will continue to follow closely the activities of the Panther Party and advise the Bureau and interested offices of any future pertinent developments.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 12/10/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

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12/1/69	DIANE PRETTE, BOB LEE This person is not known to be a Panther, however, is one of the girls whom LEE stays with on Cleveland. She is a Female Negro, about 21 years old, 5'6", slender, light skinned, approximately 118 pounds.

RM:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1598

The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this counrty and the people have to seize the time and take power.

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The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this memorandum:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

U.S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1599

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Page 1600

FBI

Date: 12/5/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM-BPP
OO: San Francisco

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Two copies of the LHM are being furnished the and Divisions in lieu of their interest in this matter.

One copy of the LHM is being designated locally to USA and U.S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

ARS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1601

FBI

Date: 12/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM-BPP
OO: San Francisco

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ARS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1602

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 12/12/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

On 11/21/69, information from LHM of same date furnished to USA, U.S.S.S., OSI, all Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

This LHM contained information concerning weapons, allegedly legally purchased and other related items being kept in the first floor apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. This apartment is available to any BPP member and names of BPP members most frequently seen at this address were also set forth. It was not known to whom the apartment was actually rented; however, the rent was paid from BPP funds. All persons mentioned were described as armed and extremely dangerous.

The contents of this LHM was orally given to the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois States Attorney's office.

11/23/69 Source advised that Panthers aware Chicago Police Gang Intelligence Unit planning raid on above apartment on 11/25/69 and above items being moved out of apartment. Movie cameras being set up to take pictures of the raid and only two pregnant girls will be in the apartment.

11/24/69 SAC JOHNSON advised Director LYONS of source information of 11/23/69. Director LYONS verified the source information concerning the date of the planned raid and stated that he was cancelling the raid.

RMM

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Page 1603

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman;

Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education;

Ronald Satchel, Deputy Minister of Health;

Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP officials, as well as Alvin Jefferies, Robert Campbell and numerous female BPP members including Debra Johnson who is allegedly pregnant by Hampton.

Source added that it is not known to whom the apartment is actually rented; however, the rent is actually paid from BPP funds.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois;

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

IN VIEW OF ABOVE INFORMATION AND PAST ACTIVITIES OF BPP MEMBERS MENTIONED ABOVE ALL SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1604

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 12/12/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

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RMM

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW 88613 Docld:32199554
Page 1605

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman;

Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education;

Ronald Satchel, Deputy Minister of Health;

Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP officials, as well as Alvin Jefferies, Robert Campbell and numerous female BPP members including Debra Johnson who is allegedly pregnant by Hampton.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1606

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 11/21/69

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Enclosed forthe Bureau are 11 copies of a letter-head memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above. Copies of this LHM are also being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago; OSI, Chicago; United States Secret Service; and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, all Illinois.

The Chicago Police Department and AFTD has been furnished the contents of information set forth in this LHM as well as the Illinois States Attorney's Office.

CG T-1 is

No matter is being opened in the Chicago Office concerning this matter inasmuch as information indicates the weapons were apparently legally purchased, under the terms of existing Firearms laws, possession of same is apparently rampart throughout BPP members and apartment rent is paid with BPP funds.

Chicago is following this matter closely and if further information developed warranting investigation, Chicago will immediately institute same.

RMM

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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PETERSON, CHERYL

This Panther resides at 2337 West Monroe and works out of the South Side BPP Office.

JORDAN, NADINE

This person is a teacher at Malcolm X College, is friendly to some BPP members, however, is not known to be a Panther.

STINSON, PAUL

This person is a BPP member, however, has not been seen in Chicago area for a while. He was not very active.

FISHER, STEPHANIE

FISHER is the correct name. She is the Lieutenant of Communications of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois BPP, takes all notes for various appointments, is well informed on all BPP members and activities.

ELDRIDGE, JERI

She currently resides at 2337 West Monroe, always has a veneral disease and is considered a flunky.

JOHNSON, RONALD

JOHNSON is no longer known to be functioning as a BPP member, his vehicle license is 502-519 and his phone number is 681-1032.

WALTON, HARLON

Talk among Panthers first indicated that this person was a Panther, however, inquiry now indicates that this person never was a Panther, but close friends of some of those Panthers indicted by the Illinois Cook County Grand Jury on June 9, 1969. Further a search of available BPP membership application record files failed to locate any person by this name.

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Page 1608

HAYMON, JOSEPH

This is a Panther who is no longer functioning.

EDELEN, CAROL

This person is a Panther serving on the Communications Cadre. She is about 20 years old, 5'7", weighing about 130 pounds and light skinned.

BARRETT, AUDREY

This Panther has two addresses, 1826 South Millard, telephone 522-9634, and 3420 West 16th Street, telephone 522-9867.

KING, STEVE; SAM LATSON

This Panther works on the south side for the BPP; he is about 21 years old, 5'6", 145-150 pounds, smokes reefers and is well-known by SAM LATSON.

MC DONALD, RAYMOND M.

Search of available BPP membership applications shows this person residing at 7538 South May, telephone number 651-8790, however, is unknown to source.

MARTIS, CHARLES; FRED HAMPTON

Photo from CB 2676380 of Chicago Police Department records is MARTIS. Original talk among BPP leaders after Illinois Cook County Grand Jury indictments indicated this person to be a BPP member, however, current indications are that this person has never been a BPP member. This person is a close friend of HAMPTON's.

GEARY, CHUCK

This person is a young Patriot member, but is not well known.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1609

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 11/21/69

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

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RMM

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1610

PETERSON, CHERYL

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JORDAN, NADINE

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1611

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EDELEN, CAROL

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BARRETT, AUDREY

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MARTIS, CHARLES; FRED HAMPTON

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GEARY, CHUCK

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1612

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/6/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify

advised as follows on the dates indicated:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1813

10/9/69 FRED HAMPTON, MIKE KLONSKY, RYM II OF SDS.

HAMPTON has decided to support the actions of RYM II but not necessarily participate in those actions. KLONSKY was the major reason HAMPTON took any position at all, the reason being that KLONSKY gives the Panthers whatever they want.

10/9/69 RON SATCHEL, FRED HAMPTON, JEWEL COOK, WILLIAM O'NEAL, LYNN FRENCH, JOHN WILLIAMS, RICHARD BLACK, JOAN GRAY, STEPHNEY FISHER, MIKE KLONSKY, RYM I AND RYM II OF SDS.

KLONSKY stopped at BPP Headquarters on 10/8/69, and, according to HAMPTON, related to HAMPTON that the RYM I planned on causing some "shit" at Lincoln Park during their rally scheduled for 10/8/69. HAMPTON had SATCHEL, COOK and himself stay at the BPP office and sent the others to observe the "shit" which would allegedly take place at Lincoln Park, requesting when it started all were to call the office.

10/9/69 BOBBY RUSH.

RUSH is appearing in court at Urbana, Illinois, today concerning his appeal regarding his six month weapons conviction. If incarcerated, the Panthers will hold a rally.

Springfield telephonically advised that RUSH received a continuance until October 28, 1969.

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Page 1614

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/6/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify

advised as follows on the dates indicated:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1815

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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KLONSKY stopped at BPP Headquarters on 10/8/69, and, according to HAMPTON, related to HAMPTON that the RYM I planned on causing some "shit" at Lincoln Park during their rally scheduled for 10/8/69. HAMPTON had SATCHEL, COOK and himself stay at the BPP office and sent the others to observe the "shit" which would allegedly take place at Lincoln Park, requesting when it started all were to call the office.

10/9/69 BOBBY RUSH.

RUSH is appearing in court at Urbana, Illinois, today concerning his appeal regarding his six month weapons conviction. If incarcerated, the Panthers will hold a rally.

Springfield telephonically advised that RUSH received a continuance until October 28, 1969.

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GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: OCT 30 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

advised on the dates indicated:

10/8/69 LYNN FRENCH, MANUEL DOZIER.

These persons will more or less represent the BPP at an alleged rally sponsored by SDS at the International Harvester Plant, 2600 South California, 10/9/69.

5010-106-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: OCT 3 0 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 11, 1970

On June 9, 1970, upon the writer's return to duty from extended sick leave, an attempt was made to examine the evidence in this case maintained under custody of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office in Room 2114 of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, the key originally assigned to the Chicago FBI Office to this room by K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Justice, would no longer open the lock.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SINSKY, Room 280, Federal Building, Office of General Services Administration (GSA), advised on June 10, 1970, that GSA had received authorization from Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of property for United States Attorney's (USA) Office, Room 1500, Federal Building, to clean this room and to change the lock. She does not recall the exact date this was completed, but that it was approximately during the last week in May, 1970.

Mrs. SINSKY with the writer entered Room 2114 on June 10, 1970, and observed that the room had been cleaned of all surplus boxes and packaging materials and that there remained in the room three items each containing the sticker "Evidence Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C."

An examination of these items by the writer disclosed they contained the following items:

Box number one, 18 inches by 22 inches by 5 inches, contained a package with a notation, "Photographs of Q 162 through Q 167 Mattresses of Q 31 Hassock (PC-C3999FA)" The box had been returned from the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C. under date March 2, 1970, and contained the following information on the invoice of contents:

"'Bullets, bullet fragments and lead fragments removed from mattresses Q 162 through Q 167.' Radiographs of Q 162 through Q 167 mattresses. Radiographs of hassock Q 31 (PC-C3999FA)."

On 6/9,10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Date dictated 6/10/70

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 26, 1970

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL
VICTIMS - SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received on 2/17/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent John P. Riley

Q281 Left hand cast of Hampton
Q282 Right hand cast of Hampton

Also Submitted: Control sample of paraffin taken from Hampton

Results of examination:

A microscopic examination of Q281 and Q282 revealed no unburned gunpowder fragments.

Specimens Q281 and Q282 were examined by neutron activation analysis for the elements antimony and barium. Antimony and barium are components of most primer mixtures and can be deposited on the hand when a firearm is discharged. From the results of the examination, it could not be determined whether Hampton had discharged a firearm.

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Q18 Red plastic disc found on floor of rear bedroom
Q19 Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom
Q20 Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom
Q21 Scrapings from bloodstain on unmounted door in dining room
Q22 Scrapings from bloodstain on bed frame in rear bedroom
Q23 Scrapings from bloodstain on north wall in rear bedroom
Q24 Scrapings from bloodstain on south wall of living room
Q25 Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q26 Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall

Specimens received 1/12/70. personally delivered by SA Evan E. Hodge

Q27 Bullet jacket fragment recovered from southwest corner of kitchen, on floor
Q28 - Q29 Two cartridges recovered from clothes bundle in entrance hall
Q30 Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room

Specimens received 1/21/70, under cover of letter dated 1/12/70

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The shot pattern in the piece of plasterboard, Q1, from the wall to the right of the front entrance door was produced by a contact or near contact shot. The pieces of

 (continued on next page)

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: January 27, 1970

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 12/31/69, personally delivered by SA Robert M. Zimmers

Q1 Piece of plasterboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door

Q2 Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway

Q3 Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall

Q4 Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom

Q5 - Q9 Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom

Q10 Bullet from south wall of front bedroom

Q11 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom

Q12 Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom

Q13 Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom

Q14 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom

Q15 Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q16 Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q17 Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom

(continued on next page)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

January 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SGT. DANIEL GROTH, JAMES DAVIS.
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY. ET AL.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED)
MARK CLARK (DECEASED)
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA BREWER
BLAIN ANDERSON
RONALD STACHEL, ET AL. - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE: Evidence personally delivered to FBI Laboratory on 12-31-69 by SA Robert M. Zimmers
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q26, portion of door

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately, and will include disposition of the item.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

35

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois, was located at the above address and served with a Federal Grand Jury Subpoena calling for her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at 11:00 AM, February 25, 1970.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she had been employed at the Cook County Hospital since approximately 1951 until December, 1969. She said that her supervisor while employed at the County Hospital was Miss MABEL WILSON. She stated that while employed at Cook County Hospital, she had been a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. She further advised that during the week of December 1, 1969, she recalls being ill one day during this week or two days perhaps, and that if she did work during that week, it was the 3:00 to 11:00 shift.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she is presently employed at Sears Roebuck as a sales clerk at Homan Avenue.

33

On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SAs EDWARD F. BLOCH and ROBERT LEE ALEXANDER:mmb Date dictated 2/25/70

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FD [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Miss JOAN SOLBECK, Employment Supervisor, Cook County School of Nursing, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, advised that a search of their records revealed a personnel file for ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss SOLBECK advised that ANNIE WHITE entered on duty at the hospital as a clerical employee on November 29, 1951. She stated that the file further revealed that WHITE was terminated on June 2, 1956, and again rehired, exact date unknown. She said that WHITE again terminated her employment at County Hospital on December 29, 1969. Miss SOLBECK said that while employed at Cook County Hospital, WHITE was under the direct supervision of Miss MABEL WILSON, RN, and that her specific duties were that of a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. Miss SOLBECK said that the personnel file further revealed that WHITE was born October 11, 1930, at Hartwell, Florida. Her Social Security Number is 354-24-5846. Her telephone number is listed as 762-0129, which is the telephone number of her mother, Mrs. ANNIE B. GURDY, 2237 South Keeler.

Miss SOLBECK advised that from a review of the County payroll records, the following is to be noted regarding WHITE's employment during the week of December 1, 1969:

December 1	Sick
December 2	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 3	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 4	Sick
December 5	Sick
December 6	Day off
December 7	Day off
December 8	Vacation day
December 9	Vacation day
December 10	Vacation day

Miss SOLBECK stated that WHITE has recently filled out an application for reinstatement and that this application is presently being considered.

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On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

SAs EDWARD F. BLOOM and
ROBERT LEE ALEXANDER:EFB by

Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/3/70

Photographs of interior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were taken in the presence of Special Agents JOHN J. GOLDEN, WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. and CHARLES E. CALFES and Deputy U. S. Marshal LORENZO FOWLER.

31

On 2/20/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. and SA JOHN J. GOLDEN

Date dictated 2/27/70

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Page 1626

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

At 6:00 PM, an autopsy was performed on the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON by Dr. CHARLES PETTY, pathologist from Dallas, Texas. The autopsy was performed at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana. Those in attendance, according to a list provided by JOSEPH KEENE, U. S. Marshal, Shreveport, Louisiana, were as follows:

For the State of Illinois:

1) THOMAS HETT, Assistant State Attorney

2) NICK MOTHERWAY, Assistant State Attorney

3) Dr. JERRY KEARNS, Cook County Coroner's Office

4) Dr. WILLIAM MAYFIELD, Pathologist

For the HAMPTON family:

1) FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney

2) Dr. DAVID SPAIN, Pathologist

3) Dr. EARL CALDWELL, Pathologist

For the U. S. Government:

1) Dr. CHARLES PETTY

2) JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice

3) JAMES TURNER, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice

4) DONALD E. WALTER, U. S. Attorney, Shreveport, Louisiana

5) JAMES GARDNER, Deputy U. S. Marshal

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # 30

by SA PATRICK R. COONEY Date dictated 2/26/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

Photographs were taken during the autopsy of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON at the Veterans Administration Hospital, utilizing a speedgraphic camera with flash attachment and Poloroid adapter. Poloroid color sheet film was used.

29

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # ____

by SA PATRICK E. COONEY Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Prior to the autopsy of the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, impressions of the right index finger of HAMPTON were obtained using a common black ink pad and a sheet of white unlined paper.

The purpose of the impressions was to effect identification.

28

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # _____

by SA Patrick R. Cooney Date dictated 2/20/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 2-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 18, 1970

A piece of the door jamb and wall board behind same was removed from the left side of the door frame of the livingroom at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. The cut of the piece of door jamb was made at 52 inches and 64 inches from the floor.

In addition, to Special Agents JOHN J. GOLDEN and R. B. YADEN, also present were Deputy United States Marshals HENRY YARBROUGH and LORENZO FOWLER, plus Sergeant ERICKSON, Star Number 1014 and Patrolman VENEIGH, Star Number 9073 of the Chicago Police Department.

The above articles were removed at the request of Mr. K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division.

27

On 2/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SAs JOHN J. GOLDEN and R.B. YADEN: JJG Date dictated 2/16/70

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Page 1630

1.

Date February 12, 1970

Dr. EDWARD DREYFUS, Medical Director, Neighborhood Health Center, Office of Economic Opportunity, 529 29th Street, advised he has records reflecting that CHERYL PETERSON, 2859 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, visited this center on August 9, 1969 and was diagnosed as being anemic. She was given two prescriptions on that date which were filled at this center, one pertained to iron tablets and the other to vitamin tablets.

She also visited this center on August 19, 1969 in connection with a possible pregnancy and was advised by the examining doctor she was not pregnant.

Dr. DREYFUS advised that his records reflect she is a Negro female; born May 25, 1951 in the State of Illinois; Social Security Number 330-44-6208; parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLON PETERSON, 1516 South Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; marital status single.

Dr. DREYFUS stated that CHERYL PETERSON failed to return for a reappointment set for two months after she was last in the center and that mail sent to her by the center to the above Denver address was returned marked addressee moved, no forwarding address.

He advised further that his records do not indicate that CHERYL PETERSON has any connection with the Black Panther Party or FRED A. HAMPTON, MARK CLARK, BRENDA HARRIS, VERLINA A. BREWER, BLAIR J. ANDERSON, RONALD SATCHEL, DEBROAH JOHNSON, LOUIS TRULOCK or HAROLD BELL.

26

On 2/12/70 at Denver, Colorado File #

by SA RICHARD L. CAMPBELL
SA JOHN H. GALLIK RLC Date dictated 2/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-44)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

ROGER A. THOMAS, registered pharmacist, Illinois license 5127769, employed with Par Pharmacy, 1202 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that prescription number 216313 was prescribed for LYNN FRENCH by Doctor JONES, 5321 South Woodlawn, phone 667-0909. Mr. THOMAS advised that the prescription contained 40 tablets of 40,000 units of penicillin. Mr. THOMAS advised the prescription was signed by LOUIS MARACUS on July 29, 1969.

Mr. THOMAS advised that all prescriptions filed at their pharmacy are filed by number and no records are maintained by name only. Mr. THOMAS advised that he does not recall the following persons obtaining prescriptions at this store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL "

25

2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File #

On SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD 2/13/70

TREVIRANUS FFS

Date dictated

by

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

LEO HALL, JR., pharmacist, Stineway Drugs, 2400 Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised that all their prescriptions are filed by number only and no records are kept on names of persons obtaining prescriptions at their store.

Mr. HALL was furnished the following names and advised that he does not recall any of these individuals obtaining prescriptions at their store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. JOHNSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

24

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File#

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LYNN
TREVIRANUS FFS

by Date dictated 2/13/70

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Page 1633

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, registered pharmacist, Walgreens Drug Store, 2300 West Madison, advised that their prescriptions are filed in number order only and no records are kept concerning prescriptions in name only.

Mr. DAVIS advised that he has seen FRED A. HAMPTON, deceased, and another member of the Black Panther Party in Walgreens purchasing cigarettes and so forth, but does not recall the following people ever obtaining prescriptions at Walgreens:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

23

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SA FREDERICK F. STAHL AND SA C. LEONARD
TREVIRANUS FFS

Date dictated 2/13/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

1

Date

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

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On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD

by TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the early afternoon of January 28, 1970, SA ROBERT W. BUCHER, Elmira, New York FBI Resident Agency, personally turned over to SA WALTER H. RICE, JR., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at Washington, D. C., the below-described two (2) items, which HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, Davis Road, Corning, New York, had turned over to SA BUCHER on the evening of January 27, 1970, at MAC DONELL's residence in Corning, New York:

#1 One (1) one-inch by three-inch microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head."

#2 One (1) one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base."

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On 1/28/70 at Washington, D. C. File# ____

by SA ROBERT W. BUCHER Date dictated 1/29/70

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Page 1636

MAC DONELL advised that the above-described two slides were of material removed by him from the slug shown in Photon #104, which he had introduced into evidence before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois.

MAC DONELL exhibited a number of color photographs which he stated he had taken in connection with his examination of the residence at 7337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, and made the comment that there is something "very pertinent" to be concluded from the examination of the gun powder marks, which appear on the inside of the entrance door to the apartment and further, that he believes that he is the only one who has realized the particular significance of these powder marks.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1637

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the afternoon of January 27, 1970, HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, Davis Road, Corning, New York, was contacted at his place of employment in Corning, at which time he advised he possessed certain microscope slides concerning his examination of a Chicago, Illinois residence in December, 1969, and was willing to turn these slides over to the FBI, as he had been directed to do so by an attorney with the United States Department of Justice. Arrangements were made to obtain these slides from MAC DONELL on the evening of January 27, 1970, as he stated they were presently at his residence.

On the evening of January 27, 1970, MAC DONELL turned over to Special Agent ROBERT W. BUCHER of the FBI, two-one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slides, which had been marked and were described by MAC DONELL as follows:

(1) Labled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head. These are scrapings from the head of the slug removed from the East wall of the Northeast (living) room of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. This by HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, on December 8, 1969. This piece of evidence described by the MAC DONELL listas "F." The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

(2) Labeled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base. A Portion of the wooden fibers removed from the base of the slug described under number one above. The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

The above two described microscope slides were received from MAC DONELL at his residence, Davis Road, Corning, New York, and a receipt was furnished MAC DONELL at that time.

17

On 1/27/70 at Corning, New York File #

SA ROBERT W. BUCHER

by Date dictated 1/29/70

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furnished SA TREVIRANUS. All copies of this inventory were signed by SA TREVIRANUS, ANDREW and KADISH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1970

1

At the Cook County Courthouse, 26th and California Avenue, Room 452, known as the Special Grand Jury Room, an inventory under order of Cook County Judge JOHN POWERS was instituted of evidence surrendered by FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney, and his Investigative Assistant VICTORY KADISH, representing the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

Also present during the taking of this inventory were the following:

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Department of Justice, Attorney, Civil Rights Division;

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Investigator, Cook County State's Attorney's Office;

NANCY DEMPSEY, from the law office of FRANCIS E. ANDREW, 2156 North Halsted, Chicago.

Miss KADISH advised she was the agent for ANDREW, that she had personally handled the evidence, had assisted ANDREW in securing the evidence from the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on December 4 and 5, 1969, and had originally inventoried the evidence.

It is noted that the inventory of this evidence, which was turned over to the FBI, commenced at 6:10 PM, January 19, 1970, and was completed at 11:58 PM, January 19, 1970.

Following the making of an inventory of this evidence, it was receipted for by SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS, FRANCIS E. ANDREW and VICTORY KADISH. The original of the receipt was furnished to ANDREW and a copy was

---

15

On 1/19/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # ---

SAs C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS, ALTON E. BRAMBLETT, GERALD C. THEIS, JAMES E. ANDERSON,

by ROBERT T. MURPHY, JR., and LAMONT PUGH CLT Date dictated 1/21/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 1970

1

Photos of a vent located in the living room at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were made January 13, 1970, in the presence of Special Agent WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, Jr., K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, United States Department of Justice, Deputy Marshal LORENZO FOWLER, and HENRY YARBROUGH, and Sergeant JAMES COLLINS, Star Number 1819, Chicago Police Department.

14

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J. GOLDEN Date dictated 1/15/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1641

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/70

On January 13, 1970, the grating in the floor of the front room of the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, was measured.

This grating is located 15½ inches from the south wall and 52 inches from the west wall of the front room.

The metal frame in the floor measures 20½ inches from east to west and 17 inches from north to south. The grating fitted inside of this frame measures 13½ inches from north to south and 15 inches from east to west. The grating rests on a ½ inch steel lip which reduces the opening to 13 inches by 14½ inches. The drop from the floor containing the grating to the floor below is 115 inches. The basement is full of garbage and debris. Directly under the opening was a large vehicle tire, an old overcoat and several pieces of duct work. The grating lifted out of the frame very easily.

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On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY Date dictated 1/13/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 9, 1970, photographs were taken of kitchen door and rear entrance and porch of building at 2335 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present during filming were Special Agents ROBERT ZIMMERS, EVAN HODGE, WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR., JESSE H. QUEEN, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, and Mrs. MURPHY, resident of this address.

12

On 1/9/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

Photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe on January 7, 1970. Present were Special Agents WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, Jr., FREDERICK F. STAHL, JOHN R. BASSETT, JOHN E. DALLMAN and EVAN HODGE, Visual Information Specialists, Federal Bureau of Investigation HORACE HAFNER and THOMAS PEYTON, K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney and ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Deputy Coroner.

On 1/7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 6, 1970, photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present were United States Department of Justice Attorney K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Deputy Coroner ANTHONY J. SCIAFERA, Special Agent EVAN HODGE, HORACE HAFNER and THOMAS PEYTON, Visual Information Specialists, Special Agents JOHN E. DALLMAN, JOHN R. BASSETT, ROBERT T. MURPHY, FREDERICK F. STAHL, EDWIN PETER KRIEGER, Depty Marshal PETE WILSON, Deputy Marshal GENE BINIAK and MILTON BRANCH, attorney representing the Attorney General of the United States.

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On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J. GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 7, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a white plastic bottle containing pills, prescription number 216313 for LYNN FRENCH, dated July 29, 1969, was located on the kitchen table.

9

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #.

by SA JOHN E. DALLMAN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 6, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a copper bullet jacket was located in the southwest corner of the room. The jacket was under a piece of cloth tacked to the door frame and floor.

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA JOHN E. DALEMAN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

A shed attached to the residence located at 2335 West Monroe Street, was examined for the purpose of noting and recording any bullet and/or shot holes.

Pertinent measurements and trajectory patterns were taken. No projectiles were recovered and no items were removed from the premises.

7

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA EVAN E. HODGE Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

Pursuant to an on-the-scene examination of the premises located at 2337 West Monroe Street on January 6. and 7, 1970, the following items were removed from the premises for subsequent Laboratory examination:

1. Copper fragment recovered from south west corner of kitchen.

2. Two cartridges recovered from bundle of clothing in entrance hall.

3. Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room.

These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises.

6

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA EVAN E. HODGE Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/70

On December 21, 1969, Officers AUGUST BLUE, Badge 200, and JOHN DENEEN, Badge 8, States Attorneys Police of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, brought two doors to the address 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. One door was for the front bedroom and one door with one panel missing was for the entrance to the first floor apartment.

Officers BLUE and DENEEN stayed with the doors and did not turn them over to the FBI.

On 12/31/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. Date dictated 1/6/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-11-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/70

1.

Special Agents ROBERT M. ZIMMERS and EVAN E. HODGE of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory, made an on-the-scene examination of bullet holes found in the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, and made a trajectory pattern to show directions of the shots fired and made pertinent measurements to show the locations of the holes.

A number of items of evidence were collected for subsequent laboratory examination. These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. The items recovered are as follows:

1. Piece of wallboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door.

2. Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway.

3. Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

4. Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom.

5. Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom.

6. Bullet from south wall of front bedroom.

7. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom.

8. Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom.

12/22/69;
12/29-31/69;
On 1/8/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

SAs ROBERT M. ZIMMERS and
by EVAN E. HODGE/EEH Date dictated 1/8/70

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1 Date June 11, 1970

On June 9, 1970, upon the writer's return to duty from extended sick leave, an attempt was made to examine the evidence in this case maintained under custody of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office in Room 2114 of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, the key originally assigned to the Chicago FBI Office to this room by K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Justice, would no longer open the lock.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SINSKY, Room 280, Federal Building, Office of General Services Administration (GSA), advised on June 10, 1970, that GSA had received authorization from Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of property for United States Attorney's (USA) Office, Room 1500, Federal Building, to clean this room and to change the lock. She does not recall the exact date this was completed, but that it was approximately during the last week in May, 1970.

Mrs. SINSKY with the writer entered Room 2114 on June 10, 1970, and observed that the room had been cleaned of all surplus boxes and packaging materials and that there remained in the room three items each containing the sticker "Evidence Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C."

An examination of these items by the writer disclosed they contained the following items:

Box number one, 18 inches by 22 inches by 5 inches, contained a package with a notation, "Photographs of Q 162 through Q 167 Mattresses of Q 31 Hassock (PC-C3999FA)" The box had been returned from the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C. under date March 2, 1970, and contained the following information on the invoice of contents:

"'Bullets, bullet fragments and lead fragments removed from mattresses Q 162 through Q 167.' Radiographs of Q 162 through Q 167 mattresses. Radiographs of hassock Q 31 (PC-C3999FA)."

On 6/9,10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Date dictated 6/10/70

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 26, 1970

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL
VICTIMS - SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received on 2/17/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent John P. Riley

Q281 Left hand cast of Hampton
Q282 Right hand cast of Hampton

Also Submitted: Control sample of paraffin taken from Hampton

Results of examination:

A microscopic examination of Q281 and Q282 revealed no unburned gunpowder fragments.

Specimens Q281 and Q282 were examined by neutron activation analysis for the elements antimony and barium. Antimony and barium are components of most primer mixtures and can be deposited on the hand when a firearm is discharged. From the results of the examination, it could not be determined whether Hampton had discharged a firearm.

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Q18 Red plastic disc found on floor of rear bedroom
Q19 Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom
Q20 Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom
Q21 Scrapings from bloodstain on unmounted door in dining room
Q22 Scrapings from bloodstain on bed frame in rear bedroom
Q23 Scrapings from bloodstain on north wall in rear bedroom
Q24 Scrapings from bloodstain on south wall of living room
Q25 Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q26 Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall

Specimens received 1/12/70. personally delivered by SA Evan E. Hodge

Q27 Bullet jacket fragment recovered from southwest corner of kitchen, on floor
Q28 - Q29 Two cartridges recovered from clothes bundle in entrance hall
Q30 Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room

Specimens received 1/21/70, under cover of letter dated 1/12/70

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The shot pattern in the piece of plasterboard, Q1, from the wall to the right of the front entrance door was produced by a contact or near contact shot. The pieces of

 (continued on next page)

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 27, 1970

FBI File No.

Lab. No.

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISIMENT - CR

Specimens received 12/31/69, personally delivered by SA Robert M. Zimmers

Q1 Piece of plasterboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door
Q2 Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway
Q3 Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q4 Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom
Q5 - Q9 Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom
Q10 Bullet from south wall of front bedroom
Q11 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom
Q12 Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom
Q13 Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom
Q14 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom
Q15 Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom
Q16 Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom
Q17 Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom

(continued on next page)

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Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

January 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

SGT. DANIEL GROTH, JAMES DAVIS.
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY. ET AL.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED)
MARK CLARK (DECEASED)
RE: BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA BREWER
BLAIN ANDERSON
RONALD STACHEL, ET AL. - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE: Evidence personally delivered to FBI Laboratory on 12-31-69 by SA Robert M. Zimmers
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q26, portion of door

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately, and will include disposition of the item.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

35

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois, was located at the above address and served with a Federal Grand Jury Subpoena calling for her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at 11:00 AM, February 25, 1970.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she had been employed at the Cook County Hospital since approximately 1951 until December, 1969. She said that her supervisor while employed at the County Hospital was Miss MABEL WILSON. She stated that while employed at Cook County Hospital, she had been a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. She further advised that during the week of December 1, 1969, she recalls being ill one day during this week or two days perhaps, and that if she did work during that week, it was the 3:00 to 11:00 shift.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she is presently employed at Sears Roebuck as a sales clerk at Homan Avenue.

33

On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SAs EDWARD F. BLOCH and ROBERT LEE ALEXANDER:ANK Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Miss JOAN SOLBECK, Employment Supervisor, Cook County School of Nursing, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, advised that a search of their records revealed a personnel file for ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

Miss SOLBECK advised that ANNIE WHITE entered on duty at the hospital as a clerical employee on November 29, 1951. She stated that the file further revealed that WHITE was terminated on June 2, 1956, and again rehired, exact date unknown. She said that WHITE again terminated her employment at County Hospital on December 29, 1969. Miss SOLBECK said that while employed at Cook County Hospital, WHITE was under the direct supervision of Miss MABEL WILSON, RN, and that her specific duties were that of a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. Miss SOLBECK said that the personnel file further revealed that WHITE was born October 11, 1930, at Hartwell, Florida. Her Social Security Number is 354-24-5846. Her telephone number is listed as 762-0129, which is the telephone number of her mother, Mrs. ANNIE B. GUNDY, 2237 South Keeler.

Miss SOLBECK advised that from a review of the County payroll records, the following is to be noted regarding WHITE's employment during the week of December 1, 1969:

December 1	Sick
December 2	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 3	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 4	Sick
December 5	Sick
December 6	Day off
December 7	Day off
December 8	Vacation day
December 9	Vacation day
December 10	Vacation day

Miss SOLBECK stated that WHITE has recently filled out an application for reinstatement and that this application is presently being considered.

On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SAs EDWARD F. BLOOM and ROBERT LEE ALEXANDER:EFB Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/3/70

Photographs of interior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were taken in the presence of Special Agents JOHN J. GOLDEN, WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. and CHARLES E. CALFES and Deputy U. S. Marshal LORENZO FOWLER.

On 2/20/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. and SA JOHN J. GOLDEN

Date dictated 2/27/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

At 6:00 PM, an autopsy was performed on the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON by Dr. CHARLES PETTY, pathologist from Dallas, Texas. The autopsy was performed at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana. Those in attendance, according to a list provided by JOSEPH KEENE, U. S. Marshal, Shreveport, Louisiana, were as follows:

For the State of Illinois:

1) THOMAS HETT, Assistant State Attorney

2) NICK MOTHERWAY, Assistant State Attorney

3) Dr. JERRY REARIS, Cook County Coroner's Office

4) Dr. WILLIAM MAYFIELDS, Pathologist

For the HAMPTON family:

1) FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney

2) Dr. DAVID SPAIN, Pathologist

3). Dr. EARL CALDWELL, Pathologist

For the U. S. Government:

1) Dr. CHARLES PETTY

2) JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice

3) JAMES TURNER, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice

4) DONALD E. WALTER, U. S. Attorney, Shreveport, Louisiana

5) JAMES GARDNER, Deputy U. S. Marshal

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # 30

by SA PATRICK R. COONEY Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

Photographs were taken during the autopsy of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON at the Veterans Administration Hospital, utilizing a speedgraphic camera with flash attachment and Poloroid adapter. Poloroid color sheet film was used.

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File# ____

by SA PATRICK R. COONEY Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Prior to the autopsy of the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, impressions of the right index finger of HAMPTON were obtained using a common black ink pad and a sheet of white unlined paper.

The purpose of the impressions was to effect identification.

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # ____

by SA Patrick R. Cooney Date dictated 2/20/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 2-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 18, 1970

A piece of the door jamb and wall board behind same was removed from the left side of the door frame of the livingroom at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. The cut of the piece of door jamb was made at 52 inches and 64 inches from the floor.

In addition, to Special Agents JOHN J. GOLDEN and R. B. YADEN, also present were Deputy United States Marshals HENRY YARBROUGH and LORENZO FOWLER, plus Sergeant ERICKSON, Star Number 1014 and Patrolman VENEIGH, Star Number 9073 of the Chicago Police Department.

The above articles were removed at the request of Mr. K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division.

27

On 2/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SAs JOHN J. GOLDEN and R.B. YADEN: JJG Date dictated 2/16/70

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Page 1663

Date February 12, 1970

1.

Dr. EDWARD DREYFUS, Medical Director, Neighborhood Health Center, Office of Economic Opportunity, 529 29th Street, advised he has records reflecting that CHERYL PETERSON, 2359 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, visited this center on August 9, 1969 and was diagnosed as being anemic. She was given two prescriptions on that date which were filled at this center, one pertained to iron tablets and the other to vitamin tablets.

She also visited this center on August 19, 1969 in connection with a possible pregnancy and was advised by the examining doctor she was not pregnant.

Dr. DREYFUS advised that his records reflect she is a Negro female; born May 25, 1951 in the State of Illinois; Social Security Number 330-44-6208; parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLON PETERSON, 1516 South Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; marital status single.

Dr. DREYFUS stated that CHERYL PETERSON failed to return for a reappointment set for two months after she was last in the center and that mail sent to her by the center to the above Denver address was returned marked addressee moved, no forwarding address.

He advised further that his records do not indicate that CHERYL PETERSON has any connection with the Black Panther Party or FRED A. HAMPTON, MARK CLARK, BRENDA HARRIS, VERLINA A. BREWER, BLAIR J. ANDERSON, RONALD SATCHEL, DEBROAH JOHNSON, LOUIS TRULOCK or HAROLD BELL.

On 2/12/70 at Denver, Colorado File #

by SA RICHARD L. CAMPBELL
SA JOHN H. GALLIK RLC Date dictated 2/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-44)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

ROGER A. THOMAS, registered pharmacist, Illinois license 5127769, employed with Par Pharmacy, 1202 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that prescription number 216313 was prescribed for LYNN FRENCH by Doctor JONES, 5321 South Woodlawn, phone 667-0909. Mr. THOMAS advised that the prescription contained 40 tablets of 40,000 units of penicillin. Mr. THOMAS advised the prescription was signed by LOUIS MARACUS on July 29, 1969.

Mr. THOMAS advised that all prescriptions filed at their pharmacy are filed by number and no records are maintained by name only. Mr. THOMAS advised that he does not recall the following persons obtaining prescriptions at this store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL "

25

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA FREDERICK F. STARL and SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

LEO HALL, JR., pharmacist, Stineway Drugs, 2400 Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised that all their prescriptions are filed by number only and no records are kept on names of persons obtaining prescriptions at their store.

Mr. HALL was furnished the following names and advised that he does not recall any of these individuals obtaining prescriptions at their store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. JOHNSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

24

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LYNN[redacted]
TREVIRANUS FFS

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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Page 1666

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, registered pharmacist, Walgreens Drug Store, 2300 West Madison, advised that their prescriptions are filed in number order only and no records are kept concerning prescriptions in name only.

Mr. DAVIS advised that he has seen FRED A. HAMPTON, deceased, and another member of the Black Panther Party in Walgreens purchasing cigarettes and so forth, but does not recall the following people ever obtaining prescriptions at Walgreens:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

23

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA FREDERICK F. STAHL AND SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

1

Date

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

20

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD

by TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the early afternoon of January 28, 1970, SA ROBERT W. BUCHER, Elmira, New York FBI Resident Agency, personally turned over to SA WALTER H. RICE, JR., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at Washington, D. C., the below-described two (2) items, which HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, Davis Road, Corning, New York, had turned over to SA BUCHER on the evening of January 27, 1970, at MAC DONELL's residence in Corning, New York:

#1 One (1) one-inch by three-inch microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head."

#2 One (1) one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base."

19

On 1/28/70 at Washington, D. C. File# ____

by SA ROBERT W. BUCHER Date dictated 1/29/70

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Page 1669

MAC DONELL advised that the above-described two slides were of material removed by him from the slug shown in Photon #104, which he had introduced into evidence before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois.

MAC DONELL exhibited a number of color photographs which he stated he had taken in connection with his examination of the residence at 7337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, and made the comment that there is something "very pertinent" to be concluded from the examination of the gun powder marks, which appear on the inside of the entrance door to the apartment and further, that he believes that he is the only one who has realized the particular significance of these powder marks.

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Page 1670

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the afternoon of January 27, 1970, HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, Davis Road, Corning, New York, was contacted at his place of employment in Corning, at which time he advised he possessed certain microscope slides concerning his examination of a Chicago, Illinois residence in December, 1969, and was willing to turn these slides over to the FBI, as he had been directed to do so by an attorney with the United States Department of Justice. Arrangements were made to obtain these slides from MAC DONELL on the evening of January 27, 1970, as he stated they were presently at his residence.

On the evening of January 27, 1970, MAC DONELL turned over to Special Agent ROBERT W. BUCHER of the FBI, two-one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slides, which had been marked and were described by MAC DONELL as follows:

(1) Labled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head. These are scrapings from the head of the slug removed from the East wall of the Northeast (living) room of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. This by HERBERT L. MAC DONELL, on December 8, 1969. This piece of evidence described by the MAC DONELL listas "F." The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

(2) Labeled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base. A Portion of the wooden fibers removed from the base of the slug described under number one above. The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

The above two described microscope slides were received from MAC DONELL at his residence, Davis Road, Corning, New York, and a receipt was furnished MAC DONELL at that time.

17

On 1/27/70 at Corning, New York File # ____

SA ROBERT W. BUCHER

by _____ Date dictated 1/29/70

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Page 1671

furnished SA TREVIRANUS. All copies of this inventory were signed by SA TREVIRANUS, ANDREW and KADISH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1970

1

At the Cook County Courthouse, 26th and California Avenue, Room 452, known as the Special Grand Jury Room, an inventory under order of Cook County Judge JOHN POWERS was instituted of evidence surrendered by FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney, and his Investigative Assistant VICTORY KADISH, representing the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

Also present during the taking of this inventory were the following:

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Department of Justice, Attorney, Civil Rights Division;

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Investigator, Cook County State's Attorney's Office;

NANCY DEMPSEY, from the law office of FRANCIS E. ANDREW, 2156 North Halsted, Chicago.

Miss KADISH advised she was the agent for ANDREW, that she had personally handled the evidence, had assisted ANDREW in securing the evidence from the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on December 4 and 5, 1969, and had originally inventoried the evidence.

It is noted that the inventory of this evidence, which was turned over to the FBI, commenced at 6:10 PM, January 19, 1970, and was completed at 11:58 PM, January 19, 1970.

Following the making of an inventory of this evidence, it was receipted for by SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS, FRANCIS E. ANDREW and VICTORY KADISH. The original of the receipt was furnished to ANDREW and a copy was

---

15

On 1/19/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS, ALTON E. BRAMBLETT, GERALD C. THEIS, JAMES E. ANDERSON,

by ROBERT T. MURPHY, JR., and LAMONT PUGH CLT Date dictated 1/21/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 1970

1

Photos of a vent located in the living room at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were made January 13, 1970, in the presence of Special Agent WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, Jr., K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, United States Department of Justice, Deputy Marshal LORENZO FOWLER, and HENRY YARBROUGH, and Sergeant JAMES COLLINS, Star Number 1819, Chicago Police Department.

14

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA JOHN J. GOLDEN Date dictated 1/15/70

NW 88613 DocId:32189554
Page 1674

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/70

On January 13, 1970, the grating in the floor of the front room of the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, was measured.

This grating is located 15½ inches from the south wall and 52 inches from the west wall of the front room.

The metal frame in the floor mensures 20½ inches from east to west and 17 inches from north to south. The grating fitted inside of this frame measures 13½ inches from north to south and 15 inches from east to west. The grating rests on a ½ inch steel lip which reduces the opening to 13 inches by 14½ inches. The drop from the floor containing the grating to the floor below is 115 inches. The basement is full of garbage and debris. Directly under the opening was a large vehicle tire, an old overcoat and several pieces of duct work. The grating lifted out of the frame very easily.

13

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY Date dictated 1/13/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1675

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 9, 1970, photographs were taken of kitchen door and rear entrance and porch of building at 2335 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present during filming were Special Agents ROBERT ZIMMERS, EVAN HODGE, WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR., JESSE H. QUEEN, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, and Mrs. MURPHY, resident of this address.

12

On 1/9/70 at Chicago, Illinois File#

by SA JOHN J GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1676

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

Photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe on January 7, 1970. Present were Special Agents WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, Jr., FREDERICK F. STAHL, JOHN R. BASSETT, JOHN E. DALLMAN and EVAN HODGE, Visual Information Specialists, Federal Bureau of Investigation HORACE HAFNER and THOMAS PEYTON, K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney and ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Deputy Coroner.

On 1/7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1677

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 6, 1970, photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present were United States Department of Justice Attorney K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Deputy Coroner ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Special Agent EVAN HODGE, HORACE HAFNER and THOMAS PEYTON, Visual Information Specialists, Special Agents JOHN E. DALLMAN, JOHN R. BASSETT, ROBERT T. MURPHY, FREDERICK F. STAHL, EDWIN PETER KRIEGER, Depty Marshal PETE WILSON, Deputy Marshal GENE BINIAK and MILTON BRANCH, attorney representing the Attorney General of the United States.

10

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA JOHN J. GOLDEN Date dictated 1/12/70

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Page 1678

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 7, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a white plastic bottle containing pills, prescription number 216313 for LYNN FRENCH, dated July 29, 1969, was located on the kitchen table.

9

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #.

by SA JOHN E. DALLMAN Date dictated 1/12/70

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Page 1679

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 6, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a copper bullet jacket was located in the southwest corner of the room. The jacket was under a piece of cloth tacked to the door frame and floor.

8

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA JOHN E. DALEMAN Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

A shed attached to the residence located at 2335 West Monroe Street, was examined for the purpose of noting and recording any bullet and/or shot holes.

Pertinent measurements and trajectory patterns were taken. No projectiles were recovered and no items were removed from the premises.

7

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA EVAN E. HODGE Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

Pursuant to an on-the-scene examination of the premises located at 2337 West Monroe Street on January 6. and 7, 1970, the following items were removed from the premises for subsequent Laboratory examination:

1. Copper fragment recovered from south west corner of kitchen.

2. Two cartridges recovered from bundle of clothing in entrance hall.

3. Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room.

These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises.

6

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA EVAN E. HODGE Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/70

On December 21, 1969, Officers AUGUST BLUE, Badge 200, and JOHN DENEEN, Badge 8, States Attorneys Police of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, brought two doors to the address 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. One door was for the front bedroom and one door with one panel missing was for the entrance to the first floor apartment.

Officers BLUE and DENEEN stayed with the doors and did not turn them over to the FBI.

On 12/31/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR. Date dictated 1/6/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-11-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/70

1.

Special Agents ROBERT M. ZIMMERS and EVAN E. HODGE of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory, made an on-the-scene examination of bullet holes found in the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, and made a trajectory pattern to show directions of the shots fired and made pertinent measurements to show the locations of the holes.

A number of items of evidence were collected for subsequent laboratory examination. These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. The items recovered are as follows:

1. Piece of wallboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door.

2. Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway.

3. Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

4. Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom.

5. Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom.

6. Bullet from south wall of front bedroom.

7. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom.

8. Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom.

12/22/69;
12/29-31/69;
On 1/8/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

SAs ROBERT M. ZIMMERS and
by EVAN E. HODGE/EEH Date dictated 1/8/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1684

FD-204 (Rev. 3-...-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - AAG JEROME LEONARD, Chief of Civil Rights Division at Chicago
1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA ROBERT J. ...)

Report of: C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Office: Chicago
Date: 4/7/70

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL N. G... PD;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: Investigation conducted by FBI at BPP apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago; FBI Identification Division and FBI Lab reports set forth. FGJ adjourned 3/12/70 and reconvened 4/7/70.

-P-

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Page 1685

4. Llama 7.65 millimeter, serial number 443695, was purchased on August 20, 1969, by David Young, member of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Illinois. On February 12, 1970, Douglas Merrick, Service Manager, Stoeger Arms Corporation, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that the above firearms was shipped on October 10, 1968, to the Ken Goods Center, 49-10 West North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Dedich advised that the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch barrel, serial number 175084, was not registered with the National Firearms Registration, Washington, D. C., or were any of the above firearms registered with the National Firearms Registration file in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dedich stated that since the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch shotgun, serial number 175084, was manufactured by Ithaca in 1908, and no records are kept by the company; this does not violate the Federal Firearms Act. Mr. Dedich furnished additional information concerning the above firearms:

Colt 38 caliber, 4½ inch barrel, serial number 219414, is a Navy revolver 38, and was shipped to Simons Hardware, St. Louis, Missouri, on September 12, 1903 - too old to obtain any additional information.

On February 3, 1970, Wayne Wadman, Customer Service, Browning Arms Company, Morgan, Utah, advised that their records show that their Browning shotgun, 12 gauge, bearing serial number H15423, was shipped from their plant at St. Louis, Missouri on October 13, 1954, to the Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois - records at Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, are destroyed after five years.

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SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Peter Dedich, Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, advised that their investigation concerning the firearms recovered by the States Attorney's Office at 2337 West Monroe Street, reflected that their department succeeded in tracing down only four of the 19 guns recovered. The four traceable firearms are as follows:

1. 32 caliber S and W model 30-1, serial number 730073, was sold on October 29, 1963 to Brown Supply Company, 416 South Adams Street, Peoria, Illinois. On September 19, 1964, Brown Supply Company sold the firearm to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Boulevard, Peoria, Illinois. Mayo owns and operates a restaurant, described as a white male, blond hair, blue eyes, 5' 9", 150 pounds.

2. Colt 45 caliber auto pistol, model 1927, serial number 7111. This weapon was sold by Casavanova's, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to M and M Sporting Goods Store, 3823 North Richards, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The firearms was sold to M and M Sporting Goods June 9, 1969, and the stores books and records for the firearms report on their inventory, but have no record of the sale and it is their belief that the gun has been stolen.

3. Carbine 30 caliber M1, serial number 16573, was purchased on August 21, 1969, by Darkin M. Gentry, head of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-...-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - AAG JEROME LEONARD, Chief of Civil Rights Division at Chicago
1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA ROBERT J. ...)

Report of: C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Office: Chicago
Date: 4/7/70

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL R. ... PD;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: Investigation conducted by FBI at BPP apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago; FBI Identification Division and FBI Lab reports set forth. FGJ adjourned 3/18/70 and reconvened 4/7/70.

-P-

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1688

4. Lluma 7.65 millimeter, serial number 443695, was purchased on August 20, 1969, by David Young, member of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Illinois. On February 12, 1970, Douglas Merrick, Service Manager, Stoeger Arms Corporation, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that the above firearms was shipped on October 10, 1968, to the Ken Goods Center, 49-10 West North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Dedich advised that the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch barrel, serial number 175084, was not registered with the National Firearms Registration, Washington, D. C., or were any of the above firearms registered with the National Firearms Registration file in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dedich stated that since the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch shotgun, serial number 175084, was manufactured by Ithaca in 1908, and no records are kept by the company; this does not violate the Federal Firearms Act. Mr. Dedich furnished additional information concerning the above firearms:

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1689

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Peter Dedich, Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, advised that their investigation concerning the firearms recovered by the States Attorney's Office at 2337 West Monroe Street, reflected that their department succeeded in tracing down only four of the 19 guns recovered. The four traceable firearms are as follows:

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2. Colt 45 caliber auto pistol, model 1927, serial number 7111. This weapon was sold by Casavanova's, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to M and M Sporting Goods Store, 3823 North Richards, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The firearms was sold to M and M Sporting Goods June 9, 1969, and the stores books and records for the firearms report on their inventory, but have no record of the sale and it is their belief that the gun has been stolen.

3. Carbine 30 caliber M1, serial number 16573, was purchased on August 21, 1969, by Darkin M. Gentry, head of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1690

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD

by TREVIRANUS FFS Date dictated 2/13/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1691

FD-302 (Rev. 3-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

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On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

SA FREDERICK F. STAHL and SA C. LEONARD
TREVIRANUS FFS

by _____ Date dictated 2/13/70

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 6, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
U. S. Court House and
Federal Office Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al
Chicago Police Officers
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased)
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning information as to the history of all the Black Panther guns recovered by the States Attorney's Office from Fred Hampton's apartment December 4, 1969.

The enclosed information is being furnished in accordance with the request of Mr. Juris Leonard, Assistant Attorney General in Chicago, who is handling the Federal Grand Jury presentation in the above captioned matter.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

2 - Addressee
(1) - Chicago
FFS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1693

3. Records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in response to Item Number 1 covering the period October 14, 1969, through December 13, 1969, consisting of 13 items together with a Xerox copy of the same consisting of 7 pages.

The subpoena was executed by Special Agent Jerry H. Breidenfeld of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by delivery to Mrs. Rosemary Thomas, Security Department, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. At that time Mrs. Thomas advised it would be necessary to secure these records from the warehouse, and that the earliest response would be on or about March 2, 1970.

On March 5, 1970, Mrs. Thomas advised Special Agent Breidenfeld she had received the necessary information in response to the subpoena.

On March 5, 1970, Mrs. Rosemary Thomas made available the telephone toll tickets and bills in response to the subpoena with regard to Telephone Number 243-2017 at 2337 West Monroe Street. Mrs. Thomas advised, however, that only the period from October 14 through December 13, 1969, could be complied with inasmuch as the period just preceding October 14, 1969, is being contested by the subscriber at this time, and she could not make these records available.

In accordance with this subpoena, she explained that the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone System disclosed the identities of the following telephone numbers, and that the identities of other numbers called are desired, it would be necessary that an appropriate subpoena be issued to the various telephone companies covering those cities:

1. Telephone number called: 309-673-2150, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe Eugene Fields and Cora Fields, 218 West 7th Street, Peoria, Illinois.

2. Telephone number called: 309-676-4303, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe E. Sturdivant, 1334 West Marlin, Peoria, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1694

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 6, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
U. S. Court House and
Federal Office Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al
Chicago Police Officers
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased)
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning information as to the history of all the Black Panther guns recovered by the States Attorney's Office from Fred Hampton's apartment December 4, 1969.

The enclosed information is being furnished in accordance with the request of Mr. Juris Leonard, Assistant Attorney General in Chicago, who is handling the Federal Grand Jury presentation in the above captioned matter.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

2 - Addressee
(1) - Chicago
FFS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1695

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Page 1696

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al -
Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a subpoena duces tecum from the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, January session, 1970, Number 69GJ3144, which was furnished this office on February 12, 1970.

Enclosed herewith are the following items:

1. The original subpoena, mentioned above, which was directed to the president or other managing officer, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Two copies of a form which acknowledge the delivery and receipt of the subpoena dated February 13, 1970.

2 - Addressee (Enc. 2)
2 - Chicago
CLT

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1697

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al -
Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

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2. Two copies of a form which acknowledge the delivery and receipt of the subpoena dated February 13, 1970.

2 - Addressee (Enc. 2)
2- Chicago
CLT

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1698

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
February 13, 1970

Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sgt. Daniel R. Groth, Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment - Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith is the May 19, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther" which was quoted from, according to an article which appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" of January 29, 1970, Page 4, Column 7, Section 2B.

This article, dateline Washington, January 28 (AP), pointed out that a Yonkers, New York detective, William E. Grogan, intelligence officer, told a Secret Senate hearing last June that members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) were under orders to fortify their homes and repel any police raids "by any means necessary."

Grogan offered in evidence a statement by Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, addressed "To whom it may concern" described by Newton as a summary of an "executive mandate" that had gone out to Panthers. It said:

"Those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully, and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of

2 - Addressee
1 - Chicago
CLT

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1699

It is noted that neither DENNIS CUNNINGHAM nor WARREN WOLFSON, Attorney Spokesman for the victims in this case, contacted, as agreed to, the Chicago Office to permit FBI access to the BPP apartment or interview of the victims, respectively, as of midnight, December 16, 1969.

It is noted that the following were present on December 13, 1969, at the Chicago Office of the FBI when SAC M.W. JOHNSON telephonically contacted USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, as well as WARREN WOLFSON, representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, and attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP):

Assistant Special Agent in Charge JOHN M. REED;
Supervisor LEO E. PEDROTTY;
Special Agent C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1700

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
February 13, 1970

Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sgt. Daniel R. Groth, Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment - Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

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Grogan offered in evidence a statement by Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, addressed "To whom it may concern" described by Newton as a summary of an "executive mandate" that had gone out to Panthers. It said:

"Those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully, and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of

2 - Addressee
1 - Chicago
CLT

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1701

It is noted that neither DENNIS CUNNINGHAM nor WARREN WOLFSON, Attorney Spokesman for the victims in this case, contacted, as agreed to, the Chicago Office to permit FBI access to the BPP apartment or interview of the victims, respectively, as of midnight, December 16, 1969.

It is noted that the following were present on December 13, 1969, at the Chicago Office of the FBI when SAC M.W. JOHNSON telephonically contacted USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, as well as WARREN WOLFSON, representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, and attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP):

Assistant Special Agent in Charge JOHN M. REED;
Supervisor LEO E. PEDROTTY;
Special Agent C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1702

File #:

62-HQ-1166395

Serial Scope:

1070 pgs 9 8 14

49

10/4/69

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

DEMTRI, IS-M.

DAVID DELLINGER, ET AL, ARL - CONSPIRACY.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. RM.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED, INSTANT, FRED HAMPTON, CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, MADE ANNOUNCEMENT TO NEWS MEDIA TODAY, PROTESTING ARREST OF SEVEN MALE NEGROES AT BPP HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, BY CG PD EARLIER TODAY. HAMPTON ACCUSED THE POLICE OF CONTINUING HARRASSMENT OF BPP AND CALLED FOR MASSIVE RALLY AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER SEVEN, NEXT, AT TWELVE NOON BY MEMBERS OF THE BPP AND BY "EVERYONE ELSE" IN THE COMMUNITY. HAMPTON GAVE NO INDICATION THAT ANY VIOLENCE WOULD ACCOMPANY THIS PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

BOBBY SEALE, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, BPP, IS CURRENTLY ON TRIAL IN CAPTIONED A R L CASE, HOWEVER, RALLY CALLED BY HAMPTON APPEARS PRIMARILY DIRECTED AT CG PD, RATHER THAN THE TRIAL OF SEALE. TRIAL OF SEALE AND SEVEN OTHER DEFENDENTS, HOWEVER, WILL

EM

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1704

10/4/69

PAGE TWO

RESERVES ON OCTOBER SEVEN, NEXT, IN FEDERAL BUILDING, +WHERE HAMPTON'S PROPOSED RALLY WILL TAKE PLACE AND THIS RALLY WILL ADD TO TENSION IN THE COMMUNITY.

USA, MILITARY, SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO PD, GSA, BUILDING GUARDS, AND ACTING JUDGE, USDC, CHICAGO, ADVISED.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1705

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

47

FBI

Date: 9/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE _____ _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM

A SOURCE RELIABLE IN PAST ADVISED TODAY, HE LEARNED FROM FRED HAMPTON, CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS CHAPTER BPP, THAT HAMPTON RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS FROM NATIONAL BPP HEADQUARTERS TO ARRANGE MASS DEMONSTRATION NOON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTY, NEXT, AT FEDERAL BUILDING, TWO ONE NINE SOUTH DEARBORN, CHICAGO. THEME OF DEMONSTRATION SAID TO BE " WHERE IS BOBBY." HAMPTON INDICATED HE HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SOLICIT COOPERATION OF CHICAGO PEACE GROUPS, NAMES NOT GIVEN.

BOBBY SEALE, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, BPP, SCHEDULED TO APPEAR CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, NEXT, FOR TRIAL

CES

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1706

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO [redacted], SUCH CHARGES ARISING
VIOLATE ANTI-RIOT LAWS
RESULT OF NINETEEN SIXTY-EIGHT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED.

CHICAGO PD ADVISE.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1707

CONFIDENTIAL

46

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Springfield, Illinois
September 5, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

On August 29, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on August 30, 1969 Russ Meek, a black power advocate from Chicago, Illinois, will speak at the Freedom Hall, 321 West First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that Meek was requested to come to Peoria, Illinois by Peoria, Illinois local United Front Group as well as the Peoria Afro-American Black Peoples Federation (PAABPF). He advised that for all practical purposes the Peoria Afro-American Black Peoples Federation is now defunct and that it is now synonymous with the Peoria, Illinois United Front Group.

Source further advised that on August 31, 1969 at approximately 5:00 PM, a Black Panther Party rally is to be held at the Freedom Hall, 321 First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that local guest speakers are to be James Polk and Reverend Blaine Ramsey, local coordinators of Peoria, Illinois United Front as well as Horace Jones, a member of Bradley University Black Student Alliance, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that other guest speakers include Black Panther Party members Jewell Cook, Field Secretary, and Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, officers of the Illinois State Black Panther Party. He advised that both Cook and Hampton are from the Chicago, Illinois area. He advised that local Peoria, Illinois Black Panther Party members Henry Howard, and Mark Clark, are also to speak at the rally.

Characterizations of the Black Panther Party and the Peoria Afro-American Black Peoples Federation appear in the appendix

advised that he does not expect any violence at the rally but due to the militant nature of the Black Panther Party, problems could arise and violence could erupt.

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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Page 1708

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

On August 30, 1969 mentioned above, advised that there was no meeting held at the Freedom Hall, 321 First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that Russ Meek did not speak in Peoria, Illinois as scheduled and stated that either Meek declined the invitation or that Meek is to speak tomorrow, August 31, 1969, in conjunction with the Black Panther Party rally. He advised that he doubts seriously that James Polk or Reverend Blaine Ramsey, local co-ordinators of the Peoria, Illinois United Front, will speak at the BPP rally. He advised that the purpose of the BPP rally is to recruit members from the Peoria, Illinois area in order to form an organization in Peoria, Illinois. He advised he still expects no violence at the BPP rally.

On August 31, 1969, mentioned above, advised that members of the Black Panther Party in Peoria, Illinois, held a rally at Freedom Hall, 321 First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised that the only scheduled guest speaker who spoke other than local Peoria, Illinois Black Panther Party members was Reverend Blaine Ramsey, local co-ordinator of the Peoria, Illinois United Front. He advised that James Polk, Fred Hampton, Jewell Cook and Russ Meek did not speak at the rally and to the best of his knowledge was not present in Peoria on August 31, 1969. He advised that approximately one hundred persons attended the rally. He advised that the crowd consisted mainly of Negro juveniles, curiousity seekers and approximately six white persons. He advised that news reporters were admitted at the rally and all males were searched by two young local Peoria Black Panther Party members.

further advised that Reverend Blaine Ramsey, co-ordinator of the Peoria, Illinois United Front, gave support to the Black Panther Party group in their constitutional right to speak and meet but disagreed with the Black Panther philosophy of violence in accomplishing Negro equality. He advised that Reverend Ramsey, who was first to speak at the rally, left the rally as soon as his speech was terminated. He advised that Horace Jones asked for the black people to lend support to the

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Page 1709

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

United Front as well as the Panthers in order to achieve black leadership in the community. He advised that local Peoria Black Panther Party members Henry Howard and Mark Clark spoke on the Black Panther Party beliefs as well as their platform, program and rules of the party. He advised that the rally was very peaceful and no disturbances or violence arose as a result of the rally.

On September 2, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at 5:00 PM on August 31, 1969, a rally was held at the Freedom Hall, 321 First Avenue, Peoria, Illinois, which was sponsored and promoted by affiliates of the Black Panther Party. Two members of the Black Panther Party in Peoria, Illinois, Henry Howard and Mark Clark, are currently engaging in recruiting activities for the Black Panthers and are considered vanguards for the Black Panthers to acquaint area Negroes with the purposes and aims of the Black Panthers. He advised that approximately one hundred area Negroes attended the Black Panther Party rally on August 31, 1969. He advised that the first speaker was Reverend Blaine Ramsey of the War Chapel, AME Church, Peoria, Illinois, who spoke about the freedom of speech and assembly but voiced disagreement with the Black Panther philosophy of violence to accomplish Negro equality. Reverend Ramsey remarked however that the voice of the Panthers should be heard and that their ideas and thoughts should be considered as long as they face issues on a democratic basis and present common issues in an open and peaceful manner rather than resort to violence and disruption. He advised another speaker at the rally was Horace Jones, a member of the United Front and the Black Student Alliance at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois. He further advised that he is not aware of any Negro from the Peoria, Illinois area with the exception of Mark Clark, who has actually joined the Black Panther Party. He advised that Henry Howard is from California and supposedly came to Peoria, Illinois in order to recruit Negroes into the Black Panther Party. He advised that Clark, a long time Peoria resident, has been selling the Black Panther paper within the Negro districts of Peoria for approximately two weeks and is concentrating on the Negro youth. He further publicized that if the area Negro organizations such as

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Page 1710

the NAACP, United Front, and the Human Relations Commission failed to make any inroads for Negro equality in housing, the building trades, etc. then the appeal of the Black Panther Party will become a reality with the young Negroes bent on direct action and violence.

_____ advised that the rally was a peaceful rally.

The September 1, 1969 issue of the Peoria Journal Star newspaper, a local Peoria, Illinois newspaper, contained an article captioned"Chicago Panthers Fail to Show Up Here". The article reveals that approximately one hundred twenty five persons, almost all Negro, attended a Black Panther Party rally on August 31, 1969 at the Freedom Hall located at First and State Street, Peoria, Illinois. The article further revealed that Chairman Henry Howard explained that the visiting Chicago leaders of the Black Panther Party expected for the rally had been detained and then introduced the Reverend Blaine Ramsey and Horace Jones, who gave the principal talks at the rally. Reverend Ramsey is quoted as saying that the United Front, a Peoria civil rights coalition organization, had taken the position of supporting the constitutional freedom of the Panthers to meet and speak. Ramsey further stated that he stressed that the goals of the black people require peace and order from within and without and "he who lives by the gun and sword shall die by the gun and sword". The article further reveals that Henry Howard stated that the Panthers teach that there is a combination of racism and exploitation and that blacks first must realize what is being done to them. The news article further reveals that Horace Jones exhorted the black community to accept leadership from the United Front and from the Panthers and not to settle for nickels and dimes. Fred Hulbert discussed applications for the theory of karate

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

2

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

PEORIA AFRO-AMERICAN BLACK PEOPLES FEDERATION (PAABPF)

On January 7, 1969, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Peoria Afro-American Black Peoples Federation (PAABPF) is a local all Negro Peoria, Illinois organization. The PAABPF holds weekly meetings every Sunday at their "Freedom Hall", 321st Avenue, Peoria, Illinois. He advised the purpose of the PAABPF is to organize the Negroes in order to help themselves. The PAABPF emphasizes to its members that black is beautiful and preaches to its members that before the Negro can advance and gain total freedom, the Negro must first achieve self respect, dignity, and pride.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

- SAC
- ASAC
- CC
- ASST CC
- STENO. S
- C-#1
- C-#2
- C-#3
- C-#4
- C-#5
- C-#6
- C-#7
- S-#1
- S-#2
- S-#3
- S-#4
- S-#5

45

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT : BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
RM

One copy each of this LHM has also been furnished to USA, Springfield; United States Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois; NISO, Chicago, Illinois; OSI, Rantoul, Illinois, and 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

JDF:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1715

4/4

TO: DIRECTOR AND CHICAGO

FROM: SPRINGFIELD

SAC
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C-#3
C-#4
C-#5
C-#6
C-#7
S-#1
S-#2
S-#3
S-#4
S-#5

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, PEORIA, ILLINOIS. RM.

ON AUGUST TWENTYNINE, INSTANT, A SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON AUGUST THIRTY, NEXT, RUSS MEEK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS BLACK POWER ADVOCATE, WILL SPEAK AT THE FREEDOM HALL, THREE TWO ONE WEST FIRST AVENUE, PEORIA, ILLINOIS. MEEK WAS REQUESTED TO COME TO PEORIA, ILLINOIS BY LOCAL UNITED FRONT COORDINATORS, AS WELL AS THE PEORIA AFRO AMERICAN BLACK PEOPLES FEDERATION (PAABPF), WHICH IS NOW SYNONYMOUS WITH THE UNITED FRONT GROUP.

SAME SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED ON AUGUST THIRTYONE, NEXT AT APPROXIMATELY FIVE P.M., A BLACK PANTHER PARTY RALLY IS TO BE HELD AT THE FREEDOM HALL, THREE TWO ONE FIRST AVENUE, PEORIA ILLINOIS. THE GUEST SPEAKERS ARE TO BE JAMES POLK AND REV.

END OF PAGE ONE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1716

BLAINE RAMSEY, LOCAL COORDINATORS OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS UNITED FRONT AS WELL AS HORACE JONES, A BRADLEY BLACK STUDENT ALLIANCE MEMBER. BLACK PANTHER PARTY MEMBERS, HENRY HOWARD AND MARK CLARK OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS, AS WELL AS JEWELL COOK, FIELD SECRETARY AND FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE CHICAGO BLACK PANTHER PARTY ARE ALSO MAIN SPEAKERS AT THE RALLY.

SOURCES ADVISE THEY DO NOT EXPECT ANY VIOLENCE BUT DUE TO MILITANT NATURE OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY, VIOLENCE COULD ERUPT.

END PAGE TWO

43

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

AUG 29 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The BPP and the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) are described on the appendix page attached hereto. All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

On August 27, 1969 provided the following:

Officials of the BPP decided that that organization should publicly disavow any connection with SDS and SDS National Action Day in Chicago, Illinois, on October 11, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified 4/4/75 per 6607

Group 1
Excluded From
Automatic Downgrading
and Declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Page 1718

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

CONFIDENTIAL

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l[illegible] politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by [illegible] by George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

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Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

1

APPENDIX

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA DANIEL F. BODINE Office: CHICAGO

Date: 8/21/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title:

RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character:

RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis:

SATCHEL, utilizing alias DOC, continues active within the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois. Birth date verified and SATCHEL continues as Minister of Health on the Central Committee of the Illinois Black Panther Party. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from
Automatic downgrading
and declassification

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[redacted]

DETAILS:

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix to this report.

I. Current Background

A. Date and Place of Birth

A review of the records of the State of Ohio, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Cleveland, Ohio, reflect that RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, Certificate of Birth Number 11505, discloses that he was born June 22, 1950, as the illegitimate child of CLARA SATCHEL, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Residence

During July, 1969, confidential source verified that SATCHEL continues to reside at 6846 South Clyde, Chicago, Illinois.

C. Occupation

During July, 1969, confidential source advised that SATCHEL has no gainful employment but devotes full-time to his position as Minister of Health for the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois.

D. Arrests

On July 29, 1969, a review of the Chicago Police Department files in the name RONALD J. SATCHEL disclose no arrests since March 25, 1969, but the record disclosed that the following dispositions took place on April 3, 1969:

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The January 30, 1969, arrests were aggravated assault, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct, which resulted in one year's probation and a $90 fine on the aggravated assault and disorderly conduct charges but the charge of resisting arrest was dismissed.

The March 25, 1969, arrest for unlawful use of a weapon and possession of an unregistered gun which were also dismissed.

The Chicago Police Department file discloses that SATCHEL had been assigned Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Number 756 977 G.

II. Current Activities

On March 26, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of several Black Panther Party members arrested by the Chicago Police Department in possession of unregistered weapons.

On April 1, 1969, advised SATCHEL continues to carry a pistol described as a .32 automatic.

On April 2, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is one of the Black Panther Party members who is always armed and is always looking to assist fellow members with any trouble that they may encounter.

On April 2, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL is utilizing the alias, "DOC", inasmuch as his current Black Panther Party title is Minister of Health.

On April 15, 1969, advised that as of April 14, 1969, SATCHEL was designated permanent Minister of Health for the Black Panther Party.

On April 19, 1969, advised that SATCHEL continues to attend all Black Panther Party functions and is one of the most active members of the party.

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[redacted]

On April 22, 1969, advised that records furnished to Black Panther Party Headquarters designated SATCHEL as the official Minister of Health.

On May 22, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL was one of thirty Black Panther Party members attending a party for the Black Panther Party on May 18, 1969.

On June 3, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL regularly appears at Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, prior to 6:00 a.m., each day.

On June 4, 1969, during a raid on Black Panther Party Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, by federal agents in an effort to apprehend a federal fugitive believed to be on the premises, an Application for a State of Illinois Firearm Owner's Identification Application was located on the premises and it contains the following information:

Name	RONALD JEROME SATCHEL
Residence	6846 South Clyde
Social Security Number	354-42-2605

On July 3, 1969, advised that a couple members of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois, headed by SATCHEL, are attempting to obtain space to operate a medical clinic for underprivileged Negroes.

On July 7, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of the Black Panther Party speakers to address a group assembled at Garfield Park, Chicago, Illinois, on July 4, 1969, and he spoke of police (pig) harassment of the Black Panther Party, Chicago.

On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to obtain the premises, 3852 West Madison, to set up space for a medical clinic.

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On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to formulate a medical program to handle the following three categories:

1) First aid classes.

2) Establishment of community health centers in the black community.

3) Dealing with poor health which continues to be predominant in black communities.

On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was on the duty roster for the Black Panther Party for the week beginning July 6, 1969.

On July 15, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to establish a medical program entitled, "People's Medical Care Center, Inc.", with the ultimate goal of incorporating it as a non-profit corporation.

On July 29, 1969, advised that SATCHEL and several other members of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, observed a white male parked with a Negro female on Chicago's west side and it was not until a fellow member of the Black Panther Party talked SATCHEL out of doing physical harm to the white male that SATCHEL released the individual.

On July 29, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of several Black Panther Party members that traveled on July 26, 1969, to East Moline, Illinois, on official Black Panther Party business.

On August 4, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is working full-time at his position as Minister of Health in an effort to establish the Black Panther Party health clinic in Chicago.

On August 7, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is making personal contact with various Negro doctors in the Chicago area in an effort to obtain professional support for the Black Panther Party health center.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1- U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1- Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1- OSI (Via Courier)
1- NISO (Registered Mail)

Report of: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: AUG 8 1969

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title:
BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character:
RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis:
Headquarters of the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Chapter continues to be located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Chicago area branches have been consolidated into the West Suburban Branch of the BPP. A branch currently exists in Rockford, Illinois. Sources report approximately 30-40 active members with numerous sympathizers in the Chicago BPP Chapter. During June and July, 1969, Chicago Panthers have been involved in acts of violence wherein police officers have been wounded. In June, 1969, 16 Panther members were indicted by Cook County on charges ranging from kidnapping to conspiracy to commit murder. During early June, 1969, a raid was conducted by the FBI on Panther headquarters. Panther headquarters was found, as a result of the raid, to contain numerous weapons, ammunition and gas masks. Sources report Chicago chapter deeply in debt, with membership on the decline as a result of continued investigation and arrests by the Chicago Police Department and FBI. ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of the organizations set forth below are attached as an appendix hereto:

Black Panther Party (BPP)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

I. ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LOCATION OF BPP CHAPTERS

A. Origin

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at a meeting at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was attended by approximately 10 Negro males. The purpose of the meeting was to dissolve the then current Chicago branch of SNCC and to organize a Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

8/27/68)

The BPP did not have a headquarters until space was acquired at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968. The space acquired was the second and third floor of the building at the above address.

11/20/68)

Source advised the Illinois Bell Telephone Company assigned telephone number 243-8276 to the BPP above address.

3/27/69)

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B. Purposes, Aims and Rules of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago BPP, flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. The CLEAVERs and SEALE are members of the Central Committee of the National BPP.

On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago and stated that the Chicago Chapter would follow the policy of the National BPP in all regards.

11/7/68)

On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

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7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captions subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national,

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state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE.
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.
7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.

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9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10 program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches.
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and/or Medical Cadres.
22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.

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23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money, or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All Branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

5/2/69)

C. Location of BPP Branches

West Suburban Branch

Branches of the Chicago BPP previously reported at Argo, Harvey and Maywood, Illinois, have all been consolidated into the West Suburban Branch. This branch has no office as such, but uses the Chicago Chapter Office at 2350 West Madison Street.

7/69)

Rockford, Illinois Branch

There is no Rockford, Illinois BPP branch office as such; however, meetings have been held at 529 Pierpoint Avenue, Rockford. This address is the location known as the House of Simba or House of Bo Simba.

7/69)

II. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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A. Officers of Chicago Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphbetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Central Staff of the Chicago Chapter BPP:

BARKER, JEWEL CAMPBELL, born November 3, 1927. Allegedly serves as a sponsor or counselor to the Illinois BPP.

BOSTON, TED, true name is ROBERT STANLEY WHITE. BOSTON born September 7, 1945. Field Secretary for Illinois BPP.

BROOKS, BILLY LAMAR, born July 18, 1945. BROOKS commonly known as "CHE" and is the Deputy Minister of Education Illinois BPP.

CALVIN, WILLIE JAMES, born March 6, 1948, Captain of Defense of Illinois BPP.

CAMPBELL, ANN. CAMPBELL is Communications Secretary, Illinois BPP.

CHARLES, EUGENE, JR., born May 20, 1948, and is Lieutenant of Information, Illinois BPP.

COLLINS, AZALA, born August 23, 1951, and is Lieutenant of Health, Illinois BPP.

COOK, JURLD L., born November 17, 1941, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP. COOK, commonly known as JEWEL, is currently Acting Deputy Chairman.

EDWARDS, ROSIE ANN, born January 4, 1938, Counselor of Women.

GADDIS, HENRY DANTON, born March 2, 1950, and is Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

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GRAY, JOAN, born July 29, 1940, and is Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

HAMPTON, FRED, born August 30, 1948, and is Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP. HAMPTON currently incarcerated on conviction of robbery receiving two to five year sentence.

KING, YVONNE, Central Secretary, Illinois BPP.

JUNIOR, NATHANIEL WALTER, born October 21, 1946, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.

LATSON, SAMUEL LEROY, born December 26, 1949, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

LEE, ROBERT E., born December 16, 1942, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.

MAY, CHRISTINA DARLENE, born October 20, 1949, Deputy Minister of Culture and Acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP.

O'NEAL, WILLIAM MC KINLEY, born December 9, 1949, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.

RUSH, BOBBY LEE, born November 23, 1946, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP.

SANKEY, BARBARA ANN, born February 7, 1949, Lieutenant of Finances, Illinois BPP.

SATCHEL, RONALD J., born June 22, 1950, SATCHEL, commonly known as "DOC", is the Deputy Minister of Health.

THOMAS, HENRY, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

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TYLER GERRY L., born June 1, 1951, Illinois Distribution Manager of the BPP paper.

WALLS, RUFUS C., born September 6, 1940. WALLS, commonly known as "CHAKA", is Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP.

B. Officers of West Suburban Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the West Suburban Chapter of Illinois BPP:

ALLEN, WALTER, commonly known as "COUNT", is Captain of Finance.

BRUCE, ROBERT, born November 28, 1947, is Chairman.

HAMMACK, LOUIS JAMES, also known as "PETE", born February 13, 1949, is Captain of Information.

HARVEY, MERRILL DENNIS, born July 4, 1946, Captain of Defense.

Sources have advised it is not possible at this time to estimate the number of members in the West Suburban Branch since it is almost inactive due to the recent arrests and indictments of BPP members set forth later in this report.

These sources have all advised during July, 1969, that it would be impossible at this time to furnish any sort of membership list because of recent police action by the Chicago Police Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). These sources did state there were numerous sympathizers.

7/69
7/69
7/69
7/69)

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C. Officers of
Rockford Branch BPP

During July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Rockford Branch, Illinois BPP:

BELL, HAROLD KEITH, born November 29, 1946, Captain of Defense.

HAWKINS, CHARLES LARRY, born July 31, 1951, Field Lieutenant.

HUNTER, DELRIDGE LAVERN, born January 8, 1941, Captain of Education.

POWELL, LINCOLN CHARLES, born January 26, 1942, Captain of Information.

The sources have reported that the Rockford Branch has approximately ten to fifteen members. The sources also have advised the Rockford Chapter follows the philosophy of MAO TSE TUNG and programs of the National Chapter BPP.

7/22/69
7/22/69)

III. INFORMATION REGARDING VIOLENT ACTS, WEAPONS, PLANS AND AIMS OF BPP

Source advised GEORGE SAMS, JR., a federal fugitive wanted for unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for a crime of murder, was being secreted at BPP headquarters, Chicago.

6/3 and 4/69)

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During the early morning hours of June 4, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI conducted a raid on panther headquarters in an effort to locate and apprehend GEORGE SAMS, JR. Eight panthers at the headquarters at the time were arrested and charged with harboring. SAMS was not found on the premises.

During a search of the headquarters following the arrest, Special Agents seized 13 guns, a large quantity of ammunition, swords, gas masks, office machinery, books, a quantity of records, posters and BPP literature.

Found during the search of panther headquarters was the following plan set forth in its entirety concerning the suggested plan for the complete breakdown of the Illinois power structure:

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Suggested Plan for the Complete Break Down of the State of Ill. Power Structure.

Problem:

Complete victory for People Revolution in Ill.

Theory:

To cause Chotic condition, and place pig in position to take repressive measures toward the masses of the people, and thereby chase the mass of people into the revolutionary's camp. Plan to be used when party reaches this level.

Destruction of: (All hit at same time)

A. Communication (Blame Pig)

1. Telephone
2. Radio
3. T.V.

B. Power (Blame Pig)

1. Light
2. Gas

C. Industrial Complex (Blame Pig)

1. Factories, etc.

D. Food Distribution (Blame Pig)

1. Non-Perishables (first)
2. Perishables (second)

E. Transportation

1. Inner city (State) bus Depot, train Depot (tracks), buses, taxi.

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2. Outer city (State) /Same as inner/

3. Air-trans, airports, air fields

4. Water-trans, (Docks)

5. Hy-ways

6. Gas stations (all fuel)

Execution of: (All hit at same time)

A. City Officials (State)

1. Admin. (top)

2. Police (rank)

3. Military (rank)

a. State

b. Federal

4. Dangerous elements in community, petty leaders of enemy ideology.

Other Areas:

A. Gun Shops (Collected for distribution)

B. Police Storage (to deprive pig and supply party)

C. Military Storage (to deprive pig, Joliet, Ill. ammo)

D. Cripple Fire Dept.

Other Suggestions: Need for a Chapter in North Chicago (Great Lake Naval Training Center, and its near Ft. Sheridan), Ea t St. Louis, Ill. (Scotts A.F.B.) The basic job to disrupt military

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organization before they can mobilize.

Get the Plans of city's sewage system through bribery, extortion or any mears necessary.

A. Secure place for Headquarters.

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION OF SECTION

I. Problem:

A. Separation from Main Body.

II. Cause:

A. Movement to present level.

III. Theory:

A. Section to function as physical independent arm of Main Body and as one of the overall arms of the Main Body.

IV. Practice:

A. Commander

B. Intelligence

1. Internal

2. External

C. Political

D. Medical

E. Communications

F. Supply

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A, B, C, D, E, and F must receive their training from the respective staffs of the Main Body, and come back to section and function in that capacity in their respective sections.

NOTES

A. Commander: Section Leader, See that section function smoothly.

B. Intelligence:

a. Internal: To know the weakness and strength of each member, and estimate his actions in any given situation. To expose all counter-revolutionary forces and actions within the section. This position is to remain secret from all members except Section Leader and high level of Main Body.

b. External: To gather intelligence material in sectional area.

C. Political: (Sub-Section Leader)
Teaching and maintaining a high level of Political Ideology at sectional level of party.

D. Medical: Primary job, aiding injured member of section.
Secondary job, aiding the injured of the mass of the people.

E. Communications: Handling communications between Section and Main Body and within Section and (in grave times) between people and section.

F. Supply: Collection and distribution of supplies.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

1. Comrade Court To handle minor violations (Major violations are handled by Main Body), Democratic Court.

2. Sectional Citations: To be given to sections who are outstanding in relating to the people, sell papers and etc. This will build Sectional Historical pride and increase morale.

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3. Sectional Title Namer: Example night fighters, Big Black five, etc. This will also help build morale.

MILITARY TRAINING SCHEDULE

A four week mandatory class for all members (Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday) with the exclusion of all non-members. Two classes should be conducted by a small military staff, classes conducted expressing party ideology, and stressing military discipline at all times! Upon the entering of the classroom of the military instructor all talking should cease and all trainers should take a firm attentative standing position and remain in this manner until given the order to be seated. All classes or class activities should begin with: All Power the People and victory to the People's Revolution. The main purpose of the class is to give every party member a basic practical knowledge of the military phase of the Peoples' struggle. There should be no absenteeism from the Political Education Classes (no excuses), reason being a military mind without a people's ideology is a hired killer and the people don't need no more pigs. Classes should be conducted in an orderly manner at all times.

STRUCTURE OF THE CLASSES

I. Discipline

A. Discipline is the exact execution of orders resulting from an intelligent, willing obedience rather than one based solely upon habit or fear. Discipline is necessary to secure orderly action which alone can triumph over the seemingly impossible conditions of battle. The party members mu t be able to recognize and face fear because fear is the enemy of discipline. Fear unchecked will lead to panic and a unit that panics is no longer a discipline unit but a mob. There is no sane person who is without fear, but with good discipline and high morale all can face danger. Punishment of individual members for breacher of discipline is sometimes necessary, but only to reform or eliminate those who are unfit to serve the People's Revolution.

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1. To be learned verbatim and understood thoroughly.

   a) Discipline of the Party (Redbook)

   b) 3 Main Rules of Discipline (Redbook)

   c) 8 Points of Attention

2. Chain of Command

   a) Trying to understand problems with self first, and if no success, go to next ranking member.

3. Military Respect

   a) People Respect

   b) Party Respect

   c) Rank Respect

II. Integration of Military and Political Ideology

   1. Correcting the false idea that there is a contradiction between military and political ideology.

   2. Teaching that the People's Liberation Army cannot exist without the people, the people have nothing without a socialist ideology, so the people is socialist ideology, the People's Liberation Army must have a socialist ideology in order to relate to the people, if its to serve the people as their military arm.

III. Weapontry

   A. Knowledge Of

      1. Range

      2. Rate of Fire

      3. Loading

      4. Unloading

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5. External Parts

a) Care

6. Internal Parts

a) Care

b) Disassemble (time limit)

c) Assemble (time limit)

B. Handgun

1. Holding

2. Breathing

3. Pulling trigger

C. Rifle

1. Correct position

2. Holding (shoulder and arms)

3. Breathing

4. Pulling trigger

D. Shotgun

1. Correct position

2. Holding

3. Breathing

4. Pulling trigger

E. Automatic Weapons

1. Correct position

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2. Holding

3. Breathing

4. Pulling trigger

5. Correct firing

F. Shooting

1. Correct alignment

2. Weather conditions

3. Distance

4. Firing

G. Knowledge of Enemy Weapontry

1. Police

2. State

a) Police

b) Military

3. Federal

a) FBI

b) CIA

c) Military

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IV. Guard Duty

1. Why

2. How

a) Condition Red

b) Condition Black

V. Sectional Tactics (In detail for Section and Sub Leaders)

1. Deployment

a) Position

b) Advancement

c) Retreat

2. The Cell

a) 2 riflemen, 1 auto-riflemen

VI. Field Training

1. Living in and by the element

2. Adhesiveness with fellow members

3. There should be at least a three day campout with ration for one meal and a condition of red during the whole camp out.

VII. Enemy Interrogation

1. Rights of Soldier

A. Name, People's Liberation Army (Army)

B. Never has right in surrender

C. Right and duty to escape

D. Geneva agreement

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VIII. A test should be given at the end of the four week period of the material covered; if trainee fails he should be given the training over once again and if he fails again something else should be found for him to do for the people.

Area and weeks of suggested study class.

Weeks:

1. I, II
2. III, IV, V
3. IV, V
4. VI, VII and test

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I

Sergeant EUGENE CONNOLLY, Area Four Task Force, Chicago Police Department, advised on June 9, 1969, that 11 panther members were arrested after leaving panther headquarters during the evening of June 8, 1969. They were charged with obstructing police. A search of the automobile they were in revealed hypodermic needles, one marijuana cigarette and chemicals described by the police as being ingredients for incendiary bombs.

Source advised 16 BPP members were indicted on June 9, 1969, and charged with kidnapping, conspiracy in an attempt to commit murder and several other local charges. They are:

FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP.

RICHARD POWELL, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

WILLIAM O'NEAL, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.

WILMER ANGRUM, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

JAMES WHITE, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

DAVID VALENTINE, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP.

HARLON WALTON, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

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ROBERT BRUCE, Captain Chairman, West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP

MERRILL HARVEY, Captain Defense, West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

NATHANIEL JUNIOR, Major, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.

YVONNE KING, Major, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.

CHRISTINA MAY, Deputy Minister of Culture and Acting Deputy Minister of Finance, both Illinois BPP.

GERRY DUNNIGAN, Captain of Security, Illinois BPP.

CHARLES MARTIS, member West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

WILLIAM IVORY, member West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

Source advised the following persons are still being sought in connection with the above crimes:

ROBERT BRUCE
MERRILL HARVEY
NATHANIEL JUNIOR
YVONNE KING
CHRISTINA MAY
GERRY DUNNIGAN
CHARLES MARTIS
WILLIAM IVORY

6/10/69)

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Officer PAT GLEASON, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised on July 16, 1969, two panthers, GRADY LEE MOORE and LARRY ROBERSON, were arrested and charged with attempted murder, possession of narcotics, aggravated battery and unlawful use of a weapon. Officer GLEASON stated that two police officers were investigating a burglary in progress and were hindered in doing so by the two panthers. The officers ordered the two to leave, resulting in ROBERSON taking a gun and firing several shots and hitting both officers and one bystander. ROBERSON was seriously wounded by one of the officers and both continue in custody.

Officer WEHNER, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised on July 31, 1969, five police officers were wounded at panther headquarters as a result of gunfire following an argument between the police and panthers.

Police arrested JOSEPH HAYMAN, ALVIN JEFFERY, and LARRY WHITE, all panther members. Police also recovered a 12 gage shotgun with a 16½" barrell, three revolvers, two automatic pistols, one hunting knife and a quantity of ammunition. According to Officer WEHNER, following the arrest, a fire broke out which was later extinguished by the Chicago Police Department, but damage to panther headquarters was considerable.

Security at Panther Headquarters

Source advised the BPP continues to closely screen individuals entering their headquarters. An officer of the day (OD) is continually on duty; however, no elaborate security measures are in effect at this time.

7/69)

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IV. PUBLICATIONS

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP has no regularly scheduled publications; however, on occasion leaflets have been distributed in connection with appearances by members at various functions.

7/69
7/69)

Source advised the Chicago BPP exhibits a film captioned "American Revolution II".

6/17/69)

ROBERT VAILLANCOUR, 8924 South 51st Street, Oak Lawn, Illinois, advised on June 25, 1969, he had attended the previous night a movie at the Three-Penny Cinema, 2424 North Lincoln Avenue. A film entitled, "American Revolution II" was exhibited. He described the film as being anti-police, and anti-establishment in content.

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V. ACTIVITIES

Captain WILBERT SAMUELS, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department advised on May 26, 1969, a mock trial was held at the Maywood City Hall on May 24, and 25, 1969, with the permission of Maywood Mayor LEONARD A. CHABALA. Approximately 140 individuals participated with about 70 Negros, 55 white and 15 Mexicans being noted; the purpose of the mock trial concerned a recent trial of FRED HAMPTON, who was convicted and sentenced from two to five years on a charge of robbery. The mock trial found HAMPTON innocent.

Source advised a meeting of the BPP was held at the Charles Knap's Restaurant, 5th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, on May 28, 1969. Approximately 20 BPP members were present along with the Latin Brown Berets, a youth gang. Purpose of this meeting was to raise money for bond regarding FRED HAMPTON's recent conviction.

6/5/69)

Source advised a meeting was held on June 5, 1969, at 1423 South 11th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois. Members of the BPP discussed the recent raid on Panther Headquarters in Chicago, by the FBI.

6/6/69)

Source advised the BPP was sponsoring a "Breakfast for Children Program," at several locations in Chicago, and the officers of the local Chicago Chapter decided to continue this program as long as food continued

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to be furnished on a volunteer basis. Source further advised the program was relaxed for the summer months.

. 6/10/69)

Source advised the BPP, in connection with their "Breakfast for Children Program," utilizes two West Side locations. Source stated about 200 children have participated in the program at the 1512 South Pulaski Avenue location, and approximately 150 children participated in the program at the 3906 West Lexington Street location. Source stated no effort by the Panthers to indoctrinate the children was made at the latter location. Source did state that the Panthers attempted to express the Panthers' philosophy on several occasions at the breakfast located at 1512 South Pulaski Avenue, but no regularly scheduled instructional course was pursued.

. 6/5/69)

Captain ROBERT SAMUELS, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood Police Department, advised on June 12, 1969, a rally was held at the Lido Theater, 5th Avenue and Warren Street, Maywood. The rally was held to obtain legal fees and signatures for petitions in seeking the release of FRED HAMPTON, who was currently incarcerated. There were 60 individuals present with both white and Negros making up those in attendance. No incidents were reported.

Source advised that on June 28, 1969, approximately nine BPP members travelled to Danville, Illinois, to attend a "Black Culture Day," on June 29, 1969. BOB RUSH spoke to those in attendance, telling of the problems the Panthers faced in Chicago, and about the

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recent raid on Panthers Headquarters by the FBI.

6/30/69)

Source advised on June 18, 1969, a special "security meeting" was held at BPP Headquarters with about 20 members present. SAM NAPIER, National Distribution Officer was present and reported that the National Office at Oakland, California, wanted the Chicago Chapter to "tighten up" on security. Source stated this was apparently in response to the recent raid on Panther Headquarters by the FBI and the belief by some officials that some members were furnishing information to outside agencies.

6/19/69)

Source advised a meeting was held at Panther Headquarters to discuss a conference to be held in San Francisco, California, during the latter part of July, 1969, entitled "United Front Against Facism." Those in attendance were urged to attend the conference. Source advised there were approximately 40 to 50 individuals at the meeting.

6/30/69)

Source advised that on June 20, 1969, five Chicago BPP members travelled to Detroit, Michigan, to help re-organize the Detroit BPP Chapter, which had been ordered to cease operations by the National Office earlier that month.

6/30/69)

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Source advised that on June 20, 1969, 15 BPP members forcibly entered the SDS Convention in progress at that time and read a statement to all present that the BPP demanded the PLP not deviate from the Marxist-Leninist ideology. The Panthers wanted the PLP to change its position on the right to self-determination and stand in concert with the oppressed people.

6/21/69)

Source advised JEFF HAAS, Attorney, was in contact with officials of the Chicago BPP Chapter regarding the intention of the Chicago Panthers to institute a new program for "Peoples Medical Care Center, Incorporated." This program, to start in the future, will provide medical and dental care for all oppressed people. HAAS, according to source, was drawing up corporation papers for this medical center.

7/11/69)

Source advised HOWARD ALK, CARLETTA FIELDS, RUFUS WALLS, JOAN GRAY, STEPHANY FISHER, MICHAEL MC CARTHY, EUGENE CHARLES, WILLIE CALVIN, HANK GADDIS, BEVELINA POWELL, JEWELL COOK, CASANDRA BYNUM, BARBARA SANKEY, BOB LEE, and BRENDA WILLIS travelled to the BPP conference in California, from July 18 - 21, 1969. All return to Chicago during the period of July 22 - 24, 1969. Source advised all of the above individuals are members of the Chicago BPP with the exception of HOWARD ALK. ALK, according to source, is a white male connected with Film Group, Incorporated, a local movie and recording company.

7/24/69)

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Captain WILBERT SAMUELS, Maywood Police Department, advised on July 26, 1969, approximately 13 persons (10 Negros who identified themselves as BPP members) appeared at Third Avenue and Oak Street, Maywood, for the purpose of holding a press conference. BOB RUSH announced plans of the BPP to have petitions signed by Maywood citizens in an effort to have the park and swimming pool at that location renamed in honor of FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, currently incarcerated.

On July 26, 1969, source advised six Chicago BPP members travelled to East Moline, Illinois, allegedly to meet with 100 to 150 members of a local Negro youth group to discuss possibly forming a BPP Branch there.

7/30/69)

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP generally conducts political orientation classes stressing "quotations from Chairman MAO TSE-TUNG," at 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. However, due to numerous recent arrests and indictments of BPP members as well as the FBI raid on Panther Headquarters June 4, 1969, these meetings are now infrequent.

CG T-3,
CG T-5,
7/22/69)

VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

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Source advised BPP members attended an SDS protest held at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus on May 27, 1969. SDS was protesting against a Major Cities Police Department Command Officers Conference, then in progress.

5/27/69)

On May 29, 1969, a group of Maywood BPP members met with the Latin Brown Berets, a youth gang, wanting their help in a protest demonstration wherein the Panthers were to protest the recent jailing of FRED HAMPTON. The Brown Berets refused.

6/3/69)

Source advised MIKE KLONSKY, National Security Officer, SDS, contacted the Panthers to arrange for a speaker for the SDS Convention underway at that time. KLONSKY wanted the BPP speaker to inject spirit into the Convention and "rile up" those present.

6/18/69)

RUFUS WALLS was reported by source to have advised SAM SMITH, a reporter for the Chicago Daily Defender, a local newspaper aimed at the Negro community, the BPP agrees with SDS and not PLP because "we can't go along with any organization that doesn't believe in black self-determination." WALLS advised SMITH the Panthers have a coalition with SDS, the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang on Chicago's North Side, and the Young Patriots, a white gang comprised of Appalachian whites.

6/23/69)

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During the SDS Convention MIKE KLONSKY reported that SDS and the BPP have a close relationship.

BOB RUSH spoke at the Convention and read from Mao's Red Book to the effect that the role of women is to help in the revolution. This was in reply to a comment of a prior Panther speaker who had stated the roll of women in the Movement is to use "sexual relations" to revolutionize. At the time this statement was met with great disapproval among those in attendance.

Source advised that on June 20, 1969, Panthers attended the SDS Convention taking over the platform and criticizing PLP for saying they were against Black Self-Determination.

6/19 and 20/69)

Source advised the Panthers have a coalition with the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang on Chicago's North Side.

4/20/69)

JESSE JACKSON, leader of Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference contacted BOB RUSH to advise RUSH that he had been offered 300 loaves of bread from a company and wanted to donate this bread to the Panthers for use in their "Breakfast for Children Program."

6/27/69)

Source advised RENNIE DAVIS contacted Panther Headquarters and talked with JEWELL COOK

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because DAVIS had understood that COOK was very upset about the Panthers not being included in a delegation going to Hanoi, North Viet Nam, to seek the release of three American pilots. DAVIS stated that DAVE DILLINGER wanted a Panther representative, but was refused by the North Vietnamese. (Sourceshaving knowledge of SDS matters have advised this information was false and DAVIS merely said this to the Panthers to appease them).

7/15/69)

DAVE DILLINGER is National Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. National Mobilization Committee is an anti-war organization active during the Democratic National Convention protests in Chicago during August, 1968. RENNIE DAVIS is the National Coordinator of the National Mobilization Committee.

7/31/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

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(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

CG T-5,
7/69)

SAM NAPIER, in Chicago to meet with the Panthers, determined the Chicago Chapter owed $7,000 to the National Office for the receipt of the Black Panther newspaper. NAPIER did say that this amount did not take into account unknown items that the National Headquarters owed Chicago.

7/9/69)

BOB RUSH was reported by the source to have stated the Chicago Chapter was indebted to the National Office in the amount of $4,000 on newspaper sales. He also stated that with the suspension of the "Breakfast for Children Program," for the summer months, people in the ghetto had stopped donating money to the Panthers.

7/11/69)

A State Board Meeting of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, was held on June 17, 1969, and it was agreed

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by the State Committee that the Party should borrow some money and make donations to selected organizations. $100 was to go to the Chicago BPP.

6/18/69)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH CP OR OTHER GROUPS

A meeting of the South Side Club of the CP of Illinois was held on May 28, 1969, and those present were advised that at the recent National CP Convention, members were asked to associate with industry, the BPP and SDS.

--, 6/2/69)

FRANCES GABOW, self-admitted CP member, contacted BOB RUSH to arrange a meeting with RUSH where a gift could be turned over to him.

6/17/69)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

5/20/69)

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the l fe politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level."

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this and colonies--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Gerold Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
August 8, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

WALTER ALLEN

Investigation in this matter was predicated upon receipt of information from a confidential source who has furnished reialble information in the past to the effect that Walter Allen, who also uses the alias Count, had been passing out Black Panther Party (BPP) applications in Maywood, Illinois, and is allegedly an Illinois BPP member.

A characterization of the BPP is included in the appendix attached hereto.

BACKGROUND

Residence

Captain Wilbert Samuels, Maywood, Illinois Police Department, advised on April 29, 1969, Walter Allen resides at 1915 South 14th Avenue, Broadview, Illinois.

Employment

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 2, 1969, Walter Allen, who also uses the name Count, is allegedly employed at a wire company in the Broadview, Illinois area.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Credit

The records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, as checked on August 5, 1969, relfect no information concerning Walter Allen.

Criminal

The records of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, as checked on August 6, 1969, reflect no information concerning Walter Allen.

The records of the Maywood, Illinois Police Department, as reviewed on August 6, 1969, reflect no information concerning Walter Allen.

Descriptive Information

The following composite description of Walter Allen was furnished by the above two confidential sources.

Name:	Walter Allen
Alias:	Count
Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Height:	5'4" - 5'7"
Weight:	120 - 140 pounds
Age:	20 - 22
Complexion:	Dark

Activities

The first confidential source mentioned above advised on December 31, 1968, Walter Allen had been passing out BPP applications in Maywood, Illinois, and that he was allegedly a member of the BPP.

This source subsequently advised Allen is a member of the Illinois BPP and between January 16, 1969, and June 15, 1969, he attended approximately 19 BPP meetings in the Maywood - Broadview area.

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WALTER ALLEN

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on February 9, 1969, that Walter Allen, with several other Illinois BPP members, traveled to Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, on February 8, 1969, after several other Illinois BPP members had been arrested in that City.

The second confidential source advised on February 23, 1969, Walter Allen had been at De Kalb, Illinois, with other Illinois BPP members on that date for an unknown purpose.

The first confidential source mentioned above advised on March 19, 1969, Walter Allen carries a .32 caliber pistol in his automobile.

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on April 8, 1969, Walter Allen is the Acting Captain of Finance for the Maywood, Illinois, area branch of the Illinois BPP.

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on April 9, 1969, that Walter Allen was present when the Illinois BPP held a meeting with the Egyptian Cobras, a local Chicago Negro youth gang concerning cooperation between these groups.

This source advised on April 15, 1969, that on April 12, 1969, Walter Allen and other Illinois BPP members were advised by the Illinois BPP central staff to "liberate" whoever and whatever of its money to help set the Panthers arrested on April 11, 1969, free. These individuals took this to mean they were to rob, steal, et cetera, in order to obtain bail money. This group then left Chicago and drove as far south as Champaign, Illinois, but located no person or place which appeared to be an easy prey for a robbery.

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on May 6, 1969, that Walter Allen and another Illinois BPP member stated on May 5, 1969, that if Fred

WALTER ALLEN

Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, was sentenced on local charges on May 13, 1969, they were going to blow up the Maywood, Illinois, police station. This source advised no further action was taken by these individuals in this matter and source believed this was just talk by Allen and the other individual.

The first confidential source mentioned above advised on May 23, 1969, Walter Allen and several other Illinois BPP members went to the residence of an individual who had a shotgun that allegedly belonged to the Panthers and when this individual would not produce the shotgun, they beat him up. The group also found and took the shotgun.

The third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 13, 1969, that Walter Allen, who also uses the name Count, has been bringing marijuana to the Illinois BPP Headquarters in Chicago.

The second confidential source mentioned above advised on July 7, 1969, Walter Allen is the Captain of Finance in the West Suburban Branch of the Illinois BPP.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

JUL 31 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

CONCERNED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS
SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, ILLINOIS

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is included in the appendix attached to this memo.

On July 2, 1969, Archiel J. Roets, Chief of Police, East Moline, Illinois, advised he had received information on that date that a group of BPP members from Chicago, Illinois, was allegedly to visit East Moline on about July 26, 1969, apparently in behalf of the Concerned Youth Organizations (CYO). Chief Roets advised the CYO was recently founded at East Moline, Illinois, for community betterment of the Negro youth; however, leadership was diverted from the minister who founded the organization and is presently in the hands of a small group who tend toward militancy.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 30, 1969, that on July 26, 1969, Bob Lee, Gary Tyler, Ron Satchel, Rose Edwards, Adrian King, and another unknown female, all members and/or officers of the Illinois BPP traveled from Chicago, Illinois, to East Moline, Illinois, on BPP business.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CONCERNED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

In East Moline, Illinois, this group allegedly met with about 100 to 150 members of a local Negro youth group, name unknown. At the meeting, the two groups discussed the possible aligning of the East Moline group with the Illinois BPP.

Captain Gary Tyler, from Chicago, spoke and told the East Moline group about BPP philosophy and policy. The East Moline youth group generally agreed with BPP philosophy and indicated they would possibly be interested in aligning themselves with the BPP.

Further discussions were held, and the East Moline group selected a representative, Greg (last name unknown), who was to return to Chicago with the BPP members, where he would take instructions concerning BPP philosophy and the possible establishment of a BPP chapter in East Moline, Illinois.

The Chicago BPP members returned to Chicago on July 27, 1969.

Copies of this memo are being furnished to the following agencies: U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois; U. S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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FBI

Date 7/31/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

CONCERNED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS (CYO)
SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, ILLINOIS
RM

DRH:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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. Copies of this LHM are being furnished locally to the U. S. Attorney and U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

. The source advised the following persons met with Chicago BPP members and that they are interested in aligning the youth group in East Moline, Illinois, with the Illinois BPP.

LILLIE HARRIS, aka "Big Lil"
Negro female, 45 years old,
5' 9" tall, 170 pounds, resides
1623 Crawford, Galesburg, Illinois

WILLIAM HENRY
Negro male, 21 years old, 6' 0"
tall, 165 pounds, resides 323
West Sixth, East Moline, Illinois

FRANK ROBINSON
Negro male, 24 years old, 5' 8"
tall, 142 pounds, resides in
Galesburg, Illinois, drives a
1966 blue Chevrolet

JEROME DAVIS
Negro male, 24 years old, 6' 0"
tall, 200 pounds, works as a
salesman for an "Afro" shop in
East Moline, Illinois

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ODESSA JACKSON
Negro female, 19 years old, 5' 4" tall, 120-125 pounds, resides at 1625 Fifth Avenue, East Moline, Illinois, and has been employed in a hospital in East Moline as a nurses' aide.

The source advised the above-listed individuals are in some type of leadership positions in the East Moline youth group, name unknown to source.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-1291

Chicago, Illinois 60604
July 28, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

For characterization of BPP see Appendix Page.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the Illinois BPP is planning to hold a press conference at 11:00 am on July 26, 1969, at 3rd Avenue and Oak Street in Maywood, Illinois, the purpose of which is to emphasize that the residents of Maywood desire to have the new swimming pool being erected at this address named after Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP who is currently incarcerated, Menard, Illinois

On July 26, 1969 Chief Wilbert Samuels, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised that approximately 13 persons, three white and 10 Negroes identifying themselves as members of the Illinois BPP appeared at the above address at approximately 11:15 am for the purpose of holding the above press conference. Chief Samuels stated that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, announced plans for the Illinois BPP to have petitions signed by the Maywood citizens in order to have the park and swimming pool located at this address named Hampton Park in honor of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP who is currently incarcerated as set forth above.

Declassified
4/4/75 by 6607

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CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP

Captain Samuels stated that no major news media appeared for this conference and the above group of individuals remained in the area approximately 45 minutes then departed. He stated there were no incidents or disturbances in connection with this conference and no future plans were announced concerning these petitions.

Copies of the Letterhead Memorandum are being furnished to the following organizations:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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7/23/69

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] Copies of the LHM are also being furnished to US Secret Service and USA, both Chicago, and Major 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, who were orally advised of information on 7/23/69. Maywood and Chicago FD were also orally advised of the contents of this LHM.

[redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
July 22, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 18, 1969, the Illinois Black Panther Party (BPP) was planning a press conference to be held in Maywood, Illinois, at 11:00 a.m. on July 19, 1969. The purpose of this conference was to propose renaming Maywood, Illinois to Hampton Park, Illinois, in honor of Fred Hampton, imprisoned Deputy Chairman of the Illinois BPP.

Lieutenant William Stanley, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised on July 19, 1969, that the press conference scheduled for that date in Maywood, Illinois, did not take place. He advised the Maywood Police Department remains alert for any possible future planned activities by the BPP.

Copies of the memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
U. S. Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 18, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A source, or agency which investigates gang activities in the Chicago, Illinois, area advised that the following individuals were indicted by the Illinois Cook County Grand Jury on June 9, 1969, charged with kidnapping, conspiracy in an attempt to commit murder and several other local charges:

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP.
Richard Powell, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
William O'Neal, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.
Wilmer Angrum, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
James White, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
David Valentine, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP.
Harlon Walton, member of the West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
Robert Bruce, Captain Chairman, West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

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Merrill Harvey, Captain Defence, West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
Nathaniel Junior, Major, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.
Yvonne King, Major, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP.
Christiana May, Deputy Minister of Culture and Acting Deputy Minister of Finance, both Illinois BPP.
Gerry Dunnigan, Captain of Security, Illinois BPP.
Charles Martis, member West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.
William Ivory, member West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP.

The various titles set forth above were furnished during June and July, 1969, by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source advised that the following persons are still being sought in connection with the above crimes: Bruce, Harvey, Junior, King, May, Dunnigan, Martis, Ivory, and all are considered armed and dangerous.

Harvey and Junior are currently Federal fugitives based upon the fact that a bench warrant was issued by the United States District Court Judge Joseph P. Perry at Chicago, Illinois, on April 28, 1969, and both were indicted for violation of Title 18, Section 3146 and 3152 by a Federal Grand Jury, Chicago, on June 12, 1969. These cases were referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the United States Marshal's Office on July 3, 1969.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the United States Attorney, Chicago, and Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
July 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

For characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP), see the appendix pages.

On July 2, 1969, advised that the BPP would hold a rally at Lincoln Park on North Avenue in Chicago on July 4, 1969, which would begin at approximately 4:00 p.m.. Sources stated that David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, National Black Panther Party, Berkeley, California, would be among various speakers to participate in this rally. advised that allegedly plans were being made for lesser rallies to be held at Washington Park and possibly Garfield Park, both Chicago, on July 4, 1969.

advised that the Panthers had been ordered to keep the rallies orderly and not to attempt any confrontation with the police, and in addition, were told not to bring any firearms.

advised on July 7, 1969, that the Illinois BPP held a rally at Lincoln Park in Chicago which began at approximately noon on July 4, 1969. Approximately 500 persons were in attendance at this rally.

Bob Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, spoke briefly concerning his recent conviction for unlawful use of weapon and his upcoming appeal. He also told about plans by the BPP to attempt to take Captain William Buckney, Head of the Chicago Police Department Gang Intelligence Unit, to court, charging him with conspiracy to supress political independence. Rush also spoke briefly on BPP policies and programs.

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Bob Lee, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, also spoke at this rally and told about a play concerning the black revolution which he is supposedly working on and will attempt to have produced in Chicago, Illinois. Lee also spoke about Eldridge Cleaver, BPP National Minister of Information who is now in exile in Cuba. He stated that Cleaver was not being treated as a true revolutionary in Cuba and that none of the black revolutionaries in Cuba had rights or were being treated as revolutionaries.

This source advised a second BPP rally was held at approximately 2:00 p.m. on July 4, 1969, at Garfield Park on the west side of Chicago. Attendance at this rally was about 500 and there were no noticed incidents or disturbances. Bob Rush spoke again at this rally and told about BPP programs on the west side of Chicago, which are supposedly designed to improve the city and clean up the neighborhoods. He also spoke about BPP programs which would lead to BPP cooperation with other organizations interested in black progress.

Gary Tyler, Captain, Illinois BPP newspaper distributor, spoke and told about the BPP Breakfast For Children Program. He stated the BPP needs donations for this program and also needs people to donate time to this program. Tyler also stated he recommended black people to come to the BPP Headquarters to learn more about BPP programs and not to believe just what they heard from the news media.

Rufus Walls, Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning the conviction of Bob Rush for unlawful use of weapon, and of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, for armed robbery. He stated the BPP is in need of money to finance their various programs and to help make bond as well as provide funds for legal appeals based on the numerous recent "political arrests".

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Ronald Stachel, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke concerning "the pig harassment" of the BPP and smiliar organizations in Chicago and in the nation. Satchel also mentioned the BPP disassociation and disapproval of certain local Chicago groups, including youth gangs.

On July 4 and July 7, 1969, advised that the National Office of the BPP telephonically advised the Chicago BPP officers on July 3 and July 4, 1969, that Hilliard would not be able to make the trip to Chicago, Illinois, to speak at the Lincoln Park BPP rally at 4:00 pm on July 4, 1969, however, the National Office has instructed Raymond Hewitt, Deputy Minister of Information, Los Angeles BPP, to fulfill this speaking engagement.

stated that the above Chicago Panthers did allegedly speak at two lessor rallies, however, when the Chicago Panthers noted that it was too late in the day for anyone representing National BPP to arrive in time for the main BPP rally at 4:00 pm they became disinterested.

stated that of the Chicago area Panther leaders only Lee allegedly attended the 4:00 pm rally. This source stated that other Chicago area Panthers adopted the attitude that July 4 was not really a day to be celebrated by the Negroes anyway inasmuch as they were not liberated and still, in fact, are slaves of the current "power structure".

advised that to their knowledge no Panthers from other chapters in the United States attended the above rallies or were even in the Chicago area. These sources expressed the opinion that even attendance by the local Chicago Panthers was very poor at these rallies.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - U.S. SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (VIA COURIER)
1 - USA, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS (VIA COURIER)
1 - REGION I, 113TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS (VIA COURIER)

CONFIDENTIAL

Report of: SA RICHARD T. HESLIN
Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: 11/18/69

Field Office File #:
Bureau File #:

Title: YOUNG PATRIOTS

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

Synopsis: The Young Patriots (YP) was formed in August, 1968 by CHUCK GEARY, a leader in Uptown Chicago. The group was founded to act as a youth movement within GEARY's plans of building civic pride in the Uptown area in order to help its poor people. The present headquarters of the YP is at 1421 West Wilson, Chicago, Illinois. On 12/1/69, the headquarters will be moved to 860 Buena Street, Chicago, Illinois. YP is a youth group opposing racism and encouraging a coalition of all races in order to alleviate poverty. Most Young Patriots are poor whites from the Appalachian Region of the United States.

- P -

DETAILS

This case was predicated upon receipt of information that the Young Patriots (YP) had become allied with the Black Panther Party (BPP) and had potential of developing into a basic revolutionary group.

(5/15/69

I. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Headquarters

All literature distributed by the YP shows their headquarters as 1421 Wilson Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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On December 1, 1969, the headquarters will be moved to 860 Buena Street, Chicago, Illinois. The new headquarters were obtained since they were larger and more secure.

, 11/12/69)

Charter

There is no known charter or strict organizational structure for the YP.

Membership

The membership list of the YP is kept on 3x5 cards in the YP Headquarters. Along with names of members, this box contains the names of individuals sympathetic to the YP.

11/3/69)

Membership varies but is usually approximately 10 to 20 members with 5 to 6 hard-core members.

9/29/69)

Objectives

The following list of objectives is distributed freely by the YP to any individual asking about them.

(, 9/29/69)

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YOUNG PATRIOT'S PROGRAM

1. CLASS

We see that the key to truly understanding and improving our situation is to truly understand the nature of class society. We see that in America and in the world that those who have money control those who do not. WEALTH-POWER! We feel that the wealth of the world should be shared equally among all people. The workers or the masses of the people produce the wealth and they should control it. We see that our allies are those who have nothing and our enemies are those who have too much.

2. WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

We believe that all people are entitled to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care. We believe that businessmen should not make a profit on the things that we need to survive. We demand decent and adequate housing at a low cost for poor people. We demand safe, clean day care centers for mothers who work. We demand that mothers who want to raise their children in their own home be paid for this vital work.

3. PIGS & PIG POWER STRUCTURE

We demand the end to the pigs murdering and brutalizing our people. The pigs are the tool of the rich man. The pigs are in our community to protect the property of robber-baron landlords and avaricious businessmen and not the lives or the interests of the people who live in the community. We call the police pigs because they oppress the people. The world belongs to the people not the pigs.

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4. SCHOOLS -- EDUCATION

We understand that the main purpose of the educational system as it now stands is to make people fit smoothly into the capitalistic class society. We understand that the children of poor people are trained to be poor people--the children of factory workers are trained to work in factories--the children of rich people are trained to take their parents places. The present educational system is irrelevant to the true needs and desires of the people. The schools are run like prisons because this society is a prison. We demand that all people know their true history. We demand that all people have the opportunity to develop their abilities.

5. DRAFT

We oppose the draft because it means poor and working class men fighting rich mens wars. We oppose imperialistic wars of agression such as the one in Viet Nam. We believe that all patriotic men and women should serve only in the army of liberation. Rich people can buy their way out of the draft, but poor and working class people have no choice. We demand that the old rich men who create the wars should fight them and that the young men should stay home and construct a new society.

6. UNION

Labor unions are a good thing. But we still know that the majority of Americans work long hours under bad conditions for poor wages and never have nothing to show for it. We demand an end to discrimination on the job and in the union. Men and women of all races should get equal wages and better working conditions.

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7. EXPLOITATION OF THE COMMUNITY

We understand that the businessmen in the community make their living off of us. We understand that we make the products that they sell back to us. We demand that if businessmen intend to stay in the community they treat us as brothers and do not cheat us by charging prices we can't afford. We demand that if businessmen make profits in the community, these profits be invested in the community in the form of goods and services.

8. RACISM

Racism is a tool of capitalism to make people fight among themselves, instead of fighting together for their freedom. Divisions of race and sex serve the interests of the rich, ruling class and not of the people.

9. RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

We demand the release of all political prisoners. We understand that the majority of so-called "criminals" in our concentration-camp prisons are victims of our class society. Justice is a luxury that only rich men can afford. These people should be released to build a new society rather than hidden away for society's mistakes.

10. CULTURAL NATIONALISM

We believe that to fight only for the interests of your close cultural brothers and sisters is not in the interest of all the people, and in fact perpetuates racism. All power to the poor and working people! Cultural nationalism does not solve the political problems of the oppressed people, but only perpetuates exploitations - capitalism makes millions on love beads, afro-shirts, and cowboy hats. Cultural nationalism is a tool of capitalist exploitation.

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11. REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY

Revolutionary solidarity with all oppressed peoples of all countries and races defeats the divisions created by the narrow interests of cultural nationalism.

Monopoly capitalism and corrupt Russian-socialism are enemies of the interests of the oppressed people throughout the world.

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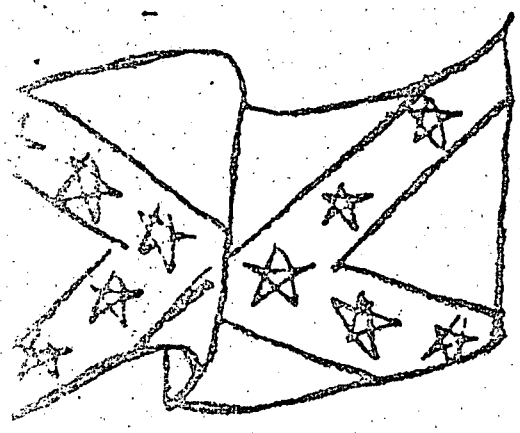

Peoples Bulletin #9 . . . Young Patriots Serve and Protect . . . What the Young Patriots Are About

People Have to show us that we wre doing some good for the neighborhood. When people help us they help themself. We want to help all people who need help. People have to tell us what they want and we will do all we can to make it come true.

The Young Patriots are here to help you get what is yours and what you need.

WE WANT TOTAL FREEDOM!

Freedom to work where you want.

Freedom to get a trade without the harassment of worry about the money you had to pay for it.

Freedom to get what you want and what you need.

Freedom to live the way you want.

The government do not help anybody and never will. Because it care not for people, it care for money. Millionaires made their money off the poor people. They do not care for people, only what people can make for them.

ALL POWER TO
THE PEOPLE !

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On September 18, 1969, when Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) were conducting a neighborhood investigation, Mrs. WILLIAM FESPERMAN, wife of the then leader of the Young Patriots answered a door and when interviewed furnished the following information:

The YP has three main programs. The first is a "Free Pantry Program" which operates out of the Patriot's Office and until that time, September 18, 1969, had fed 400 people. There is a proposed medical clinic which was scheduled to open before the end of 1969. At that time, an alternate school was being run by the Patriots in which Mrs. FESPERMAN was a teacher. The school had an enrollment of fourteen children.

Mrs. FESPERMAN stated that the group is not prone to violence and that their idea of violence was similar to that of the BPP. They would not attack anyone but if they were victimized by police brutality, they would defend themselves. Mrs. FESPERMAN declined to furnish any other information regarding the YP.

The YP are attempting to organize the people of the Uptown area of Chicago. Once the people are organized, they intend to use their vote in local elections in order to defeat the building of high rise apartments in the Uptown area of Chicago and force absentee landlords to rebuild the area. The main unifying force of the YP is their belief that they are victims of police brutality. Although very few of the youths within the group have ever been arrested, and none of their leaders have ever been arrested, they claim they are constantly stopped on the street, searched and harrassed by the police.

9/25/69)

National and State Officers

Prior to November 1, 1969, WILLIAM FESPERMAN, also known as PREACHERMAN, was a self-styled leader and spokesman for the YP. His second-in-command was CRAIG WALDEN, Minister of Defense of the YP. Third-in-command was BOBBY MC GUINNESS, Minister of Education, and fourth-in-command was PAT FELTON, field secretary.

11/12/69)

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A New York chapter has started and has become active and militant. This chapter is headed by ARTHUR TURKO who has made such statements as once the YP in New York obtains an office, the YP would have to "blow away" any pigs who try to force their way in.

10/6/69)

FESPERMAN was purged from the YP in early November, 1969, along with his wife, DARLENE.

, 11/3/69)

The YP purged FESPERMAN due to his violent attitudes and speeches which drew attention to the Patriots as a revolutionary type organization. The Patriots are attempting to rid themselves of this reputation.

11/12/69)

Acquisition of Weapons

No weapons have ever been seen inside the YP Headquarters.

11/12/69)

II. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

On November 11, 1968, a small group known as the Uptown Goodfellows, who eventually evolved into the YP staged a peaceful march from Wilson Avenue to Chicago Police Department to protest police brutality in Chicago. Leaflets distributed by the marchers show that the march was meant to be peaceful. The march occurred without incident.

8/10/68)

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On April 4, 1969, JACK BOYKIN, also known as JUNEBUG, at that time leader of the YP, appeared on live television during riots occurring then asking the people of Uptown to remain calm and not take part in the riots. He stated that the riots, which occured on the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King were a plot by the police to kill poor people. BOYKIN is no longer a YP member.

4/4/69)

On May 6, 1969, a group of twenty youths primarily made up of Black Panthers, members of the Young Lords Organization (YLO) and YP took part in a demonstration at Mc Cormick Theological Seminary, Fullerton and Halsted Streets, Chicago, Illinois. No violence occurred. The demonstration protested lack of church participation in social problems. YLO is a Puerto Rican street gang in Chicago.

(5/15/69

When members of the BPP held a mock trial for FRED HAMPTON, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter, on charges of robbery, one of the organizations present were members of the YP, whose identities were not know at that time.

, 5/23/69)

Members of the YP on June 27, 1969, held a rally at the Office of Uptown Federal Savings to protest charges by an officer of that firm that they were a gang. No violence occurred during the demonstration. Approximately ten individuals took part.

6/25/69)

On June 30, 1969, leaders of the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held a meeting attempting to form a coalition of leftist type groups.

6/30/69)

On July 12, 1969, leaders of the same groups again met at BPP Headquarters still trying to form a coalition.

7/12/69)

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On July 2, 1969 members of the Young Patriots and Young Lords held a peace rally in Lincoln Park in Chicago. No arrests resulted.

(Chicago Daily News, 7/2/69)

From August to November, 1969, WILLIAM FESPERMAN and CRAIG WALDEN representing the YP traveled with BOBBY LEE, Field Secretary of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP to Washington, D.C.; New York City; Richmond, Virginia; Chapel Hill, North Carolina; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Washington. In each city, all three speakers gave discussions concerning police brutality, the need for poor people to organize regardless of race against the rich and the need for the United States to abandon the War in Viet Nam. At each speech, the movie "American Revolution, II" was shown. This movie reflects the organization of the YP by the Black Panthers. It shows scenes of the Chicago riots during the Democratic National Convention of 1968 and contains speeches concerning police brutality.

August through
November, 1969)

On August 10, 1969, at a meeting of the SDS, the split between SDS and the BPP was discussed. It was decided that if this split should occur the YP would side with the BPP. This meeting contained 10 to 15 people and it was decided that the YP had more in common with the poor Black Panthers than with the college students of SDS.

8/13/69)

On August 17, 1969, at a meeting of SDS, RENNIE DAVIS informed the meeting that as of that time the YP and the BPP had broken off from the SDS. DAVIS is a co-founder of SDS.

8/26/69)

The YP was organized by CHARLES GEARY, usually called CHUCK GEARY as a youth group to assist him in his plans to organize the poor of uptown Chicago.

9/9/69

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Since being organized by GEARY, the YP has acted as his cheering section at Uptown civic meetings. During the summer of 1969, 40 to 50 would attend these meetings but recently no more than 8 or 10 show up at the meetings. The YP acts as a voting block for GEARY'S programs and attempts to shout down opposition to him.

9/9/69)

On October 3, 1969, FRED HAMPTON criticized the YP as being a youth group that was not politically orientated. FRED HAMPTON is the Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP that has been attempting to form the Patriots into a white ally to the Black Panthers.

10/3/69)

On October 6, 1969, ARTHUR TURKO, leader of the YP in New York City, criticized the YP in Chicago, stating that they were more like a street gang and not politically orientated. TURKO stated that he believed the Patriots had approximately ten hard-core members with fifty fringe members.

10/6/69)

In an attempt to demonstrate a coalition between youth groups, the Young Patriots, Young Lords and Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYM II) Faction of SDS met on October 6, 1969, to plan peaceful demonstrations at the Chicago Federal Building to protest police raids on the Illinois Chapter of BPP. The RYM II faction of SDS is headed by MIKE KLONSKY, former SDS National secretary.

10/6/69)
8/26/69)

On October 23, 1969, JERI ELDRIDGE of the BPP, FESPERMAN of the YP and an unknown representative of the Young Lords held a meeting and gave speeches at the Northeastern College Cafeteria, Chicago, Illinois. All speakers urged unity among the poor of all races against the rich.

10/23/69)

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The BPP held classes on October 23, 1969, in Oakland for BOBBY MC GUINNESS and WILLIAM FESPERMAN of the YP in Chicago. These classes were to instruct the YP in the organizational structure of the BPP.

, 10/23/69)

On November 1, 1969, the Young Patriots publicized a Health Clinic at 1140 Sunnyside, Chicago, Illinois. On its first day, the clinic treated approximately 25 to 30 persons giving inoculations against measles and other childhood diseases and counseling women on pre-natal care. Doctors in the area contributed their time to the clinic and money and drugs were provided by another source. This clinic plans to be open every Saturday to provide free health care for persons in the area. The YP furnished manual labor to the clinic.

, 11/6/69)

On November 18, 1969, the clinic was again opened and approximately 35 persons were given medical aid.

11/12/69)

The YP maintains a permanent clothing drive where residents of the area can drop off old clothes. These clothes are distributed free of charge to any individual asking for help. YP goes from store to store asking donations of food. This food is also kept at the YP Headquarters and distributed to any individual asking for it.

11/5/69)

Meetings

The YP met approximately once a week at their headquarters at 1421 West Wilson. The meetings lasted approximately three to four hours. Generally the participants exchange comments about police brutality, the need to rid the Uptown area of absentee landlords and plan such activities as a Health Clinic and Breakfast for Children Program. Normally,

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10 to 15 persons arrive for the meetings and the meetings have no strict parliamentary rules. Usually during the meetings, the participants drink beer and wine and conclude the meeting without any formal plans being made.

, 11/12/69)

III. PUBLICATIONS AND PROPAGANDA

The YP issues fliers on an irregular basis and distributes them free to anyone who will accept one. These fliers have been used in the past to advertise demonstrations, publicize charges they make of police brutality and inform the people of their activities. Attached to this report are seven fliers typical of those issued by the YP.

11/12/69)

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THE YOUNG PATRIOTS ORGANIZATION
1421 N. Wilson
334-8957

We do Not Like to See War between the Peoples of Uptown!

The trouble at Montrose and Sheridan does not help any of the people of Uptown, Puerto Rican or Hillbilly.

We all share the same bad conditions in our neighborhood and we know that our enemy is not each other. Dig!

The Young Patriots (Hillbillies) and The Young Lords (Puerto Ricanos) stand arm in arm to defeat the bad conditions (hunger, poor housing, few jobs, cop harassement) in our neighborhoods.

People of the neighborhood,
Unite AND DEFEAT THE REAL ENEMY
or he will destroy us all or laugh while we kill off each other. Dig it!

Poverty and prejudice made us all class brothers.

ALL Power belongs to the People!

Brown Power to Brown People
Red Power to Red People
Yellow Power to Yellow People
White Power to White People
Black Power to Black People

No power to the cops and all those they protect!
Right ON!!!

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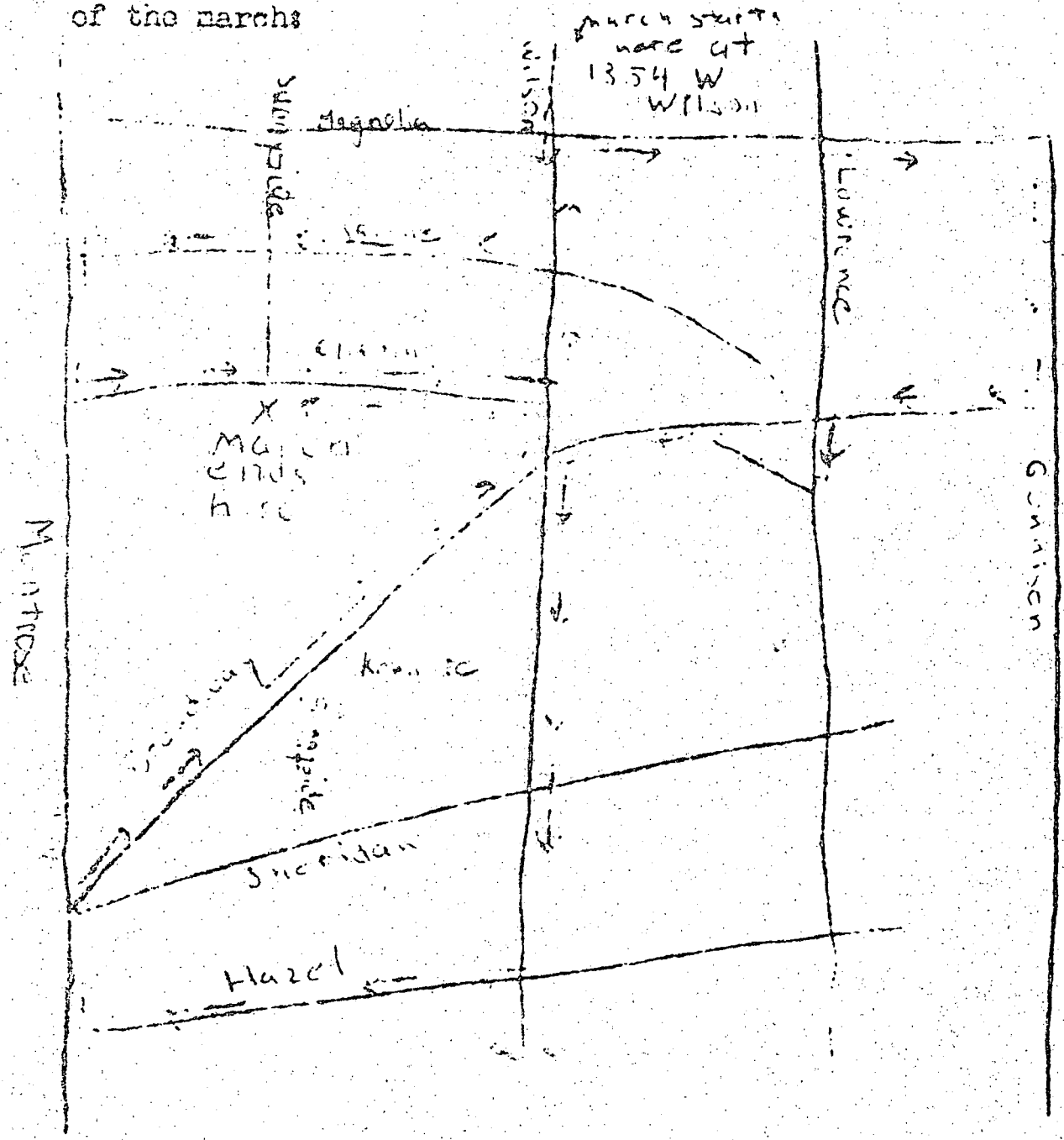
A Day of Mourning in Uptown Monday, August 4

March starts at 1354 W. Wilson.
2500 people will lose their homes. Join the march led by the Uptown People's Planning Coalition at 2:00 p. m. We will protest this "murder" of the people's hopes and dreams by the Uptown Community Conservation Council. Here is a map of the march:



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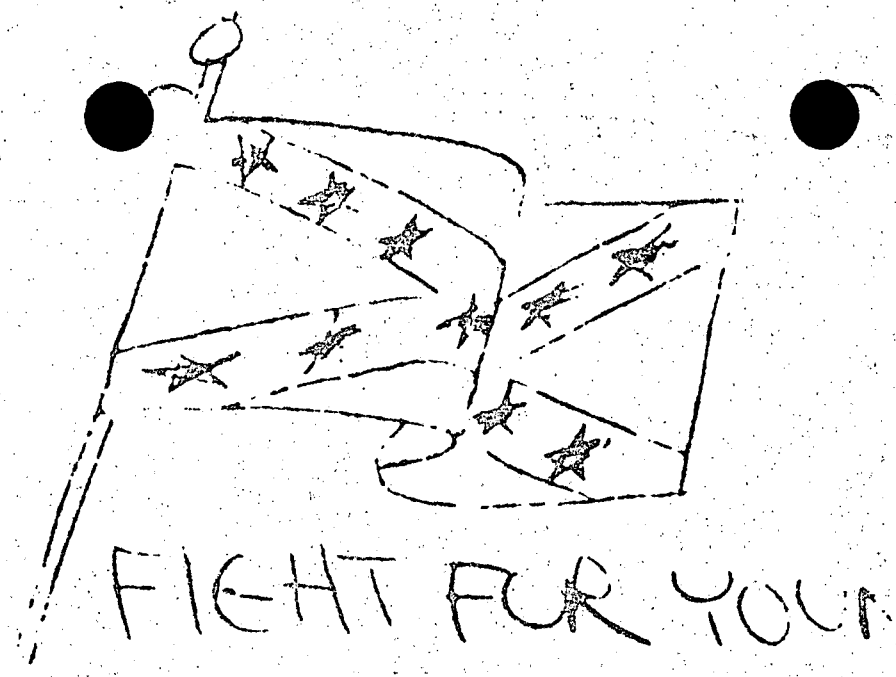
YOUNG PATRIOTS



SERVE AND PROTECT

PEOPLES' BULLITEN NO.6—PIGS NOW BEAT WOMEN

Chuck Geary was out of town Wednesday night-the pigs knew that Chuck was out of town. About 1:30 a.m. 5 squad cars and onevan pulled up in front of his house, (4501 Clifton) where his wife, daughter, and son were in a group of about 8 people in front of the house. Officers Johnson and Shiro (20th dist.) asked them who they were. Then the pigs became insulting so Martha Geary took their badge numbers and names. Johnson took her by the hair of her head and threw her into the paddy wagon. Her son Eddie and her daughter Marc elle were taken too, when they tried to help their mother. Eddies head somehow got banged against the sidewalk. No one else in the group was arrested when they tried to help Martha, only the Gearys-on charges of DISTURBING THE PEACE (taking a pig's badge #) and curfew (Eddie was with his mother in front of his own house, which is no violation.). Mrs. Geary was very badly bruised all over her body and was taken to Weiss Memorial Hospital for first aid.

Pigs have always brutalized the men and young guys in our community but now they're starting on women!

The pigs protect the interest of the rich people in Uptown, not the poor people. They treat us like animals. Police should come from our community. They should be responsible to us and live with us. If a policeman had to come back to his home in in the community at night, he would think twice about beating up on his neighbor's wife and kids.

The Young Patriots charge the pigs with DISTURBING THE PEACE in our community. When the pigs start protecting the poor people they will be called police.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

YOUNG PATRIOTS

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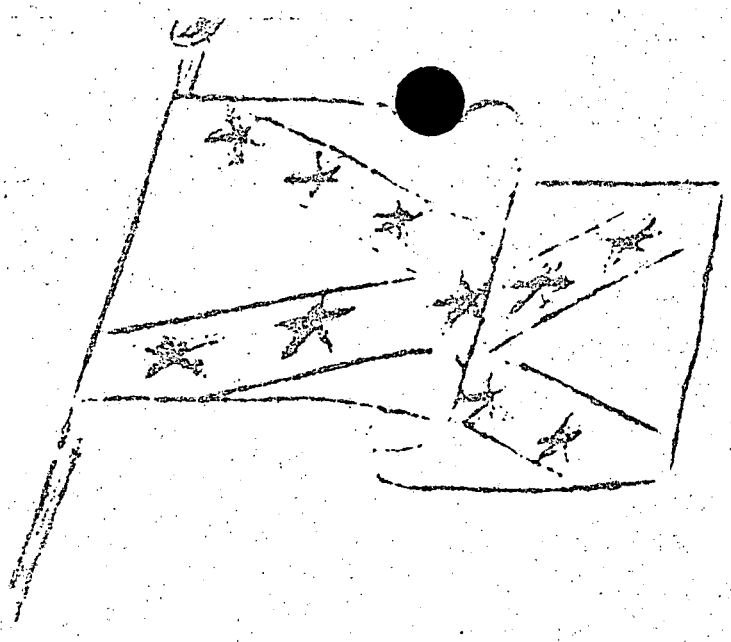

FIGHT FOR

YOUR FREEDOM!

YOUNG PATRIOTS SERVE AND PROTECT

PEOPLE'S BULLETIN #8----------A VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE!

The purpose of this people's bulletin is to announce a victory of the poor people of Uptown over the rich pigs who run our lives. We of the Young Patriots are proud to say that the college which th the rich pigs wanted for Clifton & Racine <u>is not</u> going through! THIS IS A FACT!! The rich pigs themselves had to admit that they could not go ageinst the united will of the people to fight for their freedom.

We won this victory because we were determined to fight with everything we have for our freedom. We were determined to pick up the gun to protect our homes and families! The rich people knew this and they were scared----THEY BACKED OFF!! This just shows what united people can do to better their lives if <u>they are willing to fight!!</u>

This is nothing new to Americans---Americans have always been freedom-fighters, and we are Americans! But we are real Americans like the men who founded and built this country. Not like the pig-Americans who cheated and lied their way into control of everything. We are not like these pig-Americans who put aside the real idea of America---freedom---for their own ideas---greed and selfishness.

We of the Young Patriots are proud of the People of Uptown. We are proud that the people put aside their racism so that the black, white, brown, yellow and red people could fight <u>together</u> for their freedom. We are proud that people put aside their fear of the pigs guns and clubs and stood up to the pig and said:

WE WANT OUR FREEDOM!!!!!!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!!!!!

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YOU SPENT $62.57 ON FOREIGN AID LAST YEAR! WHAT HAS IT DONE FOR YOU?

An example of what happened to your tax money:
In 1965, four American students visited Guatemala. They made a point of interviewing an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), which handles most U.S. foreign aid. The AID gouges $ 2,300,000,000 from U.S. taxpayers each year. The students were interested in what we get in return.

One of the students asked the AID man what sort of things were being done to help the Guatemalan people. The official replied, "Well, actually that's not our direct responsibility. You see, the real purpose of AID is to open up this country to American business investment." The students were shocked, but the AID man went on to tell them why he thought this was a good thing. Pointing to a construction site, he said, "See that housing project? We got a U.S. construction company to come down here and build low cost housing units for local workers and their families."

One of the students asked the man, "How much do you charge for one?"
AID man: "$2,500 altogether, but that's in small monthly payments."
Student: "How much does it cost to build one?"
AID man: "Well, the companies have to make a profit . . ."
Student: "Come on, how much?"
AID man: "About $800 a piece."

What has happened here?
A U.S. taxpayer is milked of $800. The government gives the money to AID, which turns it over to an American construction company. Now the stuffed-shirt businessman who gets this money goes down to Guatemala, hires workers there for 30¢ an hour to build a house, and then charges these workers $2,500 to live in it.

This has happened:
1 The American working man is conned out of money
2 A Guatemalan worker is forced to work for starvation wages, mortgages his life away for a home, and begins to hate the U.S. for screwing him and his country
3 A rich businessman who owns an international construction company makes $1,700 clear, tax free profit while undertaking no risk and investing almost no money.

Why does this happen?
U.S. Government dominates small foreign countries to serve the need of the very rich, the small class of hogs that actually runs this country. The working people of the entire world are bled by this ruling class: That is why they revolt in Cuba, Vietnam, Bolivia, and Guatemala. And that is why they say, "Yankee go home!"

YOUNG PATRIOTS

Government must serve the People!

1421 Wilson

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WHERE DOES YOUR TAX MONEY GO?

Lying politicians say it goes to poor people, Negroes, Mexicans . .

The hell it does!

It goes to Guns, bombs, interest, airplanes, and fat businessmen.

The average working man in Illinois makes $6,550 a year. (The poor women dont make but $3,684 average) A married man and housewife pay an average

$ 1,099.50	Federal income tax
110.00	Surtax
287.32	Social security
$ 1,496.82	FEDERAL TAXES

Where does it go?

Warfare, arms, military	$ 660
(Vietnam portion of above)	($ 234)
Interest on national debt	$ 130
Commerce and transport	$ 73
International affairs	$ 43
Space exploration	$ 41

$ 950 for crap that doesn't do the common people one bit of good. And look at the crumbs left for our welfare:

Elementary and high schools	$ 19
Welfare	$ 31
Low income housing	$ 7.50
Medicare	$ 51
Medicaid & ADC medical	$ 21
All other health programs	$ 19
Retirement and social security	$ 210

There's plenty of money for business and war, but not much for us.

WHY ARE THINGS LIKE THIS?
Because the forces that run this country are front men for BIG MONEY - the working people and poor people are bilked, conned, and bled to finance war, pay interest to the rich, support profits of big business, and fling chunks of metal into the sky!

The country is being run for the good of the rich ruling class that owns the banks, real estate, aircraft and gun factories, chain stores, and so forth. They serve themselves without regard for what the common people want or need. Until we working people and common folks rise up and demand control over our jobs, our communities, our government, OUR LIVES - it will never be any different.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

YOUNG PATRIOTS ORGANIZATION -- WE SERVE THE PEOPLE
WE ARE THE PEOPLE
BRING YOUR PROBLEMS TO US

1421 Wilson Ave.

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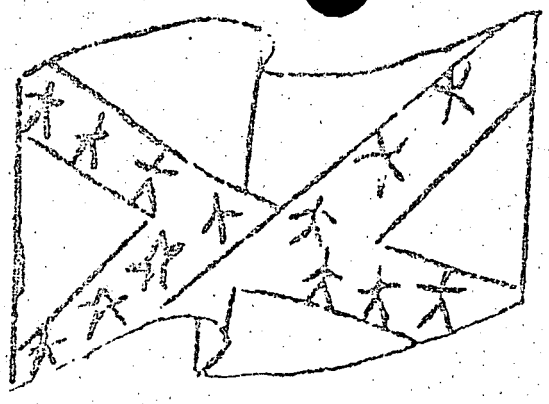

WHO HAS THE POWER?

1. Who likes the U.S. Government?
   Those who it helps.

2. Who does it help?
   Owners of big businesses- banks, factories, chain stores.

3. What are these people called?
   Boss. Capitalist. Parasite. Bloodsucker. Ruling class.

4. How many capitalists are there?
   Damn few. The richest 1% owns 76% of all stock. The top 99 families alone are worth 37 Billion Dollars.

5. What does that mean to us?
   Since these rich pigs have the money, they can say where it goes, who gets it, and how much they get.

6. What are the results of this?
   1 out of 3 Americans is underfed.
   Not enough schools.
   Not enough houses.
   Not enough medical care.
   Rotten air and poisoned water.
   Wars that kill our youth, widow our women, and turn half the world against us: Vietnam. Korea. Dominican Republic.

7. Why do we blame the capitalists?
   Look who holds the power in this country. Look where our "leaders" spend our money. These multi-millionaires made their fortunes off other men's sweat and labor. They didn't give a damn about us then, when they took the profits. They don't share the wealth that we produced. They make the decisions; we do the work and pay the taxes.

Something must be done. The Young Patriots Organization is about doing it. All Power to the People!

Young Patriots
We Fight for Freedom!
1421 Wilson

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IV. FINANCES

Anyone wishing to show the film "American Revolution II" must pay the YP and BPP $150.00 per showing and allow a representative of the YP and BPP to give a talk and take up a collection at the showing.

9/8/69)

According to the 'Chicago Daily News" on June 14, 1969, the film "American Revolution II" was shown at the Threepenny Theater, 2424 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. At each showing, the YP and BPP took up a collection and these collections averaged $80.00 per showing. Aside from this, during the first two weeks, the theater, which only holds 478 seats, grossed $13,000.00 in admission tickets only.

Local stores and citizens donate clothes and food to the free food and free clothing programs and doctors have been providing their services free at the YP Free Health Clinic.

11/5/69)

A characterization of the BPP and SDS is attached.

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1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

CONFIDENTIAL

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26

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 11, 1969

RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969

On June 10, 1969, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised an agent of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI) that pamphlets were being distributed in Maywood, announcing a "Free Fred Hampton" the imprisoned Black Panther Party (BPP) Illinois Chapter Deputy Chairman, on June 12, 1969.

Attached as an appendix is a characterization of the BPP.

Captain Samuels stated that Hampton is incarcerated at the Illinois State Prison at Joliet, Illinois, on a two - five year sentence as the result of Hampton's recent conviction on a robbery charge in Cook County Circuit Court. Captain Samuels furnished the following copy of the rally pamphlet:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FREE CHAIRMAN FRED

FREE CHAIRMAN FRED

FREE
CHAIRMAN FRED
RALLY

IN TRIBUTE TO FRED HAMPTON, A 'POLITICAL PRISONER', THERE WILL BE A RALLY HELD IN HIS HONOR

"A DAY OF TRUTH"

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1969

BEGINNING: 2:P.M. - 5:45 P.M.
HELD AT: LIDO THEATRE
LOCATION: 5TH AVENUE + WARREN STREET

LOCAL AND NATIONAL SPEAKERS

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
N.A.A.C.P.
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
ASSOCIATES AND RELATIVES
AND OTHERS

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
FREE CHAIRMAN FRED
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

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"ABOUT FRED"

As a result of an act of repression by America"s "Pig Power Structure," there now exists cnother "Political Prisoner."

As of May 26, 1969, America once again has kidnapped from the oppressed masses, a man concerned solely with our liberation and freedom. Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, Chairman Fred Hampton is temporarily (jailed) in a 'well known' Illinois Concentration Camp. We say "temporarily jailed" because we know and fully understand that once you, the masses, realize just what Fred Hampton stands for , fights for, and what U.S. capitalism and U.S. imperalism stands for, you too will strive to FREE CHAIRMAN FRED, AND ALL OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS.

In regards to accomplishing 'our' mission, we ask for your support in attending the planned rally in Honor of Chairman Fred Hampton. As well as a day of enjoyment, this will also be a day of education for all. And it may even be a day of bringing about more unity to oppressed people of America.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
(WESTERN SUBURBS)

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File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 10 of 14

FD-204 (Rev. 3-4-69)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

27

Copy to:
1 - USA, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)

Report of: SA HUBERT M. HART
Office: CHICAGO

Date: 6/13/69

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character: RACIAL MATTERS
SMITH ACT OF 1940
SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY,
REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Synopsis: At 12:30 a.m., 6/4/69, source, reliable, advised GEORGE SAMS, JR., Federal Fugitive was at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Shortly after 5:00 a.m., 6/4/69, Chicago FBI Agent telephonically advised Chicago BPP O.D. (officer of day) that warrants were outstanding for four BPP members, one or more believed to be at BPP headquarters. Agent heard statements, "I'll kill you," "Give me that shotgun" and other similar statements in background. After repeated attempts to obtain cooperation of BPP members at BPP headquarters all BPP members ordered out and 8 individuals were arrested by FBI Agents and charged with Harboring. Statements such as "in the revolution one wins or dies" was made by BPP member. A handwritten twelve page memorandum captioned "Suggested Plan for the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure" labeled "Top Secret", as well as other BPP pamphlets and literature were obtained in search of BPP headquarters for SAMS. Weapons, ammunition, tear gas bombs, gas masks, knives and other items obtained.

- P -

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1

DETAILS:

Characterizations of the following organizations which are referred to below are contained in the Appendix Section of this report:

Black Panther Party (BPP)

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

On May 27, 1969, Chief Inspector STEPHEN AHERN, New Haven, Connecticut Police Department, requested FBI assistance to locate GEORGE SAMS, JR., also known as ROBERT WADELL SMITH, DETROIT GEORGE, and GEORGE CAMP, who had fled the State of Connecticut.

Inspector AHERN advised that GEORGE SAMS, JR. was wanted on the basis of an arrest warrant issued by the Superior Court for the County of New Haven, at New Haven, Connecticut, on May 27, 1969, charging him with the crimes of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, kidnaping, conspiracy to commit kidnaping, and binding with intent to commit a crime.

Inspector AHERN further advised that the State of Connecticut would extradite the subject from wherever he might be located.

Inspector AHERN advised that investigation by the New Haven, Connecticut Police Department had disclosed that GEORGE SAMS, JR. had brought ALEX RACKLEY from New York City to New Haven, Connecticut, for the purpose of being tried by a kangaroo court of the BPP in New Haven, Connecticut.

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Inspector AHERN advised that RACKLEY had been suspected by the New Haven Chapter of the BPP of being a police informant, for which he was tortured and murdered. RACKLEY's mutilated body was disposed of in a swamp near Middlefield, Connecticut.

On May 27, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA JOHN V. CASSIDENTO, District of Connecticut, New Haven, Connecticut, authorized the filing of a complaint charging GEORGE SAMS, JR. with violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code. Specifically GEORGE SAMS, JR. was charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution (UFAP) - murder; conspiracy to commit murder; kidnaping; conspiracy to commit kidnaping; and binding with intent to commit a crime.

On May 27, 1969, an authorized complaint was filed by SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT before United States Commissioner ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, who issued a warrant for GEORGE SAMS, JR.'s arrest on May 27, 1969.

A male individual who referred to himself as "DETROIT GEORGE" was at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on May 26, 1969.

5/26/69)

A male individual who used the name WADDELL (phonetic) was at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on May 26, 1969.

5/26/69)

A male individual who was referred to as WADDELL (phonetic) was at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on May 29, 1969.

5/29/69)

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A male individual who was referred to as WADDELL (phonetic) is being held in the Chicago BPP "Political Jail" at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. WADDELL reportedly raped a sister Panther and is to be expelled from the BPP.

6/2/69)

Source identified a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., also known as ROBERT WADELL SMITH, DETROIT GEORGE, and GEORGE CAMP, as a person he knows who uses the name of WADDELL (phonetic) and who is now at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Source further advised it is common knowledge among Chicago area BPP members that WADDELL is fleeing from some serious crime and is being held a BPP prisoner at Chicago Chapter BPP jail at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Source stated that Chicago BPP's Central Staff members are aware WADDELL is being sought for the crime of murder in another state and is actually being held in Chicago BPP Chapter jail for raping a BPP member in Detroit, Michigan, recently.

6/3/69)

WADDELL was to be released from Chicago BPP jail on June 3, 1969.

6/3/69)

At 12:30 AM, June 4, 1969, GEORGE SAMS, JR. was then at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, and expected to remain there during the remainder of the night.

6/4/69)

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1.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., June 4, 1969, Special Agents (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Chicago Office surrounded the premises of Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. SA R. B. YADON, JR., telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and three other individuals. SA YADON attempted to elicit cooperation of those within BPP Headquarters, without success.

After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of Chicago BPP Headquarters were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. Eight individuals from BPP Headquarters were arrested.

On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS J. ETTEN, United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois, authorized the filing of a complaint charging eight individuals arrested with Harboring and Concealing, GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/9/69

1

At 5:05 A.M. on June 4, 1969, a telephone call was placed by SA E. B. YADON to Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago. The call was answered by an unidentified female who verified the number of the BPP organization. A request of this individual was made to speak with the person in command and an unidentified male answered the telephone stating he was the "O.D." (officer of the day).

SA YADON advised this individual that he was representing the FBI and that the FBI held arrest warrants for four BPP members, namely GEORGE SAMS, Jr.; RORY D. HITE; LEADON R. WILLIAMS and LONNIE MC LUCAS. He advised that these warrants charge the above-listed individuals with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for Murder; Conspiracy to Commit Murder and Kidnapping. He further advised the "O.D." that the FBI had information indicating one or more of these individuals was at that location, that the headquarters were surrounded by FBI personnel and that he should open the front door. This individual stated that none of these persons were there and he was again instructed to open the door. The individual left the phone unattended, with the line open, and sounds of movement and arguing could be heard. The phone was then answered by a woman with male voices in the background, one stating "I'll kill them", followed by obscene language. A man then came on the phone to indicate they would let one man come in and he was advised that this was not acceptable; he was again instructed to open the door and leave the premises. The male individual indicated that they were negotiating and then stated, "We are coming out"; however, persons in the room continued arguing and one individual was heard to say "Give me that shotgun".

During the course of the telephone being left open, SA YADON heard what appeared to him to be a noise made by a shotgun action being racked.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

by SA E. B. YADON/mam Date dictated 6/6/69

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After several minutes the individual identified as "O.D." stated "I'm coming out".

Still another male individual came to the phone and stated "In the revolution, one wins or dies. The state and it's people is stronger than the pig technology - dig it? (obscene) You pig in you mother (obscene) If you come here to get me, I'm going to kill you mother (obscene).

SA YADON instructed this individual that he should come out immediately; the individual left the phone off the hook and several moments later, SAC M. V. JOHNSON informed SA YADON that he was in the headquarters.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/9/69

1

On June 4, 1969, Special Agents of the Chicago FBI Office surrounded the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, after receiving information that GEORGE SAMS, Jr., wanted for local charges of murder and other lesser charges at New Haven, Connecticut, was located at that address. A telephone call was made to this headquarters and individuals in the building were subsequently ordered out of the building when they refused to cooperate with FBI Agents after being told over the telephone of the purpose of the action being taken.

Upon being ordered from the building, an individual who identified himself as "O.D.", indicated he was coming out and subsequently did leave the building. This individual was later identified as PATRICK KEEN and he was brought to the command car where he was permitted to give instructions for his fellow members to leave the building.

Six individuals came out of the BPP Headquarters on instructions of FBI Agents and PATRICK KEEN. As these individuals left the building, each shouted obscenities at Agents on the street and they all made statements about "the revolution", with several stating "in the revolution, one wins or dies". PATRICK KEEN, during his efforts to get his fellow members from the building, also made the statement that "in the revolution, one wins or dies". He also stated that people in the building were "true revolutionaries" and would not come out of the building on orders of the FBI or any other law enforcement official but would die before they would obey. He stated they are not subject to "your laws". He also said over the bullhorn, to his comrades, that they should come out so they could work for the revolution.

In addition to the "O.D." and the six persons who came from the building, there was an eighth person who was detained as he entered the headquarters, just prior to the telephone call being made, and he was later

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAC M. W. JOHNSON and SAs RALPH D. HARMON,
JOHN T. O'NEAL and EARNIE L. WALDRUP/mam Dictated 6/6/69

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arrested along with the seven other individuals.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 1969

1

In connection with a search of the Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, on June 4, 1969, five photographs were seen lying on a table in the second floor front office. It was immediately observed that the background in these photographs appeared similar to that in these premises. It was likewise noted that the pictures of this individual appeared to be identical to subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

by SA EARNIE L. WALDRUP and SA EDWARD KINZER, JR. Date dictated 6/13/69

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1.

On the following three pages are five xerox copies of photographs of individual which was taken at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, based on background appearing in photos, and referred to in preceeding page. Also a zerox copy of photograph of section of Chicago BPP Headquarters.

Original photographs mentioned above are being retained by Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago.

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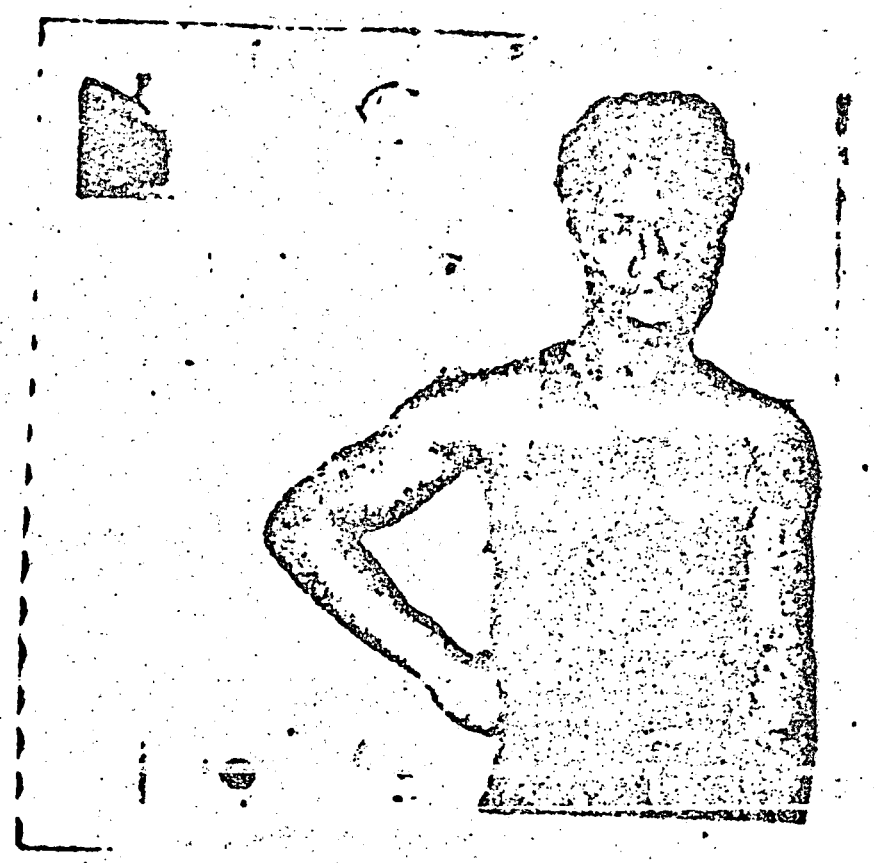
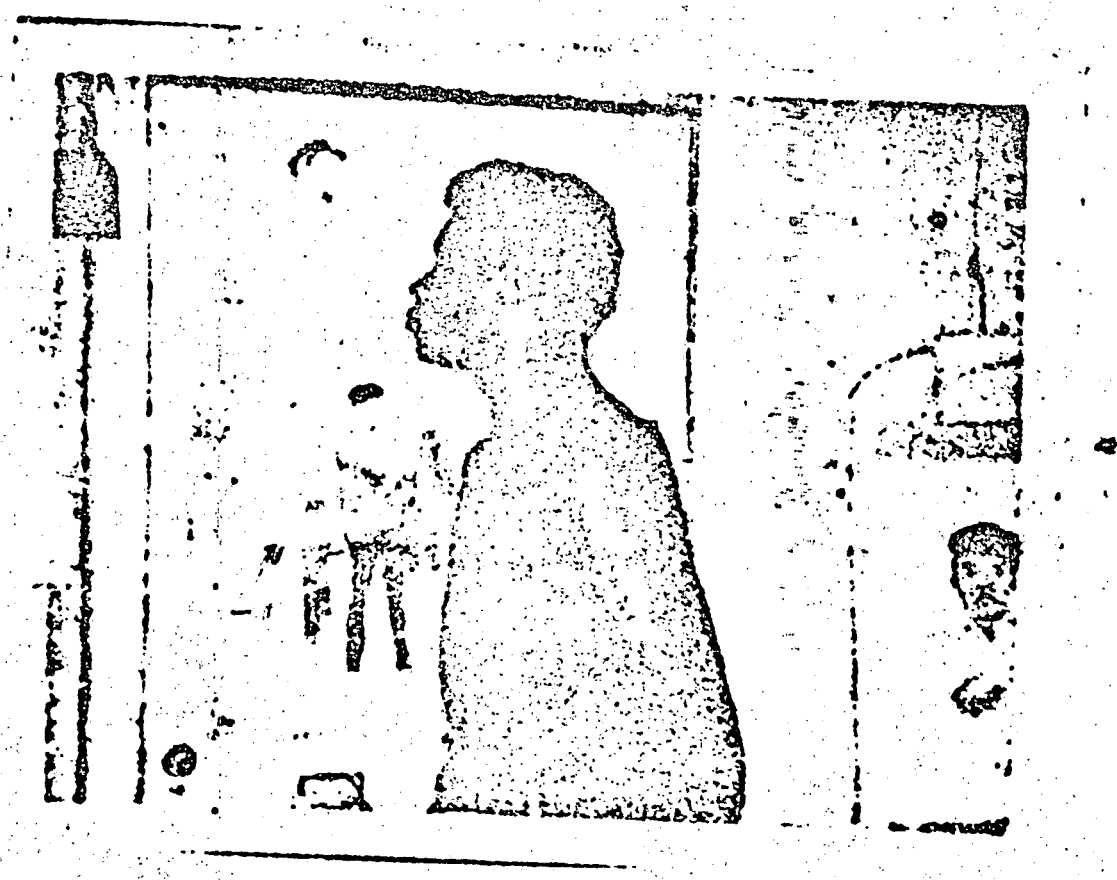
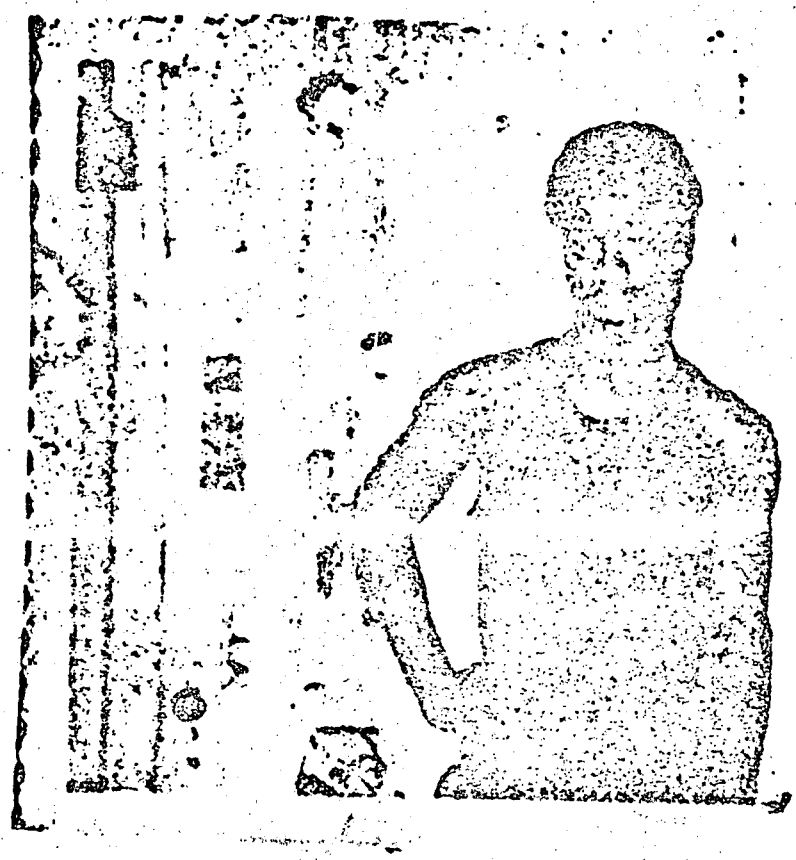
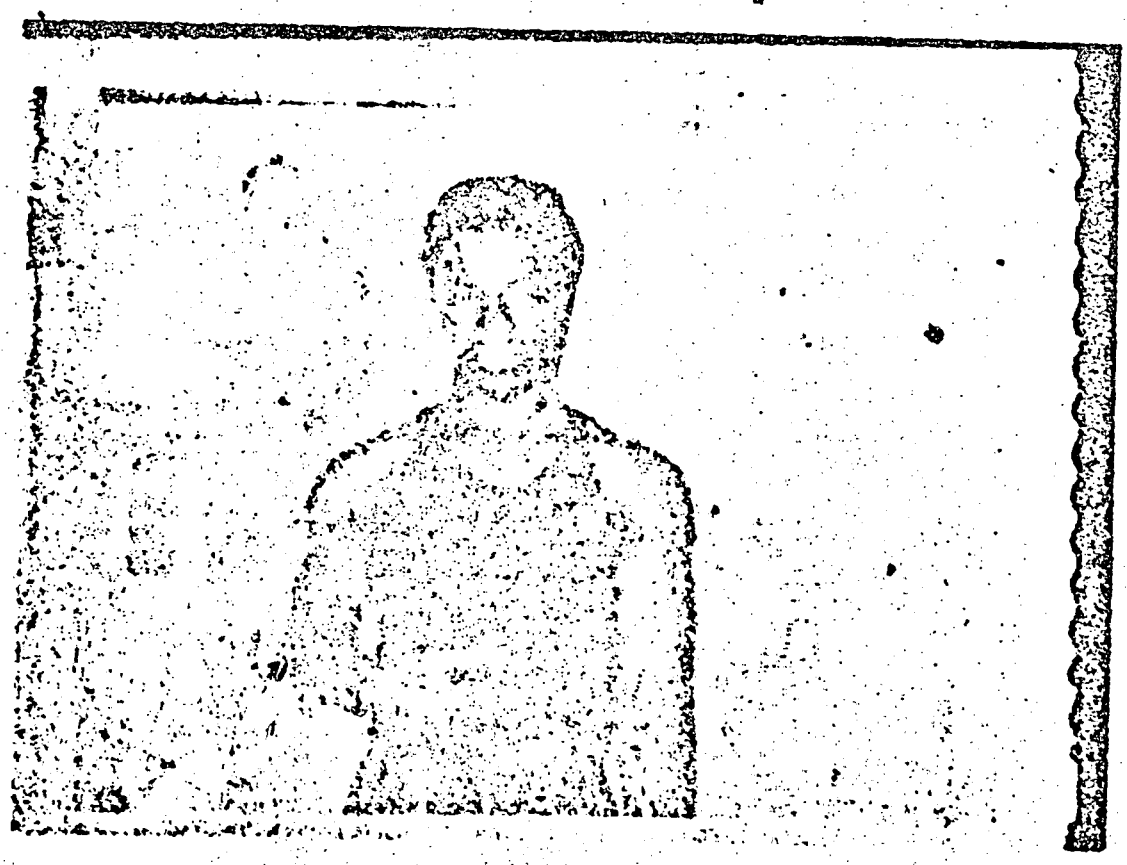




12





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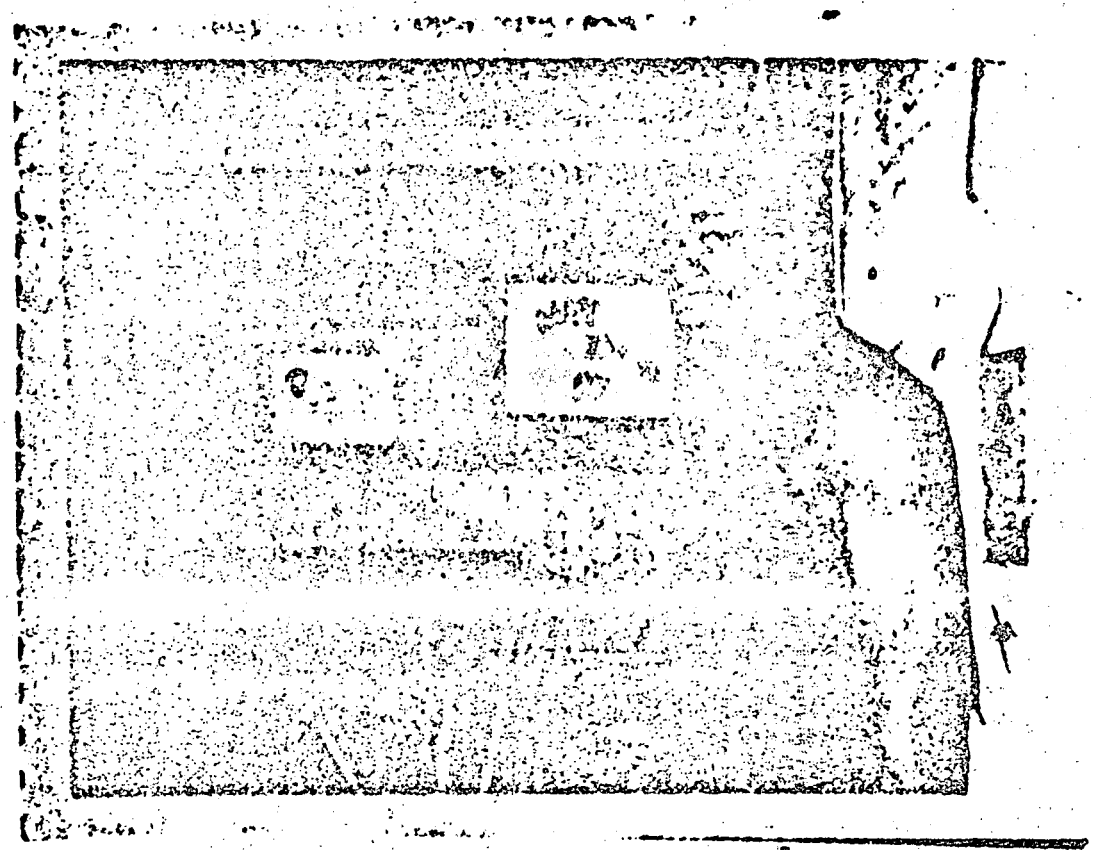

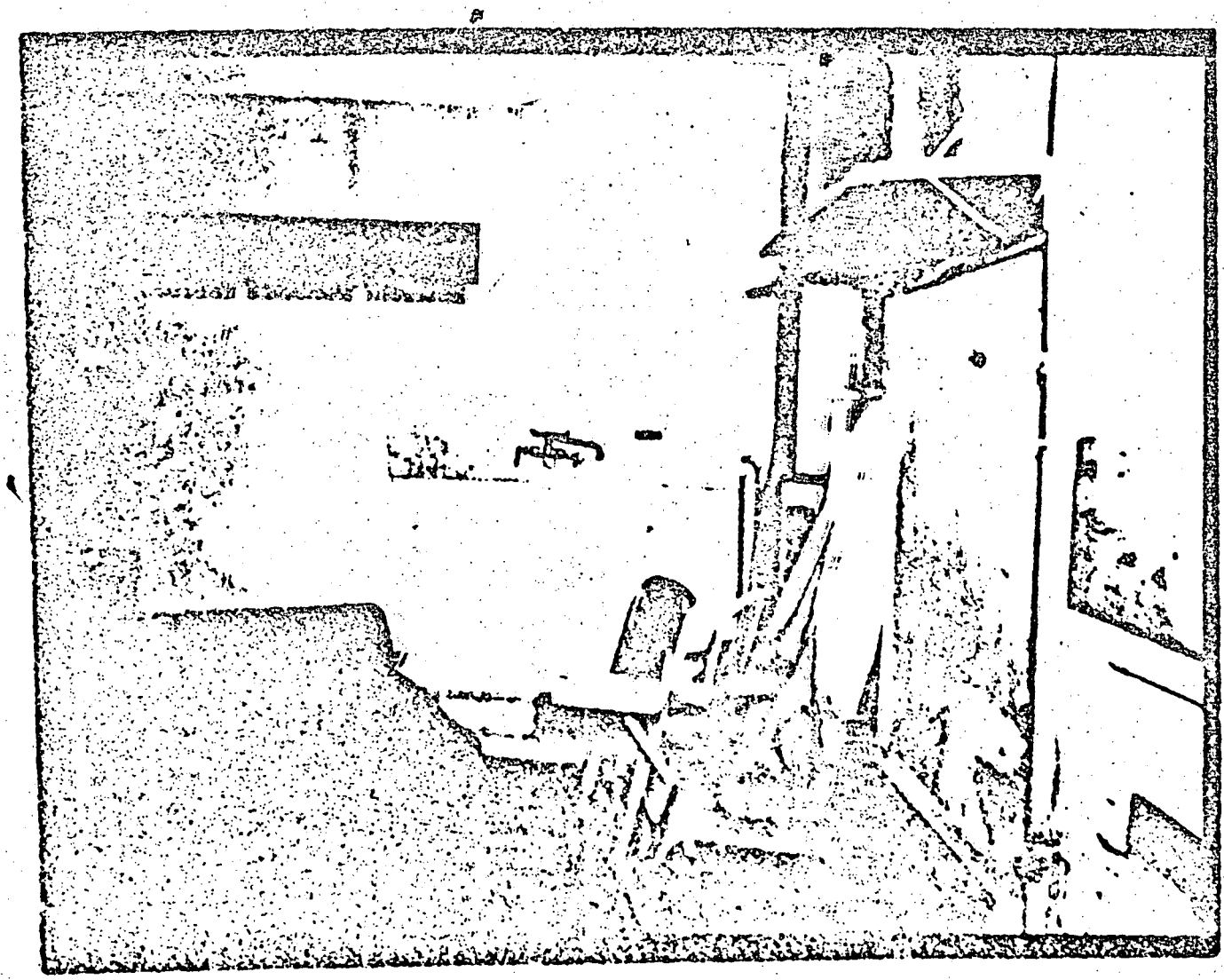

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1.

Two xerox copies of photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., Federal Fugitive, charged with violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code.

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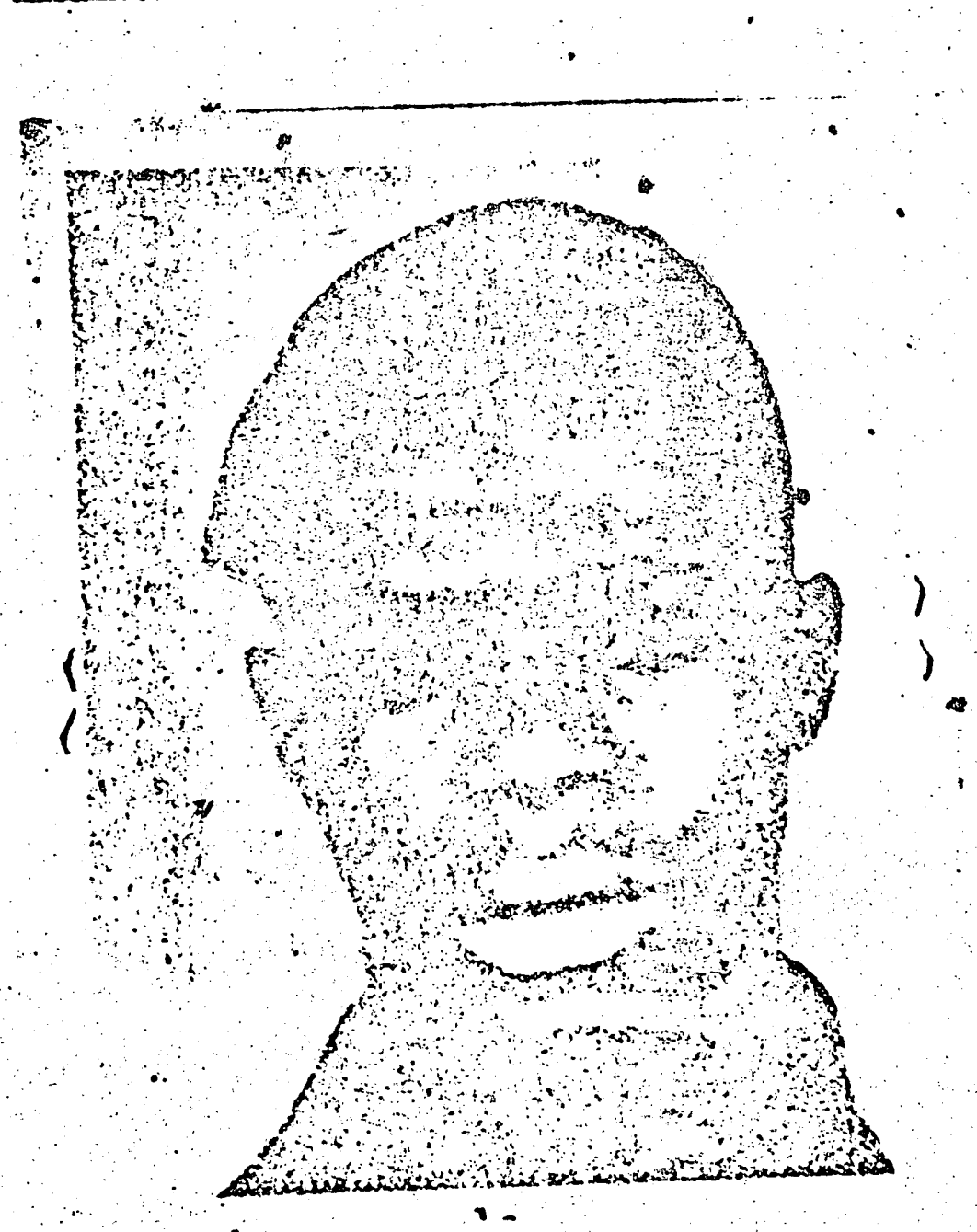

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 1969

A yellow legal pad, Wilson Jones Pad number 7438, was seized from the top of the reception desk of the Illinois Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969. This reception desk is located directly inside the second floor entrance to the Black Panther Party Headquarters, which is located at the above address.

This pad, consisting of 19 pages, contains a log for incoming and outgoing telephone calls, made to and from the above described Black Panther Party Headquarters, during the dates from May 25, 1969, until May 31, 1969, inclusive.

Specifically noted in this log were the following entries:

Date	Time	Message
5/26/69	12:40 P.M.	Detroit Chapter called, WADELL took call
5/26/69	1:10 P.M.	LEROY called WADELL
5/26/69	3:45 P.M.	LEROY called WADELL
5/29/69	2:25 P.M.	WADELL called
5/29/69	3:50 P.M.	WADELL called
5/29/69	6:15 P.M.	WADELL called

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

by SA CARL H. DONNELLY/ Date dictated 6/6/69

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DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA RAMON W. STRATTON was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA STRATTON to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA STRATTON that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA STRATTON therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as mere evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SA RAMON W. STRATTON _____ Date dictated 6-5-69

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In conducting this search, the following matters were considered:

The arrests were completed between approximately 5:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. and it would not be possible to prepare detailed affidavits for search warrant and appear before the U.S. Commissioner or a District Court judge for several hours.

The building had been prepared with electrical devices and with solid steel doors and iron doors and bars placed over entrances, exits and windows, thusly preventing any entrance without breaking and entering and with use of firearms. Several weapons were present and seized and it is known to Agents that this organization calling themselves the Black Panthers has consistently stated that attempts to search or to effect arrests would be violently resisted, even with firearms.

That attempts to enter the building had met with no co-operation of any kind from persons in the building, and any future attempts to enter would undoubtedly be met in the same way, necessitating an armed force sufficient to effect the execution of a search warrant, thus making it impractical to obtain and effect a search by warrant on the same day.

Likelihood of destruction of evidence and removal of evidence while the paperwork necessary for a search by search warrant was being accomplished and filed.

Tenseness of the general neighborhood due to prior racial disorders.

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Date June 6, 1969

A search was conducted incidental to arrest, of the second floor of a building at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, occupied by a Negro group known as the Black Panthers. The search began at 6:09 a.m. and ended at 7:56 a.m. on June 4, 1969. The following Special Agents participated directly in the search:

ANTHONY F. DE LORENZO
CARL H. DONNELLY
DAVID M. FRAHM
WILLIAM J. DOWNEY, JR.
JOHN J. GOLDEN
DAVID R. HILL
LEONARD F. KACZMAREK
EDWARD KINZER, JR.
KENNETH A. LANG
JOHN T. OSBORNE
RICHARD G. STILLING
JOHN H. WILMES

The second floor consisted of a kitchen, two baths, one small storage room, a reception room, one large main office room, which contained several desks, file cabinets, book cases and a furnace, and one small office room which contained one desk. The rooms on the second floor were in complete disarray, including the small storage room in which clothing was strewn about, before the search began.

The following items were obtained:

1 A. Box of miscellaneous political periodicals, records and educational material.
2 A. Brown paper box containing correspondence, letters and note books.
3 A. Blue box containing general correspondence, bills paid and unpaid.
4 A. Box containing miscellaneous Party letter head paper, telephone numbers and political books.

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA LEONARD F. KACZMAREK Date dictated 6-5-69

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5 A. Box containing number of MAO TSE-TUNG books, Selective Service records and other political books and address cards.

6 A. One black brief case containing books, calander book, assorted periodicals and papers.

7 A. Box containing books from Public Library, bag of Amcill (Synthetic Penecilin), miscellaneous Black Party correspondence and records.

8 A. Box of books from Public Library and papers.

9 A. One Midland Model 13-120, two-way Transceivers; Serial Number 60104618; one Midland Transceiver, Model 13-722, no serial number; one Midland Transceiver, Model 13-722, no serial number; one Sears Reflex Super Camera, C-160, Serial Number 13709; one Midland Transceiver, 13-120, Serial Number 60104619; two Starfire Solid State Transceivers; one bag containing 6 rolls of film; one Poloroid Camera, Model J 66, Serial Number J 222763.

10A. Box of 49 posters removed from the walls on the second floor.

11A. Box containing gas mask, Railroad flare; package containing cherry bombs, railroad markers; one bagcontaining 5 pounds of black charcoal wood powder.

12A. One homemade device- metal and rubber tubing.

13A. Two flags white in color with a black panther and "Free Huey" depicted.

14A. Two pieces of plastic board with the United States Constitution and obscenities thereon.

15A. One wooden box containing tire iron, and cans of apparent cleaning solutions.

16A. One wooden desk drawer with notebooks, books, miscellaneous political books including quotes from MAO TSE-TUNG.

17A. One Smith-Corona Electric 120 Portable Typewriter, Serial Number 6 LE 2-181597, with carrying case.

18A. One Remington Rand electric typewriter, Serial Number SPP-4-1073J.

19A. One Olympia portable typewriter, gray-tan color, Serial Number 266 4858 with carrying case.

20A. One Smith-Corona portable typewriter, Serial Number 6 T 222 6386.

21A. One Smith-Corona Electron 110 portable typewriter, Serial Number 6SEV-109139.

22A. IBM Electric Typewriter, Serial Number 4045602.

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Date June 5, 1969

A search was conducted incidental to arrest, of the third or top floor of a building at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, which building and floor was occupied by a Negro group known as the Black Panthers. The search lasted from 6:10 a.m. to 7:39 a.m. on June 4, 1969. The following Special Agents participated directly in the search under the direction of SA RAMON W. STRATTON, while other Special Agents, including JOHN H. WILMES, who took photographs, were present off and on during the search:

THOMAS J. GREEN
ROBERT E. HALL
ROBERT KLEINSCHMIDT
WILLIAM M. O'BRIEN
ROBERT J. TOMPKINS, JR.

The third floor was in complete disarray when the search commenced. There were 23 boxes of chocolate nuggets, all open, some full and some used, with the candy in various stages of deterioration. There were more than 200 boxes, mostly sealed, of dry cereal. There were more than 40 boxes of bread, many of which were crushed from being piled on top of each other. There were many other boxes containing various types of food. Some of the food containers were open and contents had been spilled on the other food and on the floor. Much of the food had simply been thrown in the southeast corner of the room in no order and without regard for consequences to the food. The southwest corner of the room contained piles of a great variety of items including tools, hinges, radios, mats, rugs, papers, glass, etc.

The following items were seized:

1. Brief case, black color, with membership lists, records and a tape.

2. Large Box full of Black Panther magazines.

3. Large Box full of miscellaneous literature.

4. Large Box mostly full of Black Panther magazines.

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File # ____

by SA RAMON W. STRATTON: Date dictated 6-5-69

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5. Medium Box of records from desk.

6. Small Box of conspiracy buttons in sack and miscellaneous literature.

7. Small Box with library pamphlets from table.

8. Small Box Black Panther magazines.

9. Large Box of magazines "The Movement."

10. Adolph Richman silver stole (shoulder size).

11. Medium Box of miscellaneous literature.

12. Large Box of Huey Newton essays.

13. Large Box of Huey Newton essays.

14. Medium Box of "Introduction" pamphlets.

15. Large Box of Black Panther magazines.

16. Large Box of Huey Newton pamphlets.

17. Large Box of Huey Newton pamphlets.

18. Large Box of Huey Newton pamphlets.

19. Large Box of Huey Newton pamphlets.

20. Large Box of Black Panther magazines.

21. Large Box of Black Panther magazines.

22. Large Box of posters and miscellaneous papers from walls, floor and coats.

23. Large Box of magazines "The Movement."

24. Medium Box of chemicals, knives, gas masks, and a flame thrower (home made).

25. Public address system (home made).

26. One "Liberator 300" mimeograph machine.

27. One AB Dick "Fluid Duplicator" #215.

28. One "Liberator 200" mimeograph machine.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

1

In connection with the arrest of various individuals at the Black Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, the following items were found incidental to the arrest of these individuals:

One fully loaded Smith and Wesson .38 Special Revolver, Serial Number K 232080. Found on the desk of Minister of Defense Office, 2nd floor front.

One Universal Company, .30 caliber "Enforcer", Serial Number 143213; found on the desk in Minister of Defense Office, 2nd floor front.

One Mauser rifle, Serial Number 2Q9454; found on 2nd floor main room;

One Sears, Roebuck and Company, Model 300, 12 gauge shotgun, Serial Number 15447; found in Minister of Defense office, 2nd floor;

One Remington Model 514 .22 caliber rifle, no serial number; found in Minister of Defense Office, 2nd floor front room.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA ANTHONY F. DE LORENZO/ Date dictated 6/5/69

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

The following described weapons were found on a table in the second floor front of the Black Panther Party headquarters, 2350 West Madison, as a result of a search incidential to arrest of several individuals:

Make	Model	Caliber	Serial Number
Winchester	94	.30/.30	2988253
Winchester	270	.22	479632
Remington	US 1917 Enfield	.30/.06	344449

The above weapons were found in an unloaded condition.

A fully loaded .38 Special Caliber Military and Police Model, Smith-Wesson Revolver was found on a stairway landing in the front part of the above premises between the second and the third floors. This weapon had serial number S812035.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA MICHAEL A. GARRETT, II Date dictated 6/6/69

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Page 1843

FD 302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

In connection with the search incidental to the arrest of various individuals at Black Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, the following two guns were found fully loaded at the main entrance of the second floor:

High Standard Manufacturing Corporation
Model Ten-Series A Police Shotgun
Serial Number 010728

Browning Arms Company 16 gauge shotgun
Serial Number on barrel 46417
Serial Number on receiver R3812

1

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File# _____

by SA EARNIE L. WALDRUP/ _____ Date dictated 6/5/69

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

On June 6, 1969, eight persons were arrested at the Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Incidental to these arrests, a search of the headquarters was conducted, and Special Agent DAVID R. HILL located a "Young American Double Action" H & R Arms Company .32 caliber S & W cartridge revolver bearing serial number 166758. This revolver was located in the desk in the "Chairman's Office" on the second floor of the building and was not loaded.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____

by SA DAVID R. HILL/ _____ Date dictated 6/6/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date June 5, 1969

One 7.65 mm caliber Mauser semiautomatic pistol, serial number 394266, with seven loaded rounds in the magazine and one loaded round in the chamber was recovered from the middle desk drawer of the Black Panther Office of the Day Desk in the middle second floor office of the Black Panther Headquarters.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

by SA DAVID M. FRAHM Date dictated 6/4/69

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1

Sergeant ROLAND SLECZKOWSKI, Chicago Police Department, advised on June 9, 1969, that the following described four weapons which are included in thirteen weapons obtained at Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters were listed in Chicago Police Department records as having been stolen.

SMITH and WESSEN, 38 Special Serial Number 573764.

Above weapons reported stolen on April 11, 1969, from LOUISA MC GEORGE, 1353 South Karlov, Chicago, Illinois.

12 guage shotgun, Model 10, Serial Number 010728, reported stolen from United States Mails, August, 1968.

Remington rifle, Model 514, 22 caliber reported stolen November 23, 1968, by Virginia State Police, Salem, Virginia.

Sears Roebuck, Model 300, 12 gage shotgun reported stolen on June 7, 1968, by New York Police Department.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

A search of the premises located at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was conducted incidental to the arrest of eight Black Panther Party Members. The search took place on June 4, 1969, between 6:30 a.m. and 7:39 a.m. The search yielded the following items of ammunition:

Shotgun Cartridges

1 box 25 x 20 gauge shotgun shells	=	25
2 boxes 25 x 16 gauge shotgun shells	=	50
4 boxes 25 x 12 gauge shotgun shells	=	100
13 loose 16 gauge shotgun shells	=	13
40 loose 20 gauge shotgun shells	=	40
Total		228 shells

Rifle and Handgun Cartridges

83 x .38 caliber cartridge
188 x 30.06 caliber cartridge
233 x 7.62 x .33 caliber cartridge
73 x 3.80 automatic caliber cartridge
46 x .22 caliber cartridge
30 x .25 x .35 caliber cartridge
21 x .45 caliber cartridge
9 x .32 automatic caliber cartridge
1 x 30.30 Winchester caliber cartridge
1 x .32 Remington caliber cartridge
1x 6.0 Remington caliber cartridge.
Total 686.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DONALD W. OXLEY Date dictated 6/6/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

The following items were taken in a search incidental to an arrest of various individuals at Black Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois:

KNIVES

Three (3) Machetes
One (1) two foot hand sword
Two (2) bayonets
Two (2) pen knives
One (1) oblong bar ten inches long which is an unknown piece of metal
One (1) butcher knife

OTHER ITEMS:

One (1) night stick
One (1) tear gas smoke bomb M18
5 Railroad torpedoes
One bag black charcoal
One clip for .32 automatic
One 15-round clip for .30 caliber carbine
Two gas masks
Two red fuses
One bottle potassium Chlorate
One green bottle of unidentified substance
One package of paraffin
One bottle of benzenl
One bottle marked C103 Kech

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File# ____

by SA ANTHONY F. DE LORENZO/ Date dictated 6/5/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

1

The following United States (US) currency and coin was recovered from the second floor headquarters of the Illinois Black Panther Party (BPP) at 2350 West Madison Avenue on June 4, 1969:

Twelve Twenty Dollar bills	$240.00
Thirty-six Ten Dollar bills	360.00
Thirty-one Five Dollar bills	155.00
One Hundred and Fifty-seven One Dollar bills	157.00
Three 50¢ Pieces	1.50
One Hundred and Forty-nine Quarters	37.25
One Hundred and Nineteen Dimes	11.90
One Hundred and Seven Nickels	5.35
One Hundred and Thirty-eight Pennies	1.38
Total US Currency	$969.38
Also recovered was one Canadian Five Cent Piece	.05
Total	$969.43

Above money was scattered throughout the office and was taken for safe-keeping.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DAVID M. FRAHM Date dictated 6/4/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, the following typewriters were seized from the second floor office of the Illinois Black Panther Party Headquarters at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois:

1 - IBM Selectric Model 72, Serial Number 4045602

1 - Smith Corona SCM Electra 120, Serial Number 6LE2-181597

1 - Smith Corona SCM Electra 110, Serial Number 6SEV-109139

1 - Olympia Portable, Serial Number 2664358

1 - Smith Corona Galaxie II Portable without case, Serial Number GT2-226386

1 - Remington Rand Electric, Serial Number E2274677.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA DAVID M. FRAUM Date dictated 6/6/69

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1.

On June 9, 1969, Sergeant ROLAND SIECZKOWSKI, Chicago Police Department (CG PD) advised following described typewriters, which were included in typewriters obtained at Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters on June 4, 1969, were reported as stolen.

IBM Selectric Model 72, SN4045602, reported stolen January 6, 1969. CG PD RD number H-192395.

Smith Corona, SCM Electra 120, SN 6LE2 - 181597 stolen March 13, 1967. CG PD RD number F - 073794.

Remington Rand Electric, SN E2274677, stolen May 9, 1969. CG PD RD number HI 56966.

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1.

On the following page is a xerox copy of photograph of guns, knives, ammunition, and some posters which were obtained at Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters on June 4, 1969.

Also appearing on following page is xerox copy of photograph taken at Chicago BPP Headquarters on June 4, 1969, showing some of posters mentioned hereinafter.

Original photographs are being retained by Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago.

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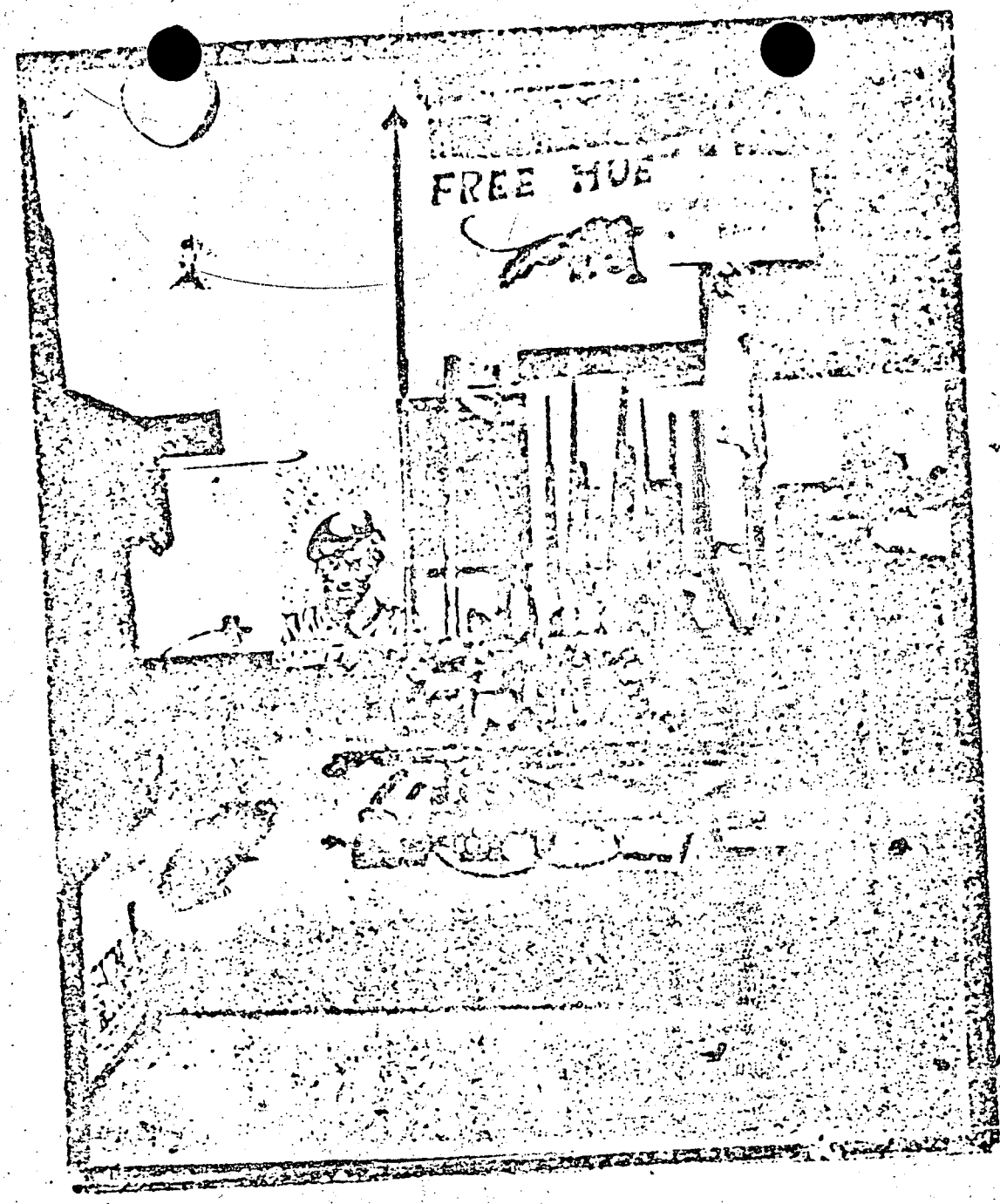
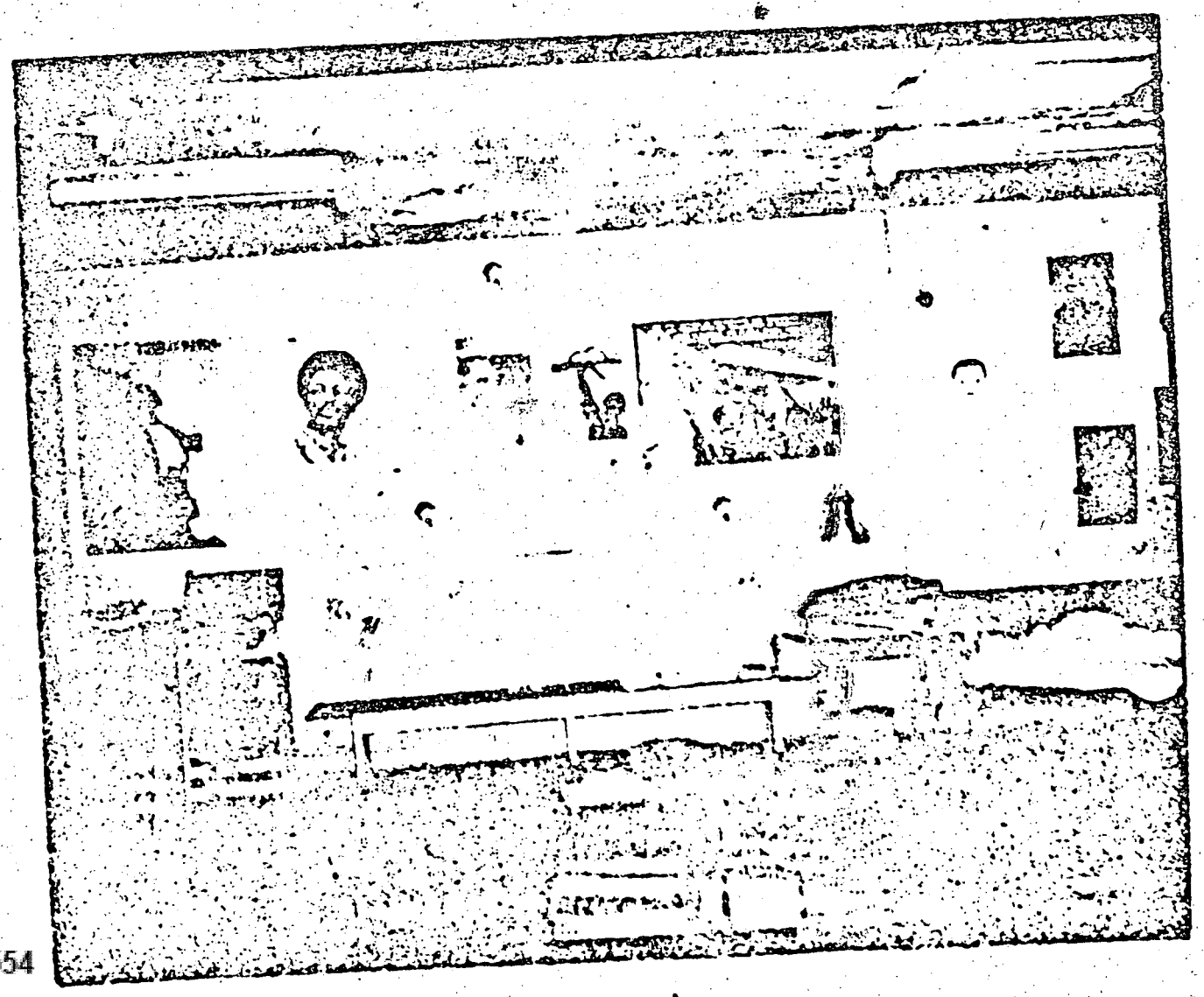

FREE HUE



1.

On following two pages are four xerox copies of photographs taken at Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters on June 4, 1969, showing some of posters mentioned hereinafter.

Original photographs are being maintained by Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago.

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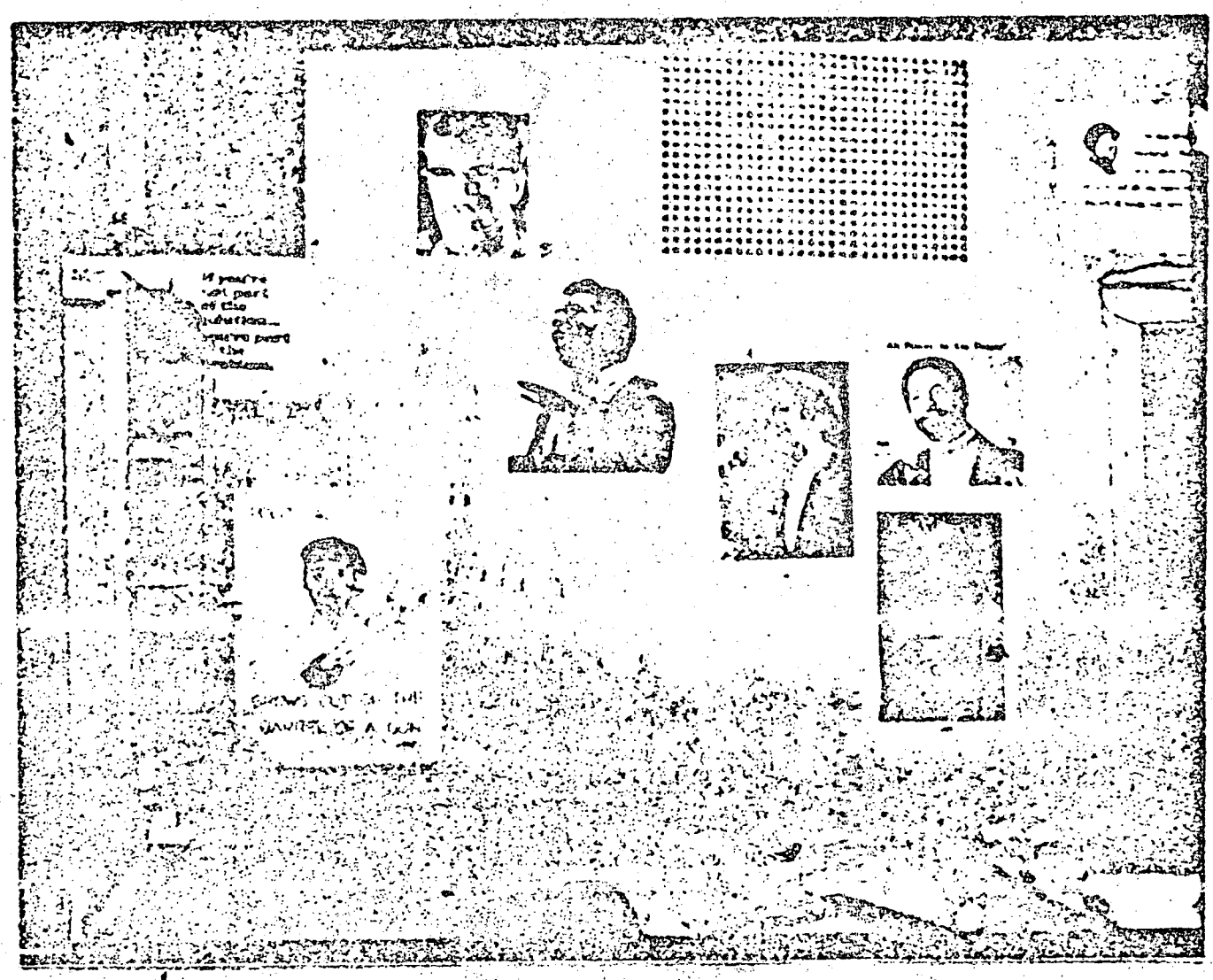
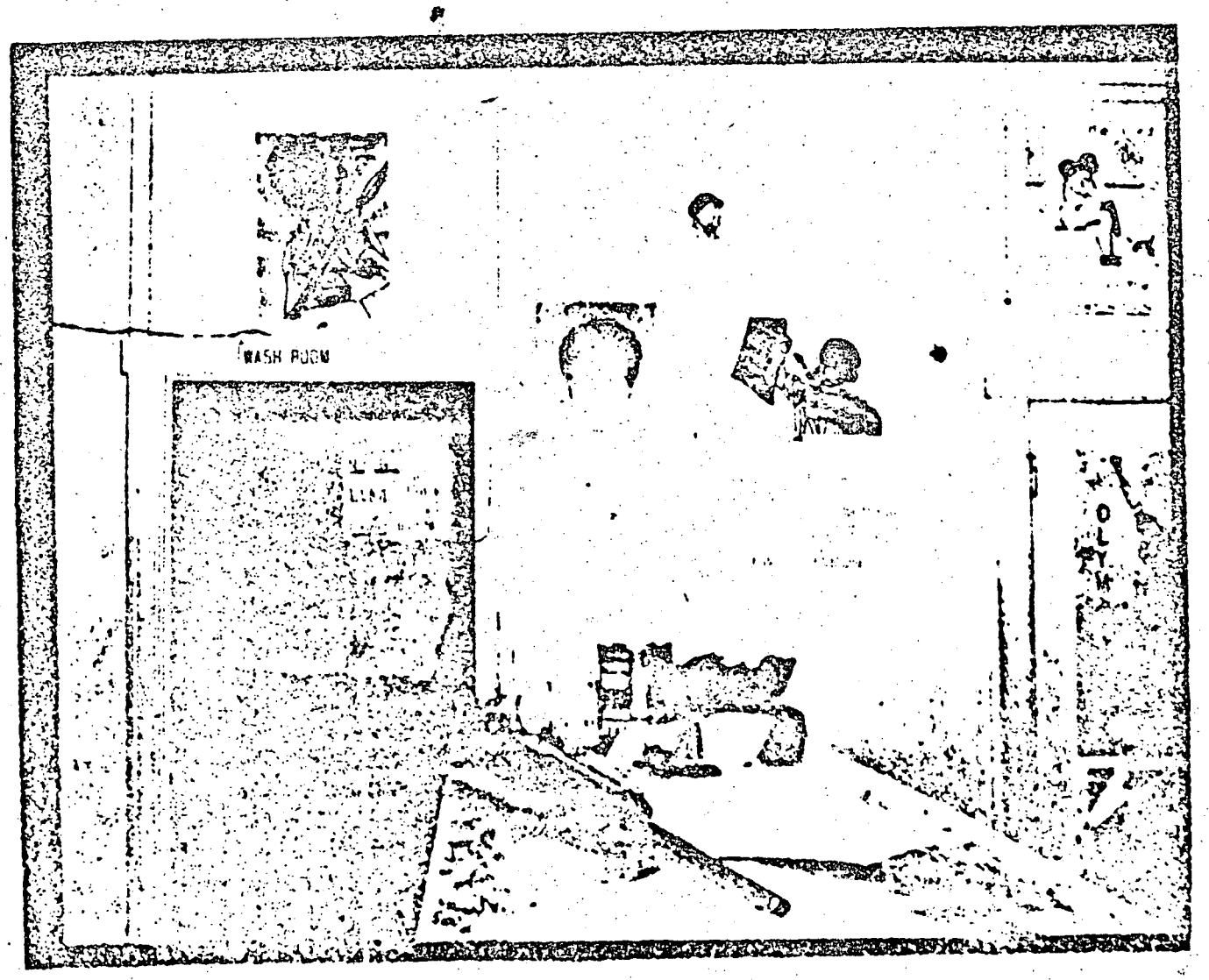
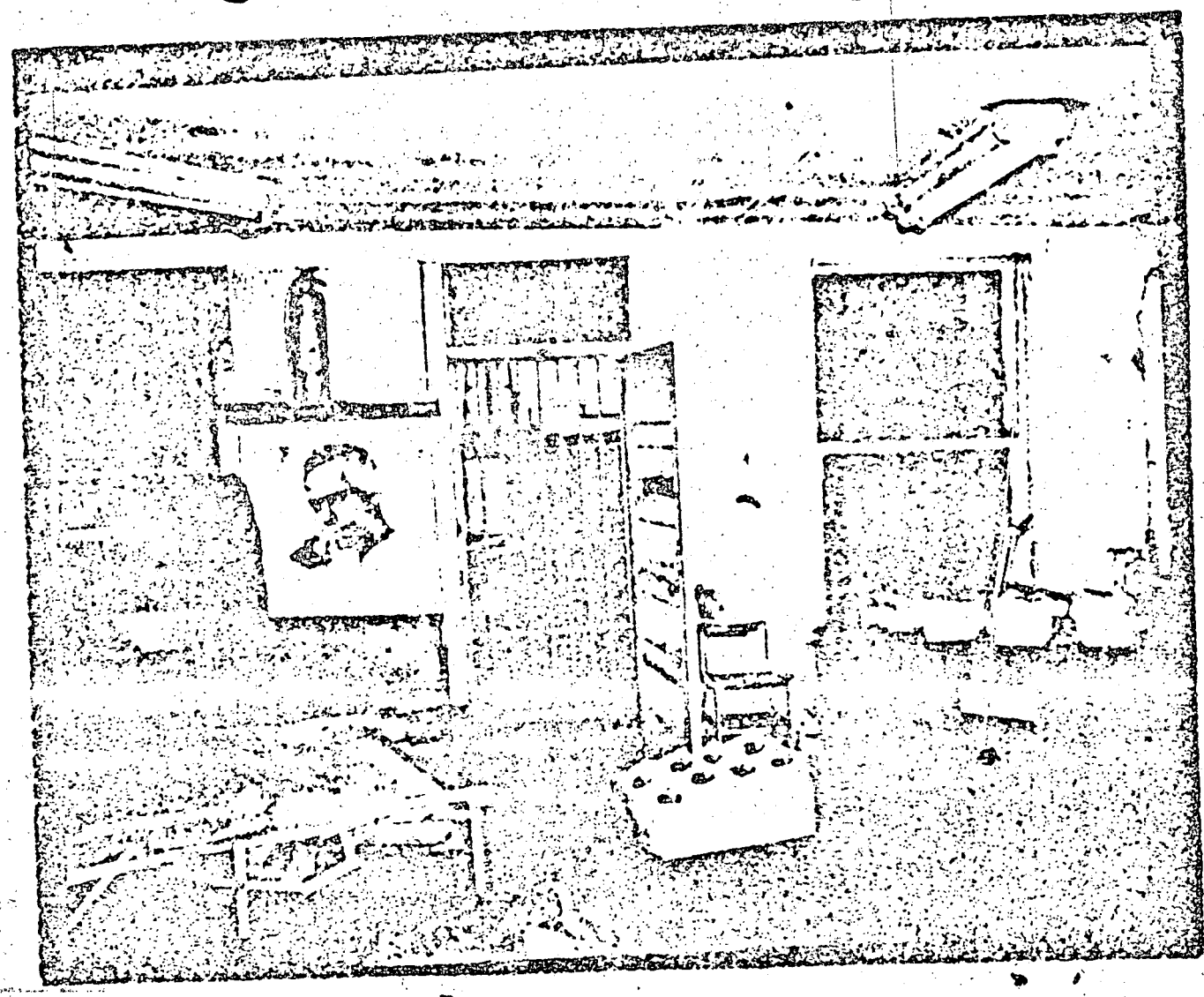
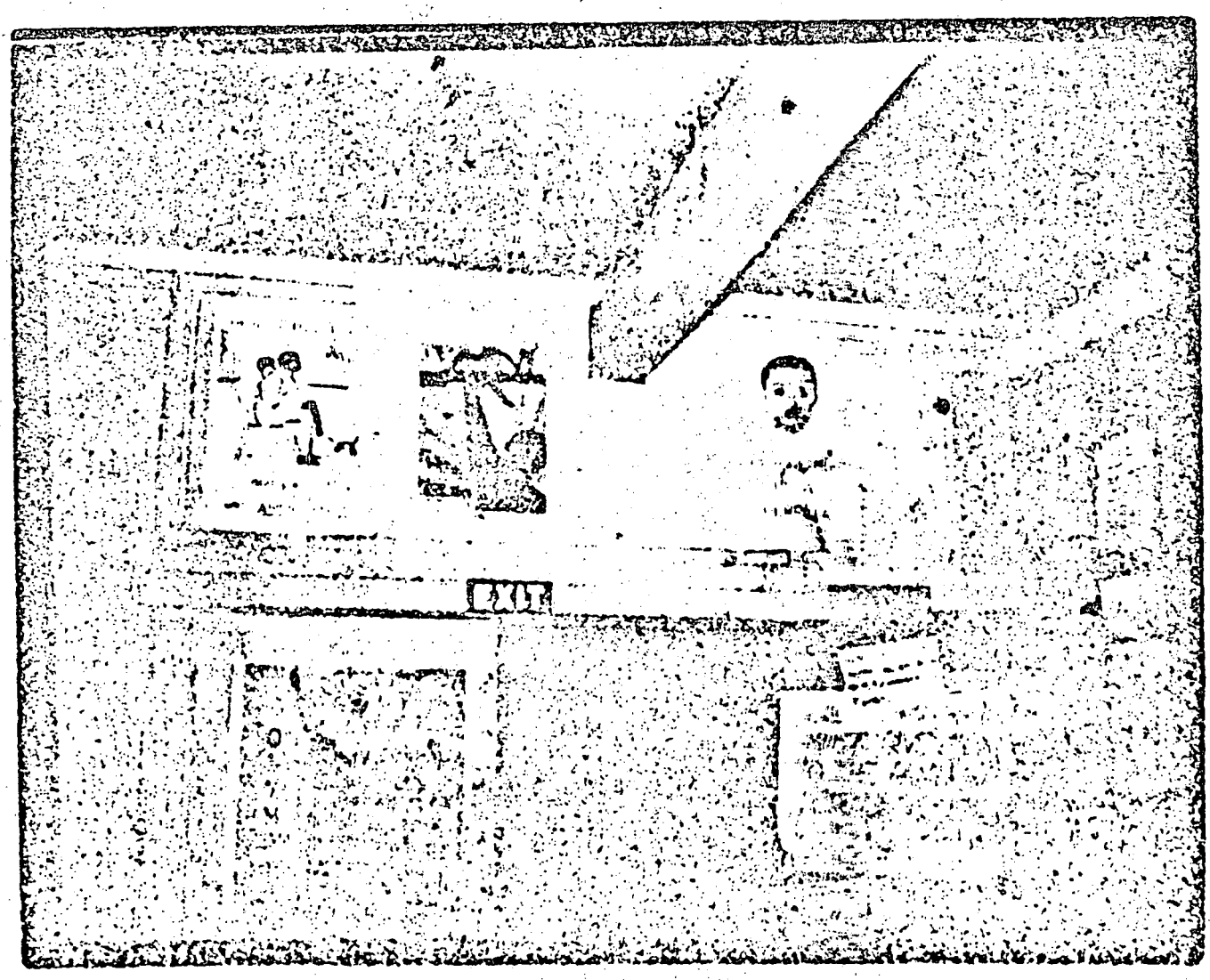



WASH ROOM





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1

The following five pages sets forth:

(a) Xerox copy of Illinois Black Panther Party stationery, which indicates identity of BPP leaders at Chicago, Illinois

(b) Illinois Black Panther Party Platform and Program

(c) Duties of the Officer of the Day

(d) List of Eleven Office Rules, this list was a large poster, 18" by 25", prominently displayed on walls of Chicago BPP headquarters.

Numerous copies of materials (a, b, and c) were observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, all were $8\frac{1}{2}$" by $11\frac{1}{2}$". Above copies were obtained at Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969.

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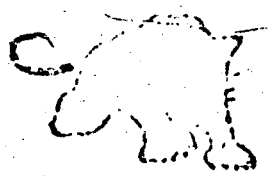

ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

2350 W. Madison St. Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312)-243-2

CENTRAL STAFF
DEPUTY MINISTER
OF DEFENSE
Bobby Rush

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
Fred Hampton

COMMUNICATIONS
SECRETARY

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF INFORMATION
Rufus "Chaka" Walls

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF EDUCATION
Billy "Che" Brooks

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF HEALTH
Ronald Satchel

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF CULTURE
Christina May

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF LABOR
Yvonne King

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF FINANCE

FIELD SECRETARIES
Nathaniel Junior
Jewell Cook
Bob Lee
Ted Boston

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1

"ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY PLATFORM AND PROGRAM

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK COMMUNITY.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white american businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE WHITE MAN OF OUR BLACK COMMUNITY.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The american racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

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5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THIS PRESENT DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. WE WANT ALL OPPRESSED MEN TO BE EXEMPT FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

We believe that black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world, who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of america. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary."

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ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Illinois 60612

January 2, 1969

Power to the People
Black Power to Black People
Panther Power to the Vanguard

DEFENSE DIRECTIVE NUMBER TWO:

DUTIES OF THE OFFICER OF THE DAY

1. The O.D. will implement all necessary security measures to keep the racist dog pig and all other enemies of the people out of the Party office. (Locks locked, piece loaded and ready, gas turned off, etc.)

2. The O.D. will insure that he is able to contact members of the Central Committee at a moment's notice.

3. The O.D. will insure that the office is kept clean and orderly during his tour of duty.

4. The O.D. will insure that there is no lounging around in the office during his tour of duty.

5. The O.D. will insure that all telephone calls into the office are channelled properly.

6. The O.D. will insure that only "Authorized" phone calls are made on the Party phone.

7. The O.D. will authorize personal phone calls only on an "emergency" basis.

8. The O.D. will insure that the person following him on the roster is notified of this.

9. The O.D. will insure that he is acquainted with the Party's Daily Business as to insure that he will be able to make the correct decision.

10. The O.D. will insure that all Party and office rules are enforced. He will also insure that the Party Log Book is properly filled out.

Bobby L. Rush
Dep. Min. of Defense

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1. No Horse Playing in the office
2. No one is authorized to be in the office unless on business.
3. Security measures must be maintain at all times.
4. The office must be kept clean, neat and orderly at all times.
5. No unauthorized calls will be made on the office phone.
6. Only persons working in the office will be allowed to eat in the office.
7. Office hours 10 A.M. — 10 P.M.
8. No one is to tamper with office equipment unless authorized.
9. All visitors and members on official business must report to the receptionist
10. No unauthorized person is allowed behind the counter.
11. No one is to stay in the office overnight unless authorized by the O.D.

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1

The following six pages sets forth copies of materials obtained at Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969. All materials were available in sufficient quantities to suggest likelihood of distribution. Materials described as follows:

(a) "The People vs. FRED HAMPTON." This circular indicates dissatisfication with U.S. judicial system.

(b) Petition to Free Fred Hampton, a Political Prisoner.

(c) The People vs. the Pig.

(d) The People's Court

(e) Frame-Up

(f) BPP Supports of Young Lords. The Young Lords is a Puerto Rican Youth Gang located on Chicago's near north side. CHA-CHA JIMENEZ is leader of Young Lords. JAMES LAMB is a Chicago Police Officer and HANRAHAN probably refers to Cook County Chicago States Attorney EDWARD HANRAHAN, who met with group on May 13, 1969.

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1

"THE PEOPLE VS. FRED HAMPTON

"'We want all people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their communities, as defined by the constitution of the United States.'"

"This is the ninth point of the Black Panther Party's Ten-Point Program. The constitution says that a person is to be judged by those of the same socio-economic status. How can a petty bourgeois banker understand how a janitor liberates (steals) some food to feed his starving family? This is the type of injustice every oppressed person is subjected to within the "halls of justice". All Black People are oppressed because we do not control the means of production and distribution. The oppressors, the pig power structure controls our destiny-they determine who lives in our communities, what businesses are allowed in our communities, and what politicians are to serve the people.

" We, of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, understand that Fred Hampton, our Deputy Chairman, was unjustly tried by the pig power structure of Illinois. Deputy Chairman Fred Hampton, a member of the Maywood Community, will be tried in court of his peer group defined by the constitution of the United States.

"The members of the Black Panther Party will be calling on you to support and endorse this just trial. The case will be tried in the Western Suburbs some time in the beginning of May. The Black Panther Party will keep the community informed as to the court date and place of the trial.

"For further information contact:
"Yvonne King, Deputy Minister of Lab
"243-8276"

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PETITION TO FREE FRED HAMPTON, A POLITICAL PRISONER

We, the undersigned People of this nation, hereby petition for the immediate release of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party. We believe that he is in prison solely because of his political belief, that all power in this nation should be in the hands of all the People of this nation. We know that he is innocent of the alleged robbery he was sentenced for. We know that he received an unfair trial. Most of all, we believe that denying him liberty before the appeal courts have finally determined whether he received a fair trial is a direct attempt to silence and punish him for his beliefs without any proof that he committed even one crime against the people.

	Name	Address
1.		
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PEOPLE'S COURT

OF CHICAGO

THE PEOPLE

VS

THE PIG

INDICTMENT

of Pig Lamb for the murder of our brot
MANUEL RAMO

TRIAL DATE

6:30 P.M. Tuesday, May 13, 1969

COURT

Armitage and Halsted

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THE PEOPLE'S COURT

Manuel Ramos, a Revolutionary Brother, was murdered in cold blood by the off-duty racist dog police. This same pig creates disorder in our schools, and vamps on us when we stand up for what is ours, as Manuel did. We make demands for better conditions in our schools. Manuel made a demand for the people. He said, "Man, I believe all people should have power whether they're Black, Brown, or White." And for that he was assassinated.

Manuel's murder is no exception. Everyday our brothers and sisters are murdered and vamped on by the pigs.

--Charles Cox, beaten to death by two pigs in the pigsty last week.
--Lil' Bobby Hutton, shot 18 times in the back, because he demanded justice for all people.
--Ron Nelson, whose pig murderer Nuccio was convicted by the people, but put back on the streets by the racist pig power structure and their lacky kangaroo courts.
--And thousands of other brothers and sisters whose murderers remain armed and loose and dangerous on the streets.

The people are now demanding some of the "law and order and justice" that the pig power structure talks about so much.

We have organized a march on the 18th district pigsty, where the head hog, State Attorney Hanrahan will be and demand action against assassin Pig Lamb Now. . . . . .

--We demand the indictment and conviction of Pig Lamb for murder

--We demand the release of our brothers arrested to cover up murderer Lamb

The people have let the pigs rule and terrorize us for too long. They have kept up divided and confused thru racism. We must stop fighting each other and take on our real enemy -- the racist power structure and their army of pigs. We must act together and demand that their jive laws work for us -- the People.

We know that the courts have never worked for us. That they are controlled by the same pig power structure that sends its army of pigs to murder and harass us. We will demand that they give us justice . . . but when they do not we will take it.

THE PEOPLE SHALL HAVE LIBERTY AND JUSTICE - by any means necessary!

The People's Court and Rally will be --- Tuesday May 13, 1969 at 6:30 P.M.
Armitage and Halsted
Speakers will be there from
Black Panther Party Young Lords Organization Young Patriots NOC-LVYC

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FRAME-UP!

On Monday May 12 the National Office of SDS was raided by Chicago pigs and fireman who broke through the front door and attacked staff people and SDS members. Five were arrested : Mike Klonsky - national Secretary , Tim McCarthy , Ed Jennings , Les Coleman , Dave Slavin. They were charged with absurd charges , ranging from "battery on an officer" to "interfering with a fireman" to "inciting mob action." Bail was set at $12,000. In addition the five were restricted from leaving the state of Illinois.

On Thursday May 22 a hearing will be held to decide if the travel restrictions against the five shpuld be lifted. Eveyone should attend this hearing to demand that these restrictive and unnecessary forms of harassment be lifted.

DATE - THURSDAY , MAY 22

TIME - 10;30 AM

PLACE - Court - corner Monroe and Racine

BE THERE! BE THERE! BE THERE!

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

BLACK POWER TO BLACK PEOPLE

[illegible] POWER TO [illegible] PEOPLE

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Page 1869

HMH
6

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SUPPORTS YOUNG LORDS CHA CHA

JIMENEZ

IN THEIR MARCH TUESDAY MAY 13 6:30

ARMTIAGE & HALSTED

DEMANDS THE ARREST OF

JAME LAMB MURDERER OF A

REVOLUTIONARY YLO BROTHER

MANUAL RAMOS

POLICE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

WITH PONTIUS PILATE

HANRAHAN

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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HMH
1

The following six pages sets forth copies of materials obtained at Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969. All materials were available in sufficient quantities to suggest likelihood of distribution. Materials described as follows:

(a) "Collaborating with the Enemy." A critical attack on U.S. Government, state and local governments, as well as officials of those branches of government.

(b) "Climax" - This circular criticizes capitalistic system.

(c) "To the Oppressed People". Criticism of Capitalism.

(d) "Sing Each Verse Three Times". Song referring to "off the pig."

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HMH

"COLLABORATING WITH THE ENEMY

"The Government of the U.S. is trying desparately to maintain her domination over oppressed peoples in this pig society. One of her first tactics is to base herself an official collaborators and reactionary elements. These traitors-sons are singled out, given concessions, and placed on the national news media to denounce the revolutionary movement and the peoples aspirations for freedom. The government has made a concensus of its loyal and faithful traitors-sons, mobilized them to make declarations and condemnations on radio, TV, and in the papers to the effect of denouncing the peoples' rights to self-defense in the face of brutal pig attacks. The Black Panther Party has uncovered this scheme to keep the people at the mercy of this vicious pig power structure. We see this stepped-up campaign against the revolutionary peoples party as an attempt to cut off the "sound" population from the revolutionary body. The pig power structure knows that if the people follow the Black Panther Party, they will be unable to exploit, oppress, and murder us at will. These same traitors who denounced the people's legal right to be free, endorse the cynical, inhuman, deviate methods used to suppress the people.

"The traitors-sons are helping the enemy pigs in their national propaganda scheme to promote black capitalism, knowing from the start, that the resulting black capitalism is neo-colonialism. These collaborators, these black pigs, these white traitors are to be found on national, state, and local levels. They can be found in Congress, in pig Nixon's cabinet, in the supreme court, in state legislative bodies, and in local arms of national civil rights organizations. They will tell you that the problem is economic and social; that they will vigorously try to solve the housing question and end poverty, knowing well that these problems will never be

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solved as long as there is capitalism. They treat the demand for national liberation as if it is a manifestation of social discontent. They move with the illusions that their promises to improve living conditions will be sufficient to bring back order and peace. They misinterpret the peoples national consciousness and ignore it in order to receive their concessions from the pigs. They are helping those avaricious capitalist pigs run their con games on the people. As long as these enemy pigs exist, the power structure and their running dogs will use them to point the masses in the wrong direction.

"The Black Panther Party will forever educate the masses to their deviate tricks and they, too, will have to face the wrath of the armed people. The Black Panther Party, the beacon light to freedom, will show the people how to resist the efforts of these collaborators, these traitor-sons, these enemy soldiers.

"A pig is a pig is a pig.

"ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

"YUSUN

"Illinois chapter journalist"

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HMH
3.

"CLIMAX"

"For a revolutionary atmosphere to exist, contradictions must be heightened to the point where there are two separate and immobile forces, one stimulating revolution-longing about a new established rule for the people; and the other is filled with inconsistency trying to maintain the present status quo.

"We are in the beginning of this revolutionary atmosphere. It is time for Black people to stop the "Civil Rights Game" and learn that the pigs are "playing" for keeps. For 400 years we have been told to be non-violent to the American people so we can arouse their moral feeling. They aren't arousing moral feeling in Viet Nam, Thailand, South and Latin America. You don't see American soldiers holding sit-ins or demonstrations in Saigon or Hue. They don't carry peace signs over Hanoi. The pigs aren't riding around with pslams when the patrol our community. Those are 12-gauge pump shotguns - good for controlling a mob of angry niggers and were brought into existence only for the mass murder of black people.

"In the Geneva Convention it was said that using 12-gauge shotguns were illegal in time of warfare and were inhuman on people.
WHAT ARE WE CONSIDERED BY THEM?

"Everyone Tonto, but no one remembers that in Spanish Tonto means stupid. For years and years, the oppressor has been calling us Tonto and we never knew it.

"But lets talk of the necessity of revolution. For one thing we don't have freedom. We have never and never will be able to control our destiny in this capitalist society. Our people have never seen full employment. They

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won't ever. The people do the hardest work and receive the least pay. We are constantly being robbed in our community by capitalist pigs who thrive off exploitation and like vultures live off our blood. Decent housing has never been a reality for Black people while avaricious businessmen collect $125 rent and can't fix the faucet. In school we never receive an education. But we want one. We want one that teaches us our true history and our role in present day society. One that exposes the true nature of this racist, decadent society. Black folk have always been fighting Uncle Sam's wars and never received recognition at home. We can never receive fair and impartial trials, because the white man can never understand the average reasoning Black man. We have never been tried by people of our own peer group or people from our Black community and defended by their jive-ass constitution of the United States. We'll never have land, the basis for independence, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice, or peace while we exist in this society. NEED MORE BE SAID.

"'POLETICAL POWER GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN--'
Mao Tse-Tung

"'WHEN A SLAVE KILLS THE SLAVEMASTER IT SERVES AS A CLEANSING PROCESS, BECAUSE A MAN IS BORN AND THE OPPRESSO IS GONE--'
Huey P. Newton

" POWER TO THE PEOPLE
PANTHER POWER TO THE VANGUARD

"ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. Madison
-8276"

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TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE

Intelligence is enhanced by one's ability to observe objectively, participate objectively, and form an objective opinion.

The capitalistic power structure over a period of 340 some odd years has tole oppressed people in various degrees or rhetoric that we as a subhuman animal are unintelligent, uncouth, buffoons, shiftless, etc. As members of the Black Panther Party we are inclined to see the masses of oppressed communities going through a period of subjective observation, subjective participation and formulating subjective opinions. Consequently adhering to the dehumanizing rhetoric instilled in oppressed peoples minds for 340 some odd Years? The Western suburb area (Argo, LaGrange, Maywood)is functioning somewhat on the same level at the mass media, to destroy the people and the peoples party, the Black Panther Party. The mass media strictly deals with one-sided subjective news to be read and listened to solely for the satisfaction of the capitalistic population mainly because it is run by the capitalistic power structure.

You've already been told you are second class citizens, 20th century slaves; you've already been denied first class food, housing, clothing, education, health, but you have the newve to expect first class news concerning the Black Panther Party. Why, because you are behaving on mass psychological un-intelligent state, subjective observation, subjective participation and consequently subjective opinion.

The Black Panther Party circulates newsletters, newspapers, and Black Panther ideology in oppressed communities (Argo, LaGrange, Maywood). Newsletters are thrown away, newspapers go unread, Black Panther ideology is received but not tuned-in to minds and ears.

Consequently you observe the Black Panther Party members in a subjective, non-tuned in manner, as gangbusters, hoodlums, cut-throats, illiterates and mercenaries of the oppressed communities. You don't participate in an objective, intelligent manner. You go about forming subjective, unintelligent conclusions and opinions about the People's Party. You see it is you, you the oppressed people that make the peoples party gangbusters, hoodlums, cut-throats, illiterates, and mercenaries!

WE ARE NOT AGAINST THE PEOPLE, WE ARE FOR THE PEOPLE. THAT IS WHY WE SAY "ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE."

To rid yourself of this dehumanizing unintelligent, subjective observation, participation, opinion and conclusion, observe objectively the Black Panther Party, participate objectively with the Black Panther Party, form objective conclusions and opinions. Then and only then can we, the Vanguard Party go about liberating you.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
PANTHER POWER TO THE VANGUARD

Western Suburban Chapter
The Black Panther Party
State of Illinois

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1876

HMH/
1

Sing Each Verse Three Times

1. The revolution has come-off the pig!
   Time to pick up the gun-off the pig!

2. No More Brothers In Jail-off the pig!
   The pigs Are gonna catch Hell-off the pig

3. We're Gonna use our own strategy-off the pig
   In this Decadent Society-off the pig!

4. The Pigs Are gonna go Down-off the Pig!
   We're gonna fight for our Ground-off the pig!

5. No more Pigs in our Community-off the pig!
   No more Pig Brutality-off the pig!

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1877

HMH
2

The following six pages sets forth copies of materials obtained at Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969. All materials were available in sufficient quantities to suggest likelihood of distribution. Materials deal with BPP plan to provide free food to hungry children.

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Page 1878

HMH
1

"ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 West Madison
Chicago, Illinois 60612

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERNED:

"You have no doubt heard about the Black Panther Party. If you haven't, the Black Panther Party is the vanguard party of the oppressed people. We have taken upon ourselves the task of getting what the people want, getting what the people need, getting what the people deserve.

"In meeting the wants, needs and just rewards of the people, we have initiated a Breakfast for School Children Program which will be free to hungry children-- children who go to school without food in their stomachs; and, a Defense Fund for the many Brothers placed in jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

"We, the Black Panther Party know that both these causes are of such magnitude as to warrant the immediate attention of the entire community. We realize that its hard enough to go to school, but for a child to have to go to school on an empty stomach is criminal. Criminal because some super rich capitalist won't pay decent wages or hire qualified people today to do a job to make enough money to feed their children. At the same time we realize the courts have been unjust and unconstitutional in their handling of Black people brought before them. The pig power structure in this country is focusing it's blood thirsty attacks on the leaders of the Black Panther Party in all states. It is most important that these leaders remain among the people. They must be allowed to tell the truth about this decadent system.

"We come to you, knowing you are fair and asking for your support for these two worthy causes. We are asking for donations of food for these hungry children and money contributions for the Defense Fund. Your donation may be small or large--it will all be appreciated. We of the Black Panther Party thank you for your donation if there is one.

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Page 1879

HMH
2

"POWER TO THE PEOPLE
"CHAKA
"MINISTER OF INFORMATION

"For further information call 243-8276"

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1880

IIMH/
8

ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. MADISON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 60612

The Black Panther Party atuned to the needs of Black People--is implementing a Breakfast for Children 's program. This program is designed to feed children from 7-9 a.m. before they go to school. We have various centers covering the west and south and north sides from which to work--but we are in need of more funds and food. The breakfast themselves are free to the children at our expense and this why in order to substain it, we must have donations of food and money.

We are appealing to Businessmen to support this most worthy program either in the form of financial support or donations of food and other perishable goods. There can be no doubt in your mind as to the necessity of this program and there should be no doubt as to the sincerity of the Panthers. The Black Panther Party is here to serve the needs of Black People--with your help our program can be accelerated and be made beneficial to every child in the ghettos of Chicago.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

ADDED NOTE: We have one fully operating center at 1512 S. Pulaski--with a few tentative others, hinging upon the question food supply.
Daily we feed approx. 200 children with an expectancy o more

WE CORDIALYY INVITE YOU TO COME AND OBSERVE OUR PROGRAM IN ACTION.

IIMD
7

Illinois Black Panther Party
2350 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Illinois 60612

We are primarily a Revolutionary Vanguard Army, but we must relate and move with the needs of the people. Due to the system's adverse position against Black People--many Black children go to school hungry. Therefore the Black Panther Party atuned to the needs of Black People--feels it is necessary to enact a Breakfast for Children Program.

This program will begin April 1, we now have a west-side base to work from--what is primarily involved is to get space accessible to neighboring schools and feed our children form 7-9 a.m.

We have no working base on the southside--and we cannot ignore the needs of our oppressed Brothers and Sisters. Therefore we are asking you to donate your church hall or any space that would house from one to three hundred children.

We would appreciate you assistance in our implementing this beautiful program.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

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Page 1882

9

ILLINOIS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
2350 W. Madison Street
Chicago, Illinois

March 11, 1969

ATTENTION:

Dear Sir:

In reference to the conversation between you and Miss Ross some months ago I am submitting this report as to the reason for the Black Panthers Fund Raising Drive for the Black community. We have a number of programs for the community which through your assistance we would like to see implemented.

Some of which are:

Breakfast for Children Program
Law Firm Center
Free Health Clinics
Food Buying Club (which we have, but which is not being operated on a large basis)
Economics Assistance to ADC Mothers
Day Care Nursery
Tenant's Union for the upkeep of the buildings

We have at present limited vehicles by which to makethis materialize to:

Rallies
Minimal Donations
Proceeds from Posters, Papers, Pamphlets, etc.

These as you see are very limited for the programs we have in mind. We are not asking you for money; simply your assistance in securing a financial base for the Black community. With the many resources that you have at hand -- in implementing many of our community objectives would be a definite boost.

63

Sincerely,
Alvin Sugg
Deputy Minister of Finance

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Page 1883

The pigs can threaten us with jail, exile and murder us, but as long as the Black Panther Party exists, we will feed our children.

The centers on the westside (1512 South Pulaski), southside (503 East 37th) and northside (1400 North Cleveland) will continue to operate from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and new centers will be opened to fit the needs of the people.

Soon, we will open up a free health clinic, another thing which the people need.

And in the words of deputy Chairman Fred Hampton:

"You can jail a revolutionary,
but you can't jail revolution.
You can kill a liberator,
but you can't kill liberation.
You can run a freedom fighter around the country,
but you can't run freedom.
Because, if you do, you come up with questions that don't question,
answers that don't answer, conclusions that don't conclude, explanations that don't explain and endings that don't end."

So, the pigs can refuse to let us use the centers built for the people, they can deny us all the permits and other little bits of so-called "legality" to keep us from opening up a free health clinic and breakfast centers but, the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will continue to serve the needs of the people.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

PANTHER POWER TO THE VANGUARD

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1884

An eight page document captioned "Suggested Plan for the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure" was located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of the building occupied by the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP). The office where this document was located is under the sole jurisdiction and control of the Chicago BPP.

The document which is set forth in full in the appendix section of this report set forth information indicating the BPP would seek to cause chaotic conditions in the State of Illinois by the destruction of communication, power and transportation systems. The document indicated the execution of city and state officials should occur as well as crippling the fire department.

The document also sets forth information concerning "Suggested Organization of Section and a 'military' training schedule." The document was labeled "Top Secret."

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1885

HMH
4

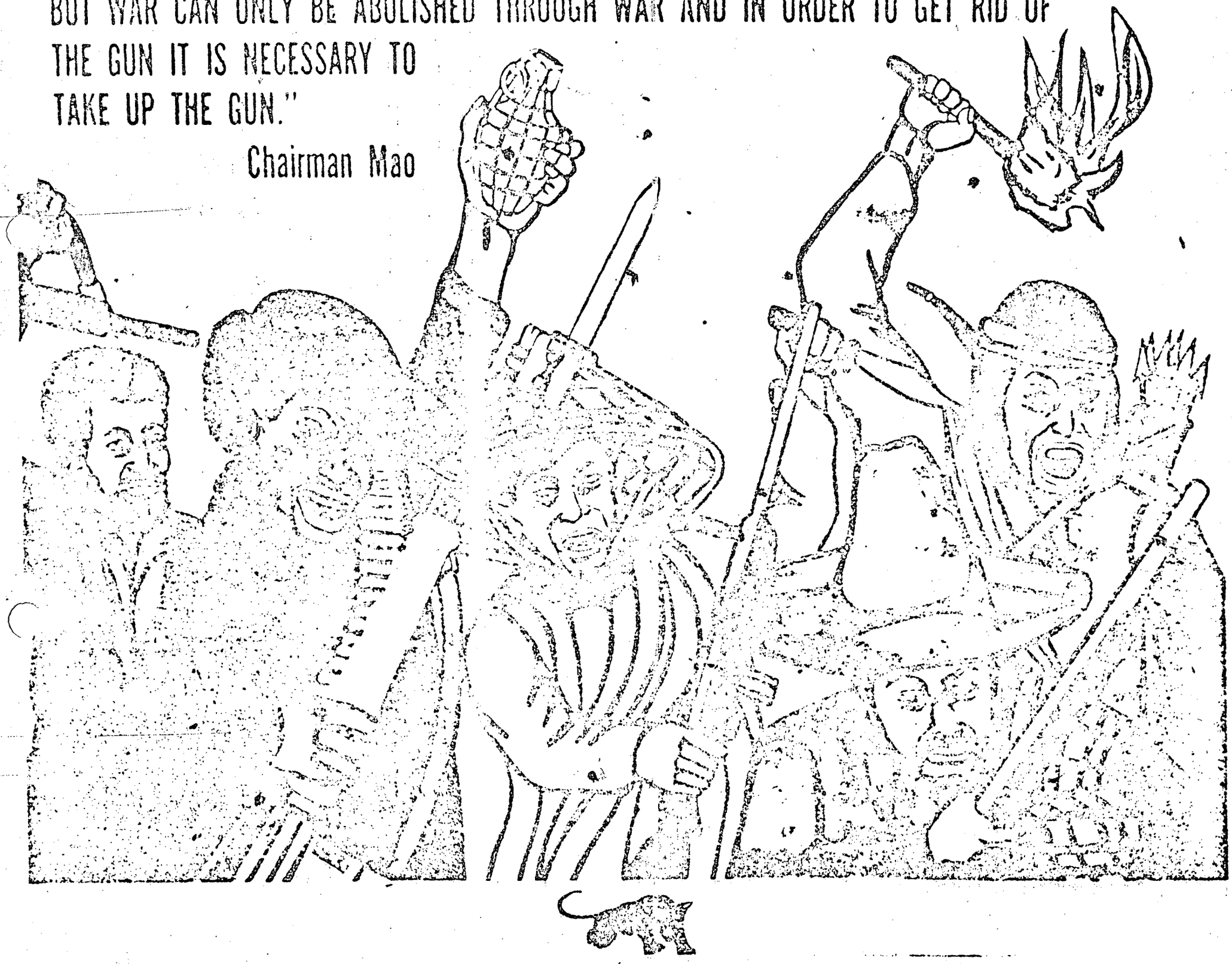
The following seven pages are reproductions of posters (approximately 18½" X 25") which were prominently displayed on walls of Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1886

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1887

"WE ARE ADVOCATES OF THE ABOLITION OF WAR . . . WE DO NOT WANT WAR; BUT WAR CAN ONLY BE ABOLISHED THROUGH WAR AND IN ORDER TO GET RID OF THE GUN IT IS NECESSARY TO TAKE UP THE GUN."

Chairman Mao



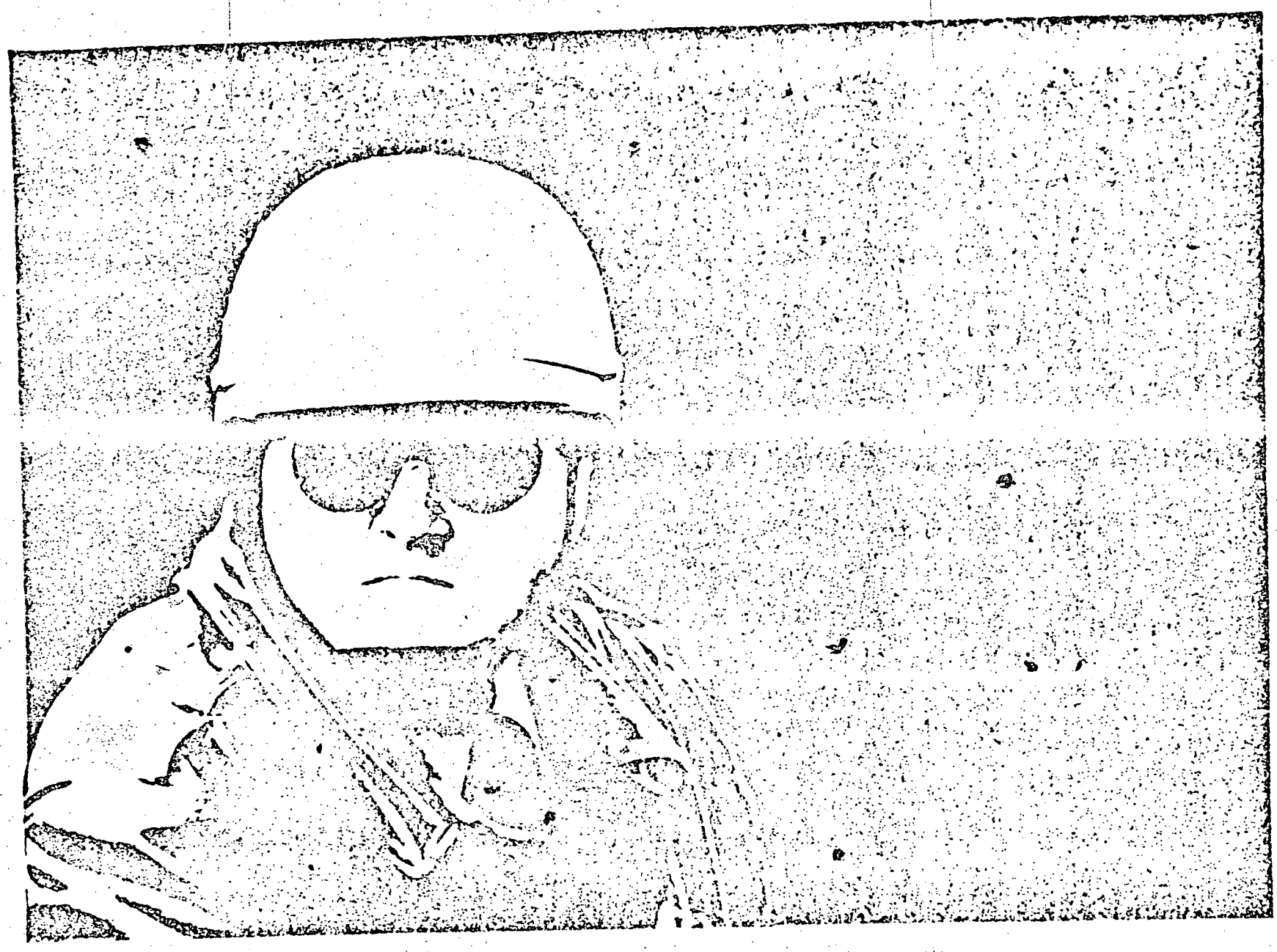
NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1888

HE came from the mountaintop down into the valley — so he could keep saying —

"I am a REVOLUTIONARY"

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1889

HOT TOWN
PIGS IN THE STREETS . . .



BUT THE STREETS
BELONG TO THE PEOPLE !

DID IT ?

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1890

POLITICAL POWER

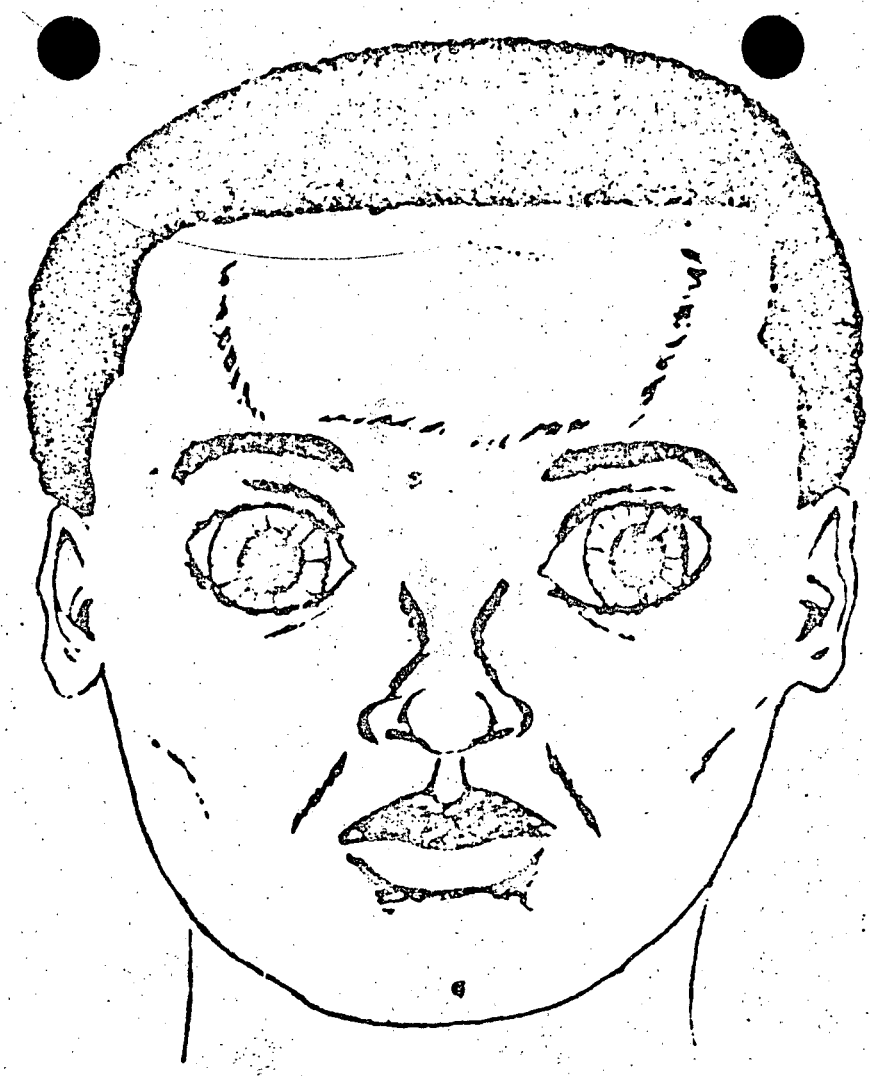
Wednesday, April 9 9:30 a
BOBBY SEALE
National Chairman,
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ON TRIAL

Be at the trial
Federal Building
Jackson & Dearborn
Wednesday, April 9 9:30 ...

Be at the rally
201 S. Ashland (the church)
Wednesday at 7:00 pm
Bobby Seale will speak.

GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN

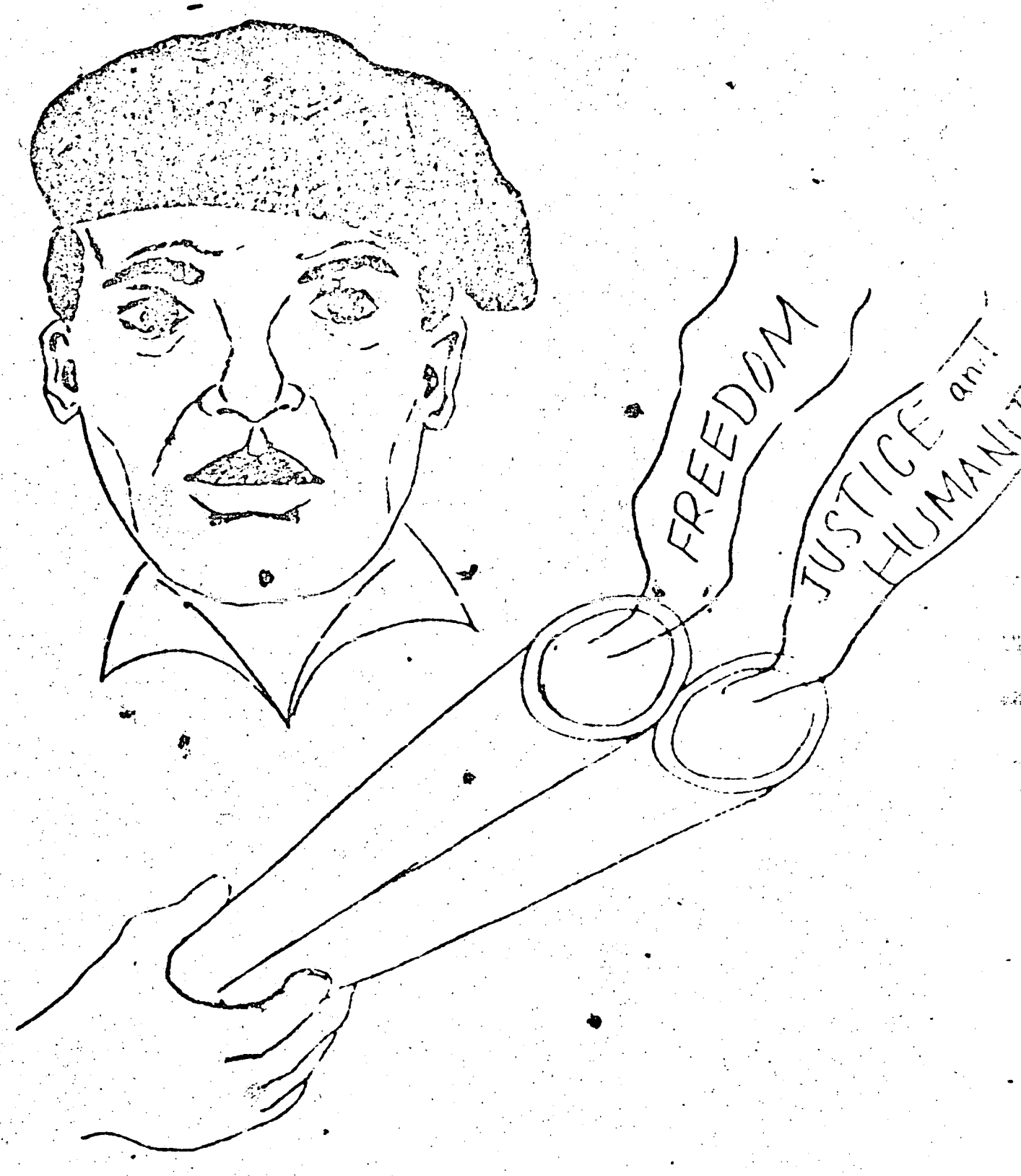
NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1891



EVERYONE MUST
BE A
GUERRILLA

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1892

POLITICAL POWER



GROWS OUT OF THE BARREL OF A GUN

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1893

HMH
5

The following 20 pages are reproductions of posters (approximately 15" X 20") quoting MAO Tse-tung, which were promently displayed on walls of Chicago BPP headquarters on June 4, 1969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1894

The socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system; this is an objective law independent of man's will. However much the reactionaries try to hold back the wheel of history, sooner or later revolution will take place and will inevitably triumph.

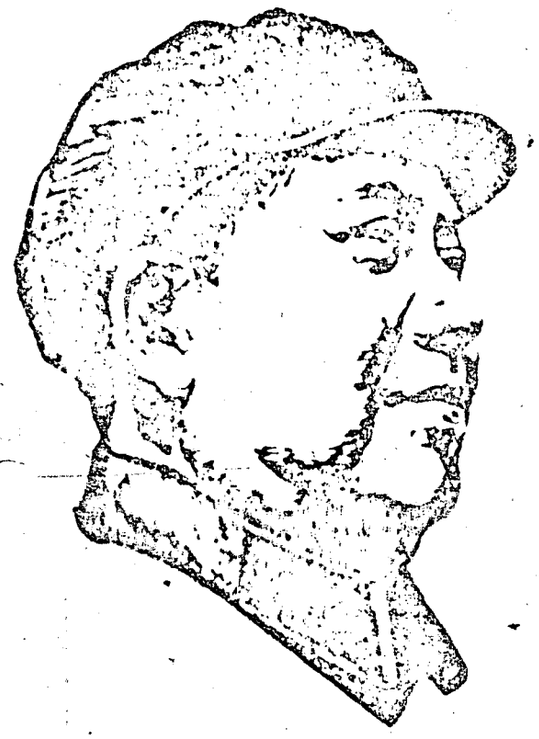
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1895

The days of imperialism are numbered. The imperialists have committed all manner of evils and all the oppressed peoples of the whole world will never forgive them.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1896



Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they all boil down to the one sentence, "It is right to rebel." ... And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.

MAO TSE-TUNG.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1897

People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1898

What imperialism fears most is the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the awakening of the peoples of all countries. We should unite and drive U.S. imperialism from Asia, Africa and Latin America back to where it came from.

MAO TSE-TUNG

79

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1899

We should support whatever the enemy opposes and oppose whatever the enemy supports.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1900

All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. From a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries, but the people who are really powerful.

MAO TSE-TUNG

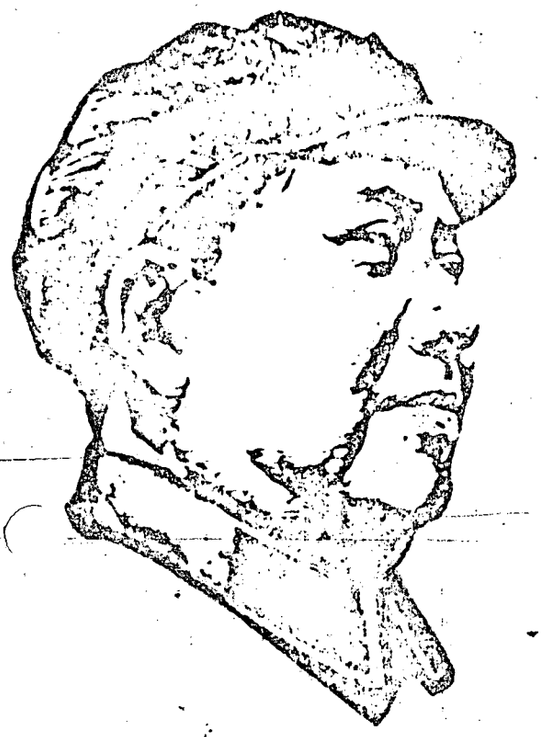
NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1901

We stand for self-reliance. We hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people.

MAO TSE-TUNG

82

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1902



We stand for self-reliance. We hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1903

The seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries.

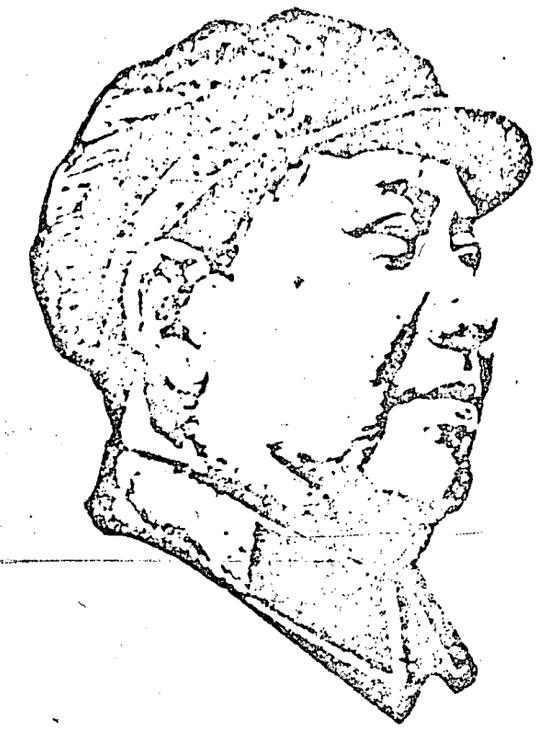
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1904

What is a true bastion of iron? It is the masses, the millions upon millions of people who genuinely and sincerely support the revolution.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1905



The atom bomb is a paper tiger which the U.S. reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible, but in fact it isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass slaughter, but the outcome of a war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapon.

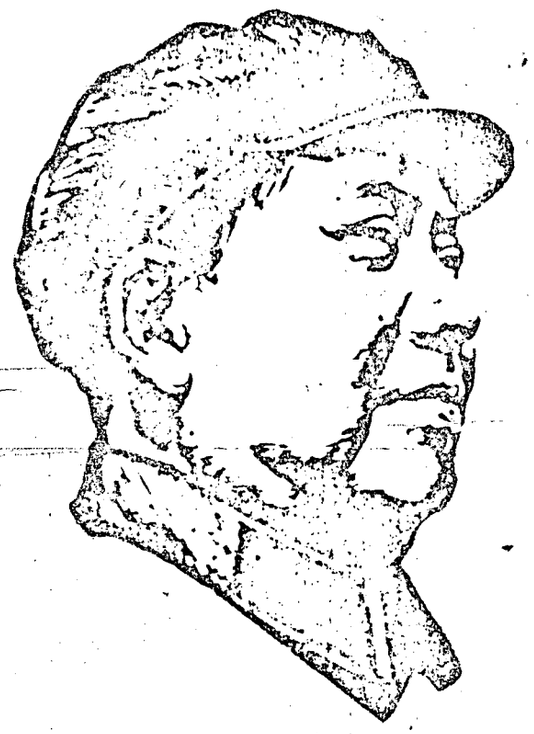
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1906

The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1907



Marxism consists of thousands of truths, but they 'all 'boil down to the one sentence, "It is right to rebel." . . . And from this truth there follows resistance, struggle, the fight for socialism.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1908

Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1909

The oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the "sensibleness" of imperialism and its lackeys. They will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle.

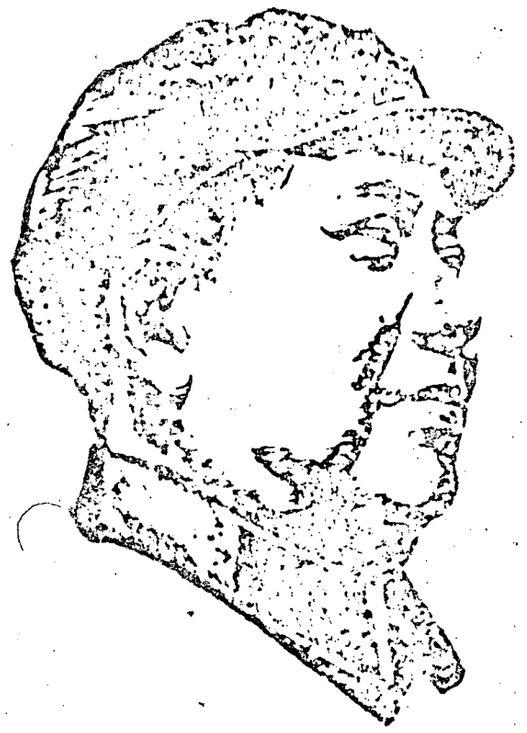
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1910

We are advocates of the abolition of war, we do not want war; but war can only be abolished through war, and in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1911



The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history.

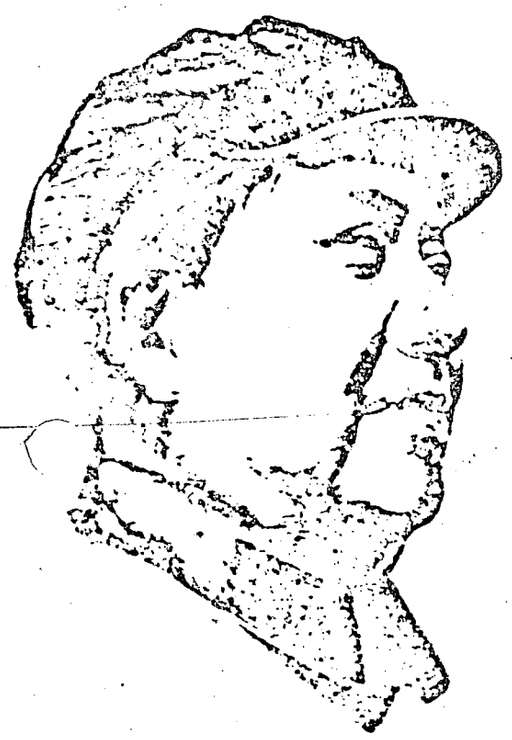
MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1912

Everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall. This is also like sweeping the floor; as a rule, where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1913



In times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage.

MAO TSE-TUNG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1914

A 16 page pamphlet entitled 'Huey Newton Talks to the Movement," was observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

Hundreds perhaps thousands of copies of this pamphlet were observed. Quantity of pamphlet would indicate likelihood of plans for distribution.

Pamphlet sets forth NEWTON's comments, observations and philosophy regarding the BPP Movement in the United States.

NEWTON also discusses cultural nationalism, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, as well as his observations concerning the "liberals" and white revolutionaries. The entire pamphlet is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1915

A 26 page pamphlet entitled "Essays from the Minister of Defense Huey Newton," was observed at the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois on June 4, 1969.

Hundreds of these pamphlets were contained in open boxes in a manner that suggested they were available for general distribution.

The pamphlet is a collection of speeches and writings of HUEY NEWTON. Articles indicated that the pamphlet claims to have a collection of truths, principles, and beliefs of the BPP.

This pamphlet's introduction states "The Black Panther Party is a vanguard party for Africans in the United States. Introduction indicates what we believe in is armed revolution, a permanent revolution, the creation of as many Vietnams as are necessary to defeat United States racism and imperialism throughout the world."

Specific articles related to "the correct handling of a revolution," and "In defense of self-defense."

The entire pamphlet is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1916

An eight page pamphlet entitled "Major City Police Departments Command Officer Conferences" with sub-heading (on second page) "The Pig Institute," was observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois on June 4, 1969.

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed and quantity would suggest the likelihood of plans for general distribution.

This pamphlet makes reference to conferences sponsored by The Criminal Justice Curriculum under a $79,000 grant from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

The pamphlet also sets forth information as to their (the writer's) interpretation as "what police activites are about" and lists several items under caption "Police repression directed against the Black Panther Party."

Contents of this pamphlet is highly critical of police officers making constant references to police officers as "pigs." Pamphlet also indicates identity of BPP members allegedly victims of police repression.

The entire pamphlet is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 1917

HMH
9

The following four pages entitled "In Defense of Self-Defense: The Correct Handling of a Revolution" sets forth information indicating the BPP, the vanguard party, must provide leadership for the people as they are looking now for guidance to extend and strengthen their resistance struggle against the power structure oppression.

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

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"In Defense of Self Defense:
The Correct Handling of a Revolution."

Most human behavior is learned behavior. Most things the human being learns are gained through an indirect relationship to the obcc Humans do not act from instinct as lower animals do. Those things learned indirectly many times stimulate very effective responses to what might be later a direct experience. At this time the black masses are handling the resistanse incorrectly. The bothers in East Oakland learned from Watts a means of resistance fighting by amassing the people in the streets, throwing bricks and molotov cocktails to destroy property and creat disruption. The brothers and sisters in the streets were herded into a small area by the gestopo police and immediatly contained by brutal vel- violence of the oppressor's storm troops. This manner of resistance is sporadic, short-lived, and costly in violenceof the Oppressor's against the people. This method has been transmitted to all the gettos of the black nation across the country. The first man who threw a molotov cocktail is not personally known by the masses, but yet the action was respected and followed by the people.

The Vangard Party must provide leadership for the people. It must teach the correct strategic methods os prolonged resstance through literature and activites. If the activites of the party are respected by the people, the people will follow the example. This knowledge will propaly be gained insecond-hand by the masses just as the above mentioned was gained indirectly. When the people learn that it is no longer advantageous for them to resist by going into the streets in the activities of the gurrilla warfare method, they will quickly follow this example.

But first, they must respect the party which is transmitting this message. When the Vanguard group destorys the machinery of the oppressor by dealing with him in small groups of three and for, and then escapes the might of the oppressor by dealingthe masses will adhere to this correct strategy. When the masses will be overjoyed and hear that a gestpo pelp police has been excuted while sipping coffee at a counter, and the revolutionary executioner fled without bieng traced, the masses will see the validity of this type of approach to resistance. It is not necessary to organize thirty million Black people in primary groups of two's and three's but it is important for the party to show the people how to go about revolution. During slavery, in which no vanguard party existed and froms of communication were severly restricted and insufficient, many slave revolts occurred.

There are basically thr e ways one can learn; Through study, through observation, and through actual experience. The black community is basically composed of activists. The community learns through activity, either through observation of or participation in the activity. To study and learn is good but theactual experience is the best means of learning. Theparty must engage in activities t at will teach the people. The black community

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is basically not a reading community. Therefore it is very significant that the vanguard group first be activists. Without this knowledge of the black community, one could not gain the fundamental knowledge of the black revolution in racist America.

The main fuction of the party is to awaken the people and to teach them the strategic method of resisting the power structure, which is prepared not only to combat the resistance of the people with massive brutality, but to totally annihilate the black community, the black population.

If it is learned by the power structure that black people have"x" amount of guns in their possession, this will not stimulate the power structure to prepare itself with guns, because it is already more than prepared.

The end result of this education will be positive for Black people in their reisitance and negative for the power structure in its oppression, because the party always exemplifies revolutionary defiance. If the party is not going to make the people aware of the tools of liberation and the strategic method that is to be used, there will be no means by which the people will be mobilized properly.

The relationship between the vanguard party and the masses is a secondary relationship. The relationship between the members of the vanguard party is a primary relationship. It is important that the members of the vanguard group maintain a face-toface- relationship with each other. This is important if the party machinery is to be effective. It is impossible to put together functional party machinery or programs without this direct relationship. The members of the vanguard group should be tested revolutionaries. This will minimize the danger of Uncle Tom informers and opportunists.

The main purpose of vanguard group should be to raise the consciousness of the masses through educational programs and certain physical activities the party will participate in. The sleeping masses must be bombarded with the correct approach to struggle through the activities of the vanguard party. Therefore, the masses must know that the party exists. The party must use all means available to get this information across to the masses. If the masses do not have knowledge of the party, it will be impossible for the masses to follow the program of the party.

The vanguard party is never underground in the beginning of its existence, because this would limit its effectiveness and educational processes. How can you teach people if the people do not know the and respect you? The party must exist above ground as long as thedog power structure will allow, and hopefully when the party is forced to go underground the message of the party will already have been put across to the people. The vanguard party's activities on the surface will necessarily be shortlived.

This is why it is so important that the party make a tremendous impact upon the people before it is driven into secrecy.

At this time, the people know the party exists, and they will seek out further information on the activities of this underground party.

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Many would-be revolutionaries work under the fallacious illusion that the vanguard party is to be a secret organization that the power structure knows no nothing about, and the masses know nothing about, except for occasional letters that come to their homes by night. Underground parties cannot distribute leaflets announcing an underground meeting. These are contradictions and inconsistencies of the so-called revolutionaries. The so-called revolutionaries are in fact afraid of the very danger that they are advocating for the people. These so-called revolutionaries want the people to say what they themselves are afraid to do. This makes the so-called revolutionary a coward and a hypocrite.

If these imposters would investigate the history of revolution, they would see that the vanguard group always starts out above ground and is later driven underground by the aggressor. The Cuban Revolution exemplifies this fact; when Fidel Castro started to resist the butcher Batista and the American running dogs, he started by speaking on the campus of the University of Havana in public. He was later driven to the hills. His impact upon the dispossessed people of Cuba was very great and received with much respect. When he went into secrecy, Cuban people searched him out. People went ot the hills to find him and his band of twelve. Castro handled the revolutionary struggle correctly. If the Chinese Revolution is investigated, it will be seen that the Communist Party was quite on the surface so that they would be able to muster support from the masses. There are many areas one can read about to learn the correct approach, such as the revolution in Kenya, the Algerian Revolution, Fanon's THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH, the Russian Revolution, the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and a host of others.

A revolutionary must realize that if he is sincere, death is imminent due to the fact th at the things he is saying and doing areextremely dangerous. Without this realization, it is impossible to proceed as a revolutionary. The masses are constantly looking for a guide, a Messiah, to liberate them from the hands of the oppressor. The vanguard party must exemplify the characteristics of worthy leadership. Millions and millions of oppressed people might not know members of the vanguard party, personally or directly, but they will gain through an indirect acquaintance the proper strategy for liberation via the mass media and the physical activities of the party. It is of prime importance that the vanguard party develop a political organ, such as a newspaper produced by the party, as well as employ strategically revolutionary art and destruction of the oppressor's machinery. For example, Watts. The economy and property of the oppressor was destroyed to such an extent that no matter how the oppressor tried to whitewash the activities of the black brothers, the real nature and the real cause of the activity was communicated to every black community. For further example, no matter how the oppressor tries to distort and confuse the message of Brother Stokely Carmichael, Black people all over the country understand it perfectly and welcome it.

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense teaches that in the final analysis, the amount of guns and defense weapons, such as hand grenades, bazookas, and other necessary equipment, will be supplied by taking these weapons from the power structure, as exemplified by the Viet Cong. Therefore, the greater the military preparation on the part of the oppressork the greater is the availability of weapons for the black community. It is believed by some hypocrites that when the people are taught by the vanguard group to prepare for resistance, this only brings the man down on them with increasing violence and brutality; but the fact of the matter is that when the man becomes more oppressive, this only heightens the revolutionary fervor. The people never make revolution. The oppressors by their brutal actions cause the resistance by the people. The vanguard party only teaches the correct methods of resistance. So. if things

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can get worse for opp[redacted]l people, then they will f[redacted]l n[redacted]eed for revolution or resistance. The complaint of the hypocrites that the Black Panther Party for Self Defense if exposing the people to deeper suffering is an incorrect observation People have proved that they will not tolerate any more oppression b y the racist dpg police through their rebellions in the black communities across the country. The people are looking now for guidance to extend and strenghthen their resistance struggle.

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HMH
10

A nine page pamphlet captioned "Political Education Kit" for BPP members was observed at Chicago BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois on June 4, 1969.

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed and the large quantity would suggest likelihood of plans for distribution.

The Political Education Kit for BPP members from BPP Central Headquarters, Post Office Box 8641, Emeryville Branch, Oakland, California, states among other things that "primary objectives of our party: to establish revolutionary political power for black people.

"The Black Panther Party is an armed body for carrying out the political task of the revolution."

This pamphlet also states stipulations and other disciplinary actions to be taken against BPP members upon violation of party rules as well as setting forth the various positions of the party at the state level and duties of some of these positions.

The entire document is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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HMH
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A five page memorandum captioned "National Organizational Structuer, Black Panther Party" was observed at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

Numerous copies of this memorandum were observed.

Memorandum sets forth the three-level organizational structure of the Black Panther Party.

The first level lists the officers and various ranks of the National Central Committee of Black Panther Party.

The second level lists the officers and various ranks of the Central Staff of any state level Black Panther Party Chapter.

The third level refers to the Central Staff of any local city branch of Black Panther and lists the officers and ranks of individuals in such a group.

The entire memorandum is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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A 23-page pamphlet captioned "Black Panther Coloring Book", was observed at the BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed.

The "Black Panther Coloring Book" is a series of pictures for children to color.

The pictures attack the white male, white slave owner, white policeman, and white store owner. Photographs indicate white "pigs" are afraid of black adults and attacks black children. The entire book contains photographs referring to the white man as a "pig".

The entire complete pamphlet is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

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1

The following four-pages sets forth the contents of BPP pamphlet entitled "Black Panther Party Platform and Program - What We Want - What We Believe."

Numerous copies of this pamphlet were observed at the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

The pamphlet sets forth the "ten point" program of the BPP.

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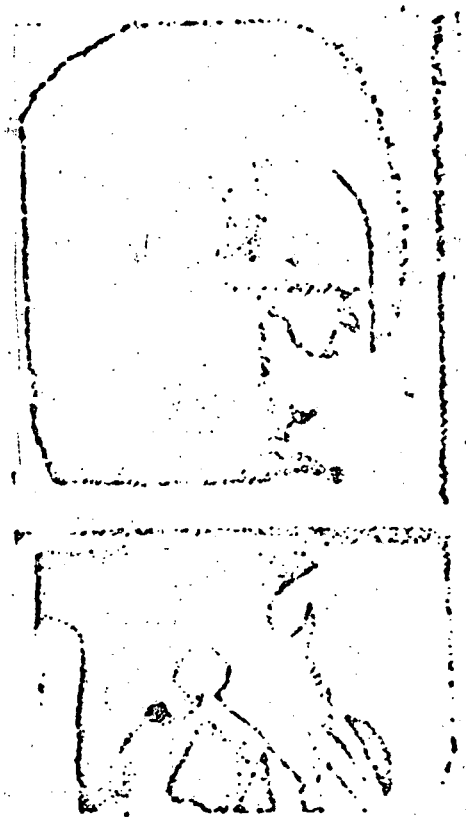
OCTOBER 1966

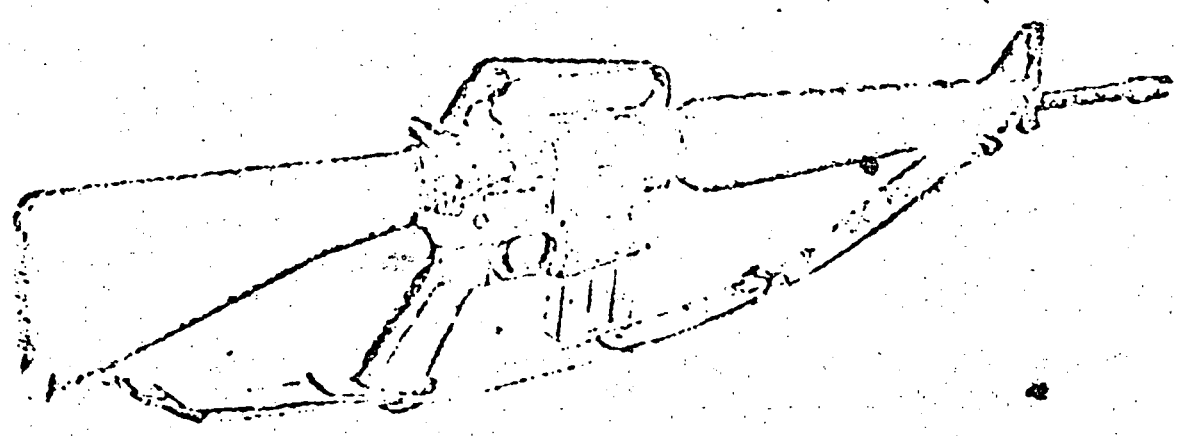
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

PLATFORM and PROGRAM



WHAT WE WANT

WHAT WE BELIEVE



FREE HUEY

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1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.

2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear

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arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being, tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and unsurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

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POWER TO THE PEOPLE

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HMH
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A metal pin, one and three-eights inches in diameter, colored yellow, with the single word, "Conspiracy!" printed in black across the center of the pin was observed at Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

A large number of identical pins were observed, suggesting the likelihood of planned distribution.

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The following two pages are xerox copies of xerox posters (approximately 8½" by 11") which were displayed on the walls of the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969. Both posters were in regard to police officers. Photographs on both posters were poor reproductions; however, printing suggested that San Francisco Police Officer MICHAEL O'BRIEN is a "pig". O'BRIEN's poster indicated he was wanted by the BPP for the murder of brother GEORGE BASSKET.

The second poster was a poor photographic reproduction of a coffin carrying the body of a police officer and captioned "all power to the people."

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DESCRIPTION

231 LBS.
5' 11
43 APPROX.
~~BLONDE~~ BLUE
BLONDE
MALE PIG

FOR THE MURDER
OF BRO. GEORGE
BASSKET

4285 - 16th. STREET
SAN FRANCISCO. CALIF.

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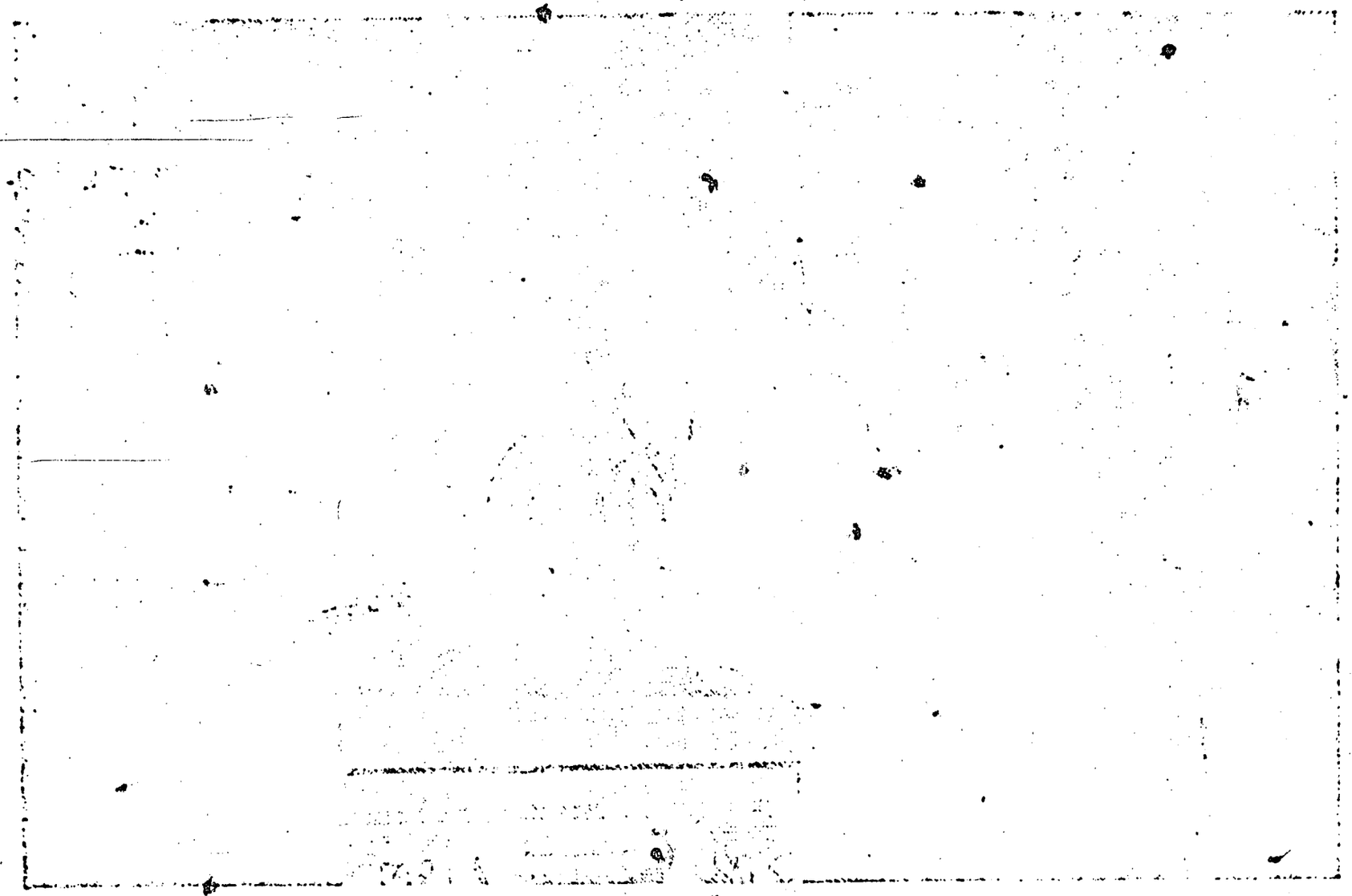
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



[TRIBUNE Staff Photo]

Pallbearers carry coffin of Detective Jerome Stubig from Immaculate Conception church.

2 Slain Policemen

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One copy of a 29-page Report of Special Agent EDWARD KINZER, JR., dated June 12, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, is being set forth in the appendix section of this report.

The report is titled GEORGE SAMS, JR., aka; LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES; HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; PATRICK KEEN; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; who are the individuals who were arrested at the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, and charged with harboring and concealing GEORGE SAMS, JR. at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1071.

This report bears the character of Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Murder; Conspiracy to Commit Murder; Kidnaping; Conspiracy to Commit Kidnaping; Binding; and Harboring.

This report sets forth the results of the interviews of BPP individuals who were arrested on June 4, 1969, as well as a copy of a complaint against individuals arrested at the Chicago BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969.

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APPENDIX SECTION

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by and by George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

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1

SUGGESTED PLAN FOR THE COMPLETE BREAK DOWN OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS POWER STRUCTURE

Problem:

Complete victory for People Revolution in Illinois.

Theory:

To cause chaotic condition, and place pig in position to take repressive measures toward the masses of the people, and thereby chase the mass of people into the revolutionary's camp. Plan to be used when party reaches this level.

Destruction of: (All hit at same time)

A. Communication (Blame pig)
   1. Telephone
   2. Radio
   3. TV
B. Power (Blame pig)
   1. Light
   2. Gas
C. Industrial complex (Blame pig)
   1. Factories, etc.
D. Food distribution (Blame pig)
   1. Non-perishables (first)
   2. Perishables (second)
E. Transportation
   1. Inner city (State) bus depot, train depot (tracks), buses, taxi.
   2. Outer city (State) (same as inner)
   3. Air transportation, airports, airfields
   4. Water transportation (docks)
   5. Highways
   6. Gas stations (all fuel)

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Execution of: (All hit at same time)

A. City Officials (State)
   1. Administrative (top)
   2. Police (rank)
   3. Military (rank)
      a. State
      b. Federal
   4. Dangerous elements in community, petty leaders of enemy ideology

Other Areas:

A. Gun Shops (collected for distribution)
B. Police storage (to deprive pig and supply party)
C. Military storage (to deprive pig, Joliet, Illinois ammo)
D. Cripple fire department

Other Suggestions:

Need for a chapter in North Chicago. (Great Lake Naval Training Center and its near Fort Sheridan), East St. Louis, Illinois (Scott Air Force Base). The basic job to disrupt military organization before they can mobilize.

Get the plans of city's sewerage system through bribery, extortion or any method necessary.

A secure place for headquarters.

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IBMH
1

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION OF SECTION

I. Problem:

A. Separation from main body.

II. Cause:

A. Movement to present level.

III. Theory:

A. Section to function as physical independent arm of main body and as one of the overall arms of the main body.

IV. Practice:
- A. Commander
- B. Intelligence
  - 1. Internal
  - 2. External
- C. Political
- D. Medical
- E. Communications
- F. Supply

A, B, C, D, E and F must receive their training from the respective staffs of the main body, and come back to section and function in that capacity in their respective sections.

Notes

A. Commander: Section Leader, see that section functions smoothly.

B. Intelligence:
   A. Internal, to know the weakness and strength of each member and estimate his actions in any given situation. To expose all counter-revolutionary forces and actions within the section. This position is to remain secret from all members, except Section Leader and high level of main body.

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B. External: to gather intelligence material in sectional area.
C. Political: (Sub-Section Leader) Teaching and maintaining a high level of political ideology of party at section of each.
D. Medical: Primary job, aiding injured members of section. Secondary job, aiding the injured of the mass of the people.
F. Communications: Handling communications between sections and main body and within section, and (in grave times) between people and section.
G. Supply: Collection and distribution of supplies.

Other Suggestions

1. Comrade Court, to handle minor violations (major violations are handled by main body), Democratic Court.

2. Sectional Citations, to be given to sections who are outstanding in relating to the people, sell papers, etc. This will build sectional historical pride and increase morale.

3. Sectional title names. Example: Night Fighters, Big Black Five, etc. This will also help build morale.

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HMH
1

MILITARY TRAINING SCHEDULE

A four week mandatory class for all members (Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday) with the exclusion of all non-members. Two classes should be conducted by a small military staff, classes conducted expressing party ideology, and stressing military discipline at all times. Example: Upon the entering of the classroom of the military instructor, all talking should cease and all trainees should take a firm attentive standing position, and remain in this manner until given the order to be seated. All classes or class activities should begin with: All power the people and victory to the people's revolution. The main purpose of the dass is to give every party member a basic practical knowledge of the military phase of the peoples' struggle. There should be no absenteeism from the Political Education Classes (no excuses), reason being a military mind without a people's ideology is a hired killer, and the people don't need no more pigs. Classes should be conducted in an orderly manner at all times.

Structure of the Classes

I. Discipline:

A. Discipline is the exact execution of orders resulting from an intelligent, willing obedience, rather than one based solely upon habit or fear. Discipline is necessary to secure orderly action which alone can triumph over the seemingly impossible condition of battle. The party members must be able to recognize and face fear because fear is the enemy of discipline. Fear unchecked will lead to panic and a unit that panics is no longer a disciplined unit, but a mob. There is no sane person who is without fear, but with good discipline and high morale all can face danger. Punishment of individual members for breaches of discipline are sometimes necessary, but only to reform or eliminate those who are unfit to serve the people's revolution.

1. To be learned verbatim and understood thoroughly:

a. Discipline of the Party (Red Book)

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b. three main rules of discipline (Red Book)
c. eight points of attention

2. Chain of Command

a. Trying to understand problems with self first, and if no success, go to next ranking member.

3. Military Respect

a. people respect
b. Party respect
c. rank respect

II. Intergradation of Military and Political Ideology.

1. Correcting the false idea that there is a contradiction between military and political ideology.
2. Teaching that the People's Liberation Army cannot exist without the people, the people have nothing without a socialist ideology, so the people are socialist ideology, the People's Liberation Army must have a socialist ideology in order to relate to the people, if it is to serve the people as their military arm.

III. Weaponry

A. Knowledge of
1. Range
2. Rate of fire
3. Loading
4. Unloading
5. External parts
a. care
6. Internal parts
a. care
b. disassemble (time limit)
c. assemble (time limit)

B. Handgun
1. Holding

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2. Breathing
3. Pulling trigger

C. Rifle
1. Correct position
2. Holding (shoulder and arms)
3. Breathing
4. Pulling trigger

D. Shotgun
1. Correct position
2. Holding
3. Breathing
4. Pulling trigger

E. Automatic Weapons
1. Correct position
2. Holding
3. Breathing
4. Pulling trigger
5. Correct firing

F. Shooting
1. Correct alignment
2. Weather conditions
3. Distance
4. Firing

G. Knowledge of Enemy Weaponry
1. Police
2. State
a. Police
b. Military
3. Federal
a. FBI
b. CIA
c. Military

IV. Guard Duty
1. Why
2. How
a. condition (red)
b. condition (black)

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V. Sectional Tactics (In detail for section and sub-leaders)
   1. Deployment
      a. position
      b. advancement
      c. retreat
   2. The Cell
      a. two riflemen, one auto rifleman

VI. Field Training
   1. Living in and by the elements.
   2. Adhesiveness with fellow members.
   3. There should be at least a three day camp out with rations for one meal, and a condition of red during the whole camp out.

VII. Enemy Interrogation
   1. Rights of Soldier
      a. Name, People-Liberation Army
      b. Never has right to surrender
      c. Right and duty to escape
      d. Geneva Agreement

VIII. A test should be given at the end of the four week period of the material covered. If trainee fails he should be given the training over once again, and if he fails again something else should be found for him to do for the people.

VI. Area and weeks of suggested study class

1. I, II
2. III, IV, V
3. IV, V
4. VI, VII and test.

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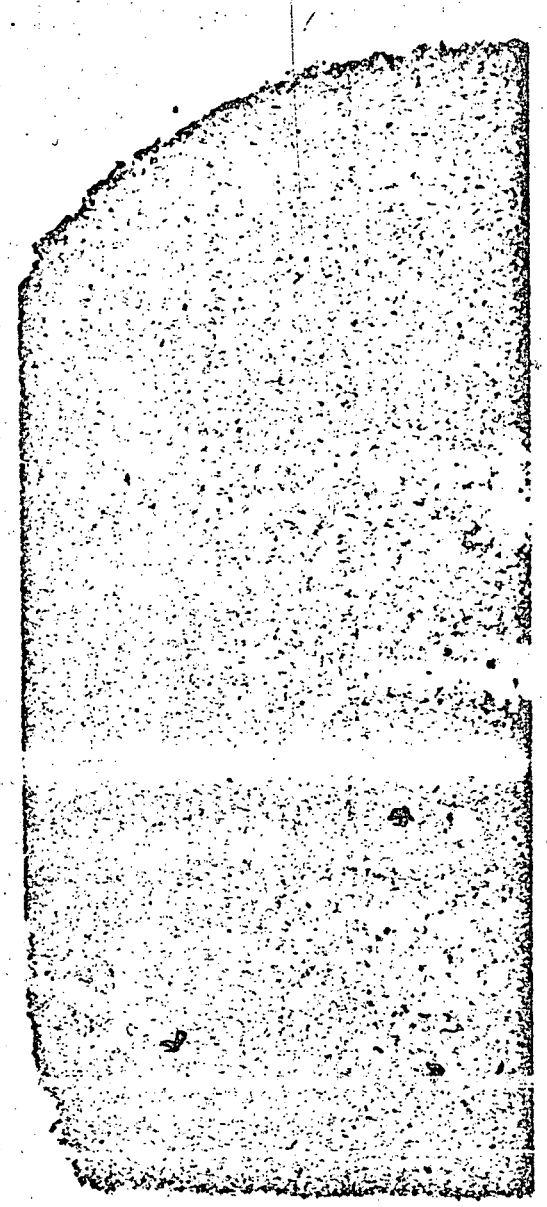
HUEY NEWTON TALKS TO THE MOVEMENT



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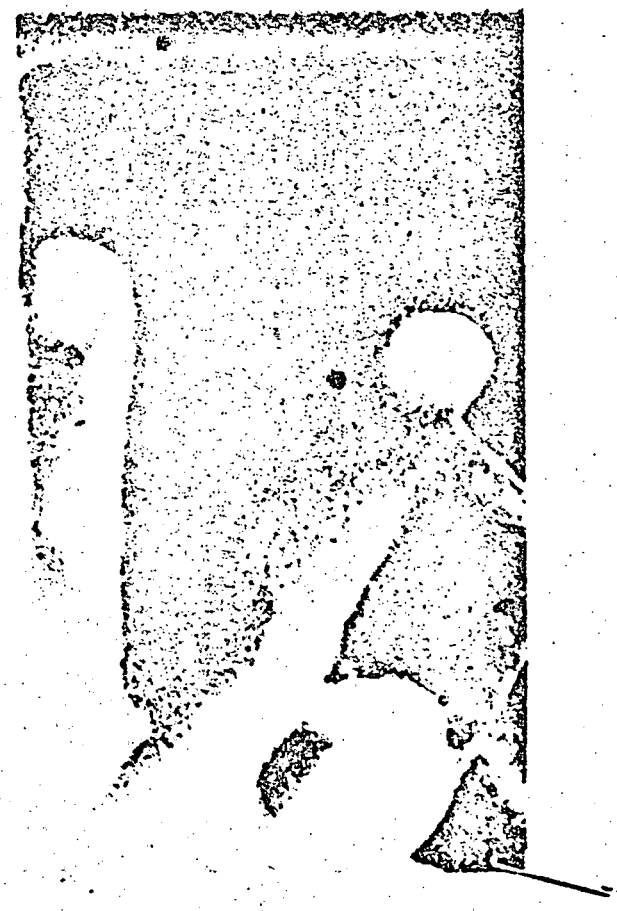

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HUEY NEWTON TALKS TO THE MOVEMENT ABOUT THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, CULTURAL NATIONALISM, SNCC, LIBERALS AND WHITE REVOLUTIONARIES

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THE MOVEMENT: The question of nationalism is a vital one in the black movement today. Some have made a distinction between cultural nationalism and revolutionary nationalism. Would you comment on the differences and give us your views?

HUEY P. NEWTON: There are two kinds of nationalism, revolutionary nationalism and reactionary nationalism. Revolutionary nationalism is first dependent upon a people's revolution with the end goal being the people in power. Therefore to be a revolutionary nationalist you would by necessity have to be a socialist. If you are a reactionary nationalist you are not a socialist and your end goal is the oppression of the people.

Cultural nationalism, or pork chop nationalism, as I sometimes call it, is basically a problem of having the wrong political perspective. It seems to be a reaction instead of responding to political oppression. The cultural nationalists are concerned with returning to the old African culture and thereby regaining their identity and freedom. In other words, they feel that the African culture will automatically bring political freedom. Many times cultural nationalists fall into line as reactionary nationalists.

Papa Doc in Haiti is an excellent example of reactionary nationalism. He oppresses the people but he does promote the African culture. He's against anything other then black, which on the surface seems very good, but for him it is only to mislead the people. He merely kicked out the racists and replaced them with himself as the oppressor. Many of the nationalists in this country seem to desire the same ends.

The Black Panther Party, which is a revolutionary group of black people, realizes that we have to have an identity. We have to realize our black heritage in order to give us strength to move on and progress. But as far as returning to the old African culture, it's unnecessary and it's not advantageous in many respects. We believe that culture itself will not liberate us. We're going to need some stronger stuff.

Revolutionary Nationalism

A good example of revolutionary nationalism was the revolution in Algeria when Ben Bella took over. The French were kicked out but it was a people's revolution because the people ended up in power. The leaders that took over were not interested in the profit motive where they could exploit the people and keep them in a state of slavery. They nationalized the industry and plowed the would-be profits into the community. That's what socialism is all about in a nutshell. The people's representatives are in office strictly on the leave of the people. The wealth of the country is controlled by the people and they are considered whenever modifications in the industries are made.

The Black Panther Party is a revolutionary Nationalist group and we see a major contradiction between capitalism in this country and our interests. We realize that this country became very rich upon slavery and that slavery is capitalism in the extreme. We have two evils to fight, capitalism and racism. We must destroy both racism and capitalism.

MOVEMENT: Directly related to the question of nationalism is the question of unity within the black community. There has been some question about this since the Black Panther Party has run candidates against other black candidates in recent California elections. What is your position on this matter?

HUEY: Well a very peculiar thing has happened. Historically you got what Malcolm X calls the field nigger and the house nigger. The house nigger had some privileges, a little more. He got the worn-out clothes of the master and he didn't have to work as hard as the field black. He came to respect the master to such an extent until he identified with the master because he got a few of the leftovers that the field blacks did not get. And through this identity with him, he saw the slavemaster's interest as being his interest. Sometimes he would even protect the slavemaster more than the slavemaster would protect himself. Malcolm makes the point that if the master's house happened to catch on fire the house Negro will work harder than the master to put the fire out and save the master's house. While the field Negro, the field blacks was praying that the house burned down. The house black identified with the master so much that when the master would get sick the house Negro would say, "Master, we's sick!"

Black Bourgeoisie

The Black Panther Party are the field blacks, we're hoping the master dies if he gets sick. The black bourgeoisie seem

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to be acting in the role of the house Negro. They are pro-administration. They would like a few concessions made, but as far as the overall setup, they have a little more material goods, a little more advantage, a few more privileges than the black have-nots; the lower class. And so they identify with the power structure and they see their interests as the power structure's interest. In fact, it's against their interest.

The Black Panther Party was forced to draw a line of demarcation. We are for all of those who are for the promotion of the interests of the black have-nots, which represents about 98% of blacks here in America. We're not controlled by the white mother country radicals nor are we controlled by the black bourgeoisie. We have a mind of our own and if the black bourgeoisie cannot align itself with our complete program, then the black bourgeoisie sets itself up as our enemy. And they will be attacked and treated as such.

MOVEMENT: The Black Panther Party has had considerable contact with white radicals since its earliest days. What do you see as the role of these white radicals?

HUEY: The white mother country radical is the offspring of the children of the beast that has plundered the world exploiting all people, concentrating on the people of color. These are children of the beast that seek now to be redeemed because they realize that their former heroes, who were slave masters and murderers, put forth ideas that were only facades to hide the treachery they inflicted upon the world. They are turning their backs on their fathers.

The white mother country radical, in resisting the system, becomes somewhat of an abstract thing because he's not oppressed as much as black people are. As a matter of fact his oppression is somewhat abstract simply because he doesn't have to live in a reality of oppression.

Black people in America and colored people throughout the world suffer not only from exploitation, but they suffer from racism. Black people here in America, in the black colony, are oppressed because we're black and we're exploited. The whites are rebels, many of them from the middle class and as far as any overt oppression this is not the case. So therefore I call their rejection of the system somewhat of an abstract thing. They're looking for new heroes. They're looking to wash away the hypocrisy that their fathers have presented to the world. In doing this they see the people who are really fighting for freedom. They see the people who are really standing for justice and equality and peace throughout the world. They are the people of Vietnam, the people of Latin America, the people of Asia, the people of Africa, and the black people in the black colony here in America.

White Revolutionaries

This presents somewhat of a problem in many ways to the black revolutionary especially to the cultural nationalist. The cultural nationalist doesn't understand the white revolutionaries because he can't see why anyone white would turn on the system. So they think that maybe this is some more hypocrisy being planted by white people.

I personally think that there are many young white revolutionaries who are sincere in attempting to realign themselves with mankind, and to make a reality out of the high moral standards that their fathers and forefathers only expressed. In pressing for new heroes the young white revolutionaries found the heroes in the black colony at home and in the colonies throughout the world.

The young white revolutionaries raised the cry for the troops to withdraw from Vietnam, hands off Latin America, withdraw from the Dominican Republic and also to withdraw from the black community or the black colony. So you have a situation in which the young white revolutionaries are attempting to identify with the oppressed people of the colonies and against the exploiter.

The problem arises then in what part they can play. How can they aid the colony? How can they aid the Black Panther Party or any other black revolutionary group? They can aid the black revolutionaries first by simply turning away from the establishment, and secondly by choosing their friends. For instance, they have a choice between whether they will be a friend of Lyndon Baines Johnson or a friend of Fidel Castro. A friend of Robert Kennedy or a friend of Ho Chi Minh. And these are direct opposites. A friend of mine or a friend of Johnsons. After they make this choice then the white revolutionaries have a duty and a responsibility to act.

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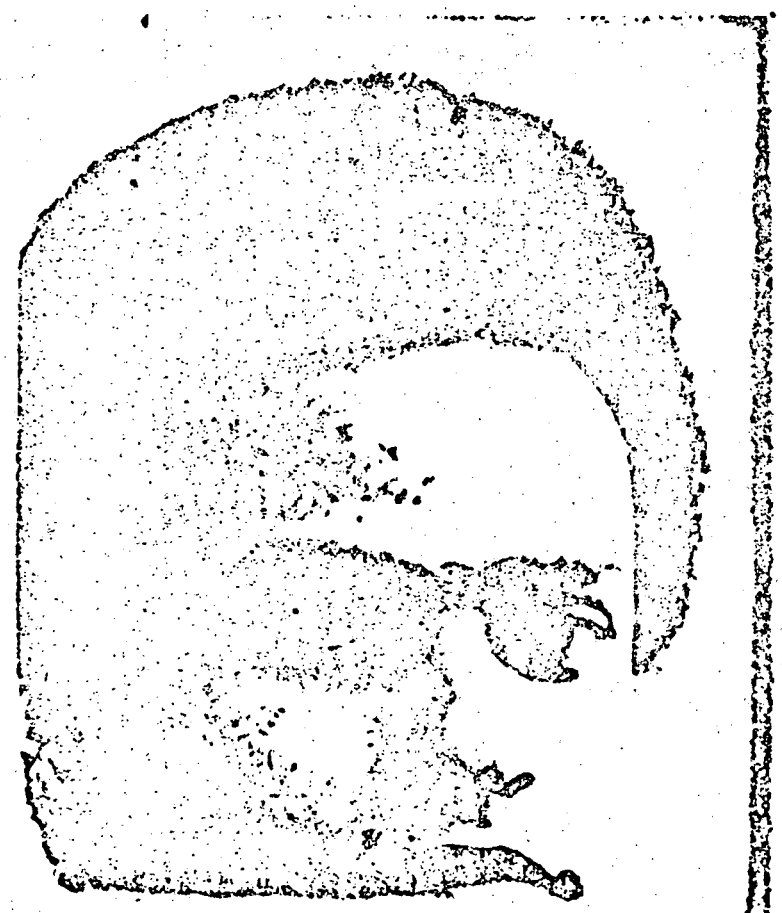
The imperialistic or capitalistic system occupies areas. It occupies Vietnam now. They occupy them by sending soldiers there, by sending policeman there. The policemen or soldiers are only a gun in the establishment's hand. They make the racist secure in his racism. The gun in the establishment's hand makes the establishment secure in its exploitation. The first problem it seems is to remove the gun from the establishment's hand. Until lately the white radical has seen no reason to come into conflict with the policemen in his own community. The reason I said until recently is because there is friction now in the mother country between the young white revolutionaries and the police. Because now the white revolutionaries are attempting to put some of their ideas into action, and there's the rub. We say that it should be a permanent thing.

Black people are being oppressed in the colony by white policemen, by white racists. We are saying they must withdraw. We realize that it is not only the Oakland police department but rather the security forces in general. On April 6 it wasn't just the Oakland police department who ambushed the Panthers. It was the Oakland police department, the Emeryville police department and I wouldn't be surprised if there were others. When the white revolutionaries went down to close up the Army terminal in October 1965 it wasn't the Oakland police by themselves who tried to stop them. It was the Oakland police, the Berkeley police, the Highway Patrol, the Sherriff's Department and the national guard was standing by. So we see that they're all part of one organization. They're all a part of the security force to protect the status quo; to make sure that the institutions carry out their goals. They're here to protect the system.

As far as I'm concerned the only reasonable conclusion would be to first realize the enemy, realize the plan, and then when something happens in the black colony--when we're attacked and ambushed in the black colony--then the white revolutionary students and intellectuals and all the other whites who support the colony should respond by defending us, by attacking the enemy in their community. Every time that we're attacked in our community there should be a reaction by the white revolutionaries; they should respond by defending us, by attacking part of the security force. Part of that security force that is determined to carry out the racist ends of the American institutions.

As far as our party is concerned, the Black Panther Party is an all black party, because we feel as Malcom X felt that there can be no black-white unity until



"WE DON'T HATE WHITE PEOPLE, WE HATE THE OPPRESSOR: IF THE OPPRESSOR HAPPENS TO BE WHITE, THEN WE HATE HIM."

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there first is black unity. We have a problem in the black colony that is particular to the colony, but we're willing to accept aid from the mother country as long as the mother country radicals realize that we have, as Eldridge Cleaver says in SOUL ON ICE, a mind of our own. We've regained our mind that was taken away from us and we will decide the political as well as the practical stand that we'll take. We'll make the theory and we'll carry out the practice. It's the duty of the white revolutionary to aid us in this.

So the role of the mother country radical, and he does have a role, is to first choose his friend and his enemy and after doing this, which it seems he's already done, then to not only articulate his desires to regain his moral standard and align himself with humanity, but also to put this into practice by attacking the protectors of the institutions.

MOVEMENT: You have spoken a lot about dealing with the protectors of the system, the armed forces. Would you like to elaborate on why you place so much emphasis on this?

HUEY: The reasons that I feel very strongly about dealing with the protectors of the system is simply because without this protection from the army, the police and the military, the institutions could not go on in their racism and exploitation. For instance, as the Vietnamese are driving the American imperialist troops out of Vietnam, it automatically stops the racist imperialist institutions of America from oppressing that particular country. The country cannot implement its racist program without the guns. And the guns are the military and the police. If the military were disarmed in Vietnam, then the Vietnamese would be victorious.

We are in the same situation here in America. Whenever we attack the system the first thing the administrators do is to send out their strongarm men. If it's a rent-strike, because of the indecent housing we have, they will send out the police to throw the furniture out the window. They don't come themselves. They send their protectors. So to deal with the corrupt exploiter you are going to have to deal with his protector, which is the police who take orders from him. This is a must.

MOVEMENT: Would you like to be more specific on the conditions which must exist before an alliance or coalition can be formed with predominantly white groups? Would you comment specifically on your alliance with the California Peace and Freedom Party?

HUEY: We have an alliance with the Peace and Freedom Party. The Peace and Freedom Party has supported our program in full and this is the criterion for a coalition with the black revolutionary group. If they had not supported our program in full, then we would not have seen any reason to make an alliance with them, because we are the reality of the oppression. They are not. They are only oppressed in an abstract way; we are oppressed in the real way. We are the real slaves! So it's a problem that we suffer from more than anyone else and it's our problem of liberation. Therefore we should decide what measures and what tools and what programs to use to become liberated. Many of the young white revolutionaries realize this and I see no reason not to have a coalition with them.

MOVEMENT: Other black groups seem to feel that from past experience it is impossible for them to work with whites and impossible for them to form alliances. What do you see as the reasons for this and do you think that the history of the Black Panther Party makes this less of a problem?

SNCC and liberals

HUEY: There was somewhat of an unhealthy relationship in the past with the white liberals supporting the black people who were trying to gain their freedom. I think that a good example of this would be the relationship that SNCC had with its white liberals. I call them white liberals because they differ strictly from the white radicals. The relationship was that the whites controlled SNCC for a very long time. From the very start of SNCC until here recently, whites were the mind of SNCC. They controlled the program of SNCC with money and they controlled the ideology, or the stands SNCC would take. The blacks in SNCC were completely controlled program-wise; they couldn't do any more than those white liberals wanted them to do, which wasn't very much. So the white liberals were not working for self-determination for the black community. They were interested in a few concessions from the power structure. They undermined SNCC's program.

Stokely Carmichael came along and realizing this started to follow Malcolm X's program of Black Power. This frightened many of the white liberals who were

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supporting SNCC. Whites were afraid when Stokely came along with Black Power and said that black people have a mind of their own and that SNCC would be an all-black organization and that SNCC would seek self-determination for the black community. The white liberals withdrew their support leaving the organization financially bankrupt. The blacks who were in the organization, Stokely and H. Rap Brown, were left very angry with the white liberals who had been aiding them under the disguise of being sincere. They weren't sincere.

The result was that the leadership of SNCC turned away from the white liberal, which was very good. I don't think they distinguished between the white liberal and the white revolutionary, because the white revolutionary is white also and they are very much afraid to have any contact whatsoever with white people. Even to the point of denying that the white revolutionaries could give support, by supporting the programs of SNCC in the mother country. Not by making any programs, not by being a member of the organization, but simply by resisting. Just as the Vietnamese people realize that they are supported whenever other oppressed people throughout the world resist. Because it helps divide the troops. It drains the country militarily and economically. If the mother country radicals are sincere then this will definitely add to the attack that we are making on the power structure. The Black Panther Party's program is a program where we recognize that the revolution in the mother country will definitely aid us in our freedom and has everything to do with our struggle!

Hate the Oppressor

I think that one of SNCC's great problems is that they were controlled by the traditional administrator: the omnipotent administrator, the white person. He was the mind of SNCC. And so SNCC regained its mind, but I believe that it lost its political perspective. I think that this was a reaction rather than a response. The Black Panther Party has NEVER been controlled by white people. The Black Panther Party has always been a black group. We have always had an integration of mind and body. We have never been controlled by whites and therefore we don't fear the white mother country radicals. Our alliance is one of organized black groups with organized white groups. As soon as the organized white groups do not do the things that would benefit us in our struggle for liberation, that will be our departure point. So we don't suffer in the hangup of a skin color. We don't hate white people; we hate the oppressor. And if the oppressor happens to be white then we hate him. When he stops oppressing us then we no longer hate him. And right now in America you have the slave-master being a white group. We are pushing him out of office through revolution in this country. I think the responsibility of the white revolutionary will be to aid us in this. And when we are attacked by the police or by the military then it will be up to the white mother country radicals to attack the murderers and to respond as we respond, to follow our program.

Slave Masters

MOVEMENT: You indicate that there is a psychological process that has historically existed in white-black relations in the U.S. that must change in the course of revolutionary struggle. Would you like to comment on this?

HUEY: Yes. The historical relationship between black and white here in America has been the relationship between the slave and the master; the master being the mind and the slave the body. The slave would carry out the orders that the mind demanded him to carry out. By doing this the master took the manhood from the slave because he stripped him of a mind. He stripped black people of their mind. In the process the slave-master stripped himself of a body. As Eldridge puts it the slave master became the omnipotent administrator and the slave became the supermasculine menial. This puts the omnipotent administrator into the controlling position or the front office and the supermasculine menial into the field.

The whole relationship developed so that the omnipotent administrator and the supermasculine menial became opposites. The slave being a very strong body doing all the practical things, all of the work becomes very masculine. The omnipotent administrator in the process of removing himself from all body functions realizes later that he has emasculated himself. And this is very disturbing to him. So the slave lost his mind and the slave-master his body.

Penis Envy

This caused the slave-master to become very envious of the slave because he pictured the slave as being more of a man, being superior sexually, because

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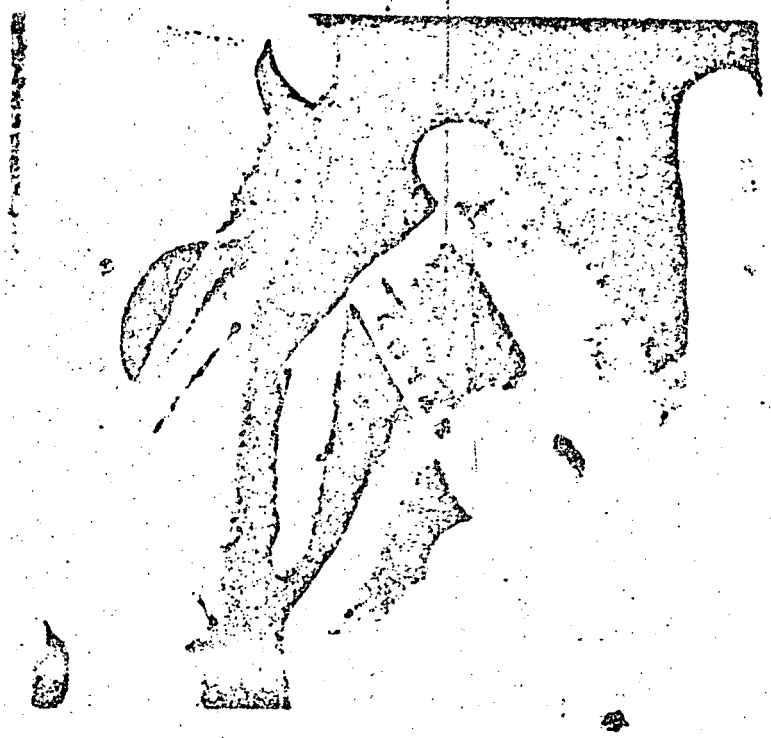
"TO BE A REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALIST YOU WOULD BY NECESSITY HAVE TO BE A SOCIALIST"



the penis is part of the body. The omnipotent administrator laid down a decree when he realized that his plan to enslave the black man had a flaw, when he discovered that he had emasculated himself. He attempted to bind the penis of the slave. He attempted to show that his penis could reach further than the super-masculine menial's penis. He said "I, the omnipotent administrator can have access to the black woman." The super-masculine menial then had a psychological attraction to the white woman (the ultra feminine freak) for the simple reason that it was forbidden fruit. The omnipotent administrator decreed that this kind of contact would be punished by death. At the same time in order to reinforce his sexual desire, to confirm, to assert his manhood, he would go into the slave quarters and have sexual relations with the black women (the self-reliant Amazon). Not to be satisfied but simply to confirm his manhood. Because if he can only satisfy the self-reliant Amazon then he would be sure that he was a man. Because he doesn't have a body, he doesn't have a penis, he psychologically wants to castrate the black man. The slave was constantly seeking unity within himself: a mind and a body. He always wanted to be able to decide, to gain respect from his woman. Because women want one who can control. I give this outline to fit into a framework of what is happening now. The white power structure today in America defines itself as the mind. They want to control the world. They go off and plunder the world. They are the policemen of the world exercising control especially over people of color.

Re-capture the Mind

The white man cannot gain his manhood, cannot unite with the body because the body is black. The body is symbolic of slavery and strength. It's a biological thing as he views it. The slave is in a much better situation because his not being a full man has always been viewed psychologically. And it's always easier to make a psychological transition than a biological one. If he can only recapture his mind, recapture his balls, then he will lose all fear and will be free to determine his destiny. This is what is happening at this time with the rebellion of the world's oppressed people against the controller. They are regaining their mind and they're saying that we have a mind of our own. They're saying that we want freedom to determine the destiny of our people, thereby uniting the mind with their bodies. They are taking the mind back from the omnipotent administrator, the controller, the exploiter.

In America black people are also chanting that we have a mind of our own. We must have freedom to determine our destiny. It's almost a spiritual thing, this unity, this harmony. This unity of the mind and of the body, this unity of man within himself. Certain slogans of Chairman Mao I think demonstrate this theory of uniting the mind with the body within the man. An example is his call to the intellectuals to go to the countryside. The peasants in the countryside are all bodies, they're the workers. And he sent the intellectuals there because

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the dictatorship of the proletariat has no room for the omnipotent administrator; there's no room for the exploiter. So therefore he must go to the countryside to regain his body; he must work. He is really done a favor, because the people force him to unite his mind with his body by putting them both to work. At the same time the intellectual teaches the people political ideology, he educates them, thus uniting the mind and the body in the peasant. Their minds and bodies are united and they control their country. I think this is a very good example of this unity and it is my idea of the perfect man.

The Guerrilla

MOVEMENT: You mentioned at another point that the guerrilla was the perfect man and this kind of formulation seems to fit in directly with the guerrilla as a political man. Would you like to comment on this?

HUEY: Yes. The guerrilla is a very unique man. This is in contrast to Marxist-Leninist orthodox theories where the party controls the military. The guerrilla is not only the warrior, the military fighter; he is also the military commander as well as the political theoretician. Debray says "poor the pen without the guns, poor the gun without the pen". The pen being just an extension of the mind; a tool to write down concepts, ideas. The gun is only an extension of the body, the extension of our fanged teeth that we lost through evolution. It's the weapon, it's the claws that we lost, it's the body. The guerrilla is the military commander and the political theoretician all in one.

In Bolivia Che said that he got very little help from the Communist Party there. The Communist Party wanted to be the mind, the Communist Party wanted to have full control of the guerrilla activity. But yet weren't taking part in the practical work of the guerrillas. The guerrilla on the other hand is not only united within himself, but he also attempts to spread this to the people by educating the villagers, giving them political perspective, pointing out things, educating them politically, and arming the people. Therefore the guerrilla is giving the peasants and workers a mind. Because they've already got the body you get a unity of the mind and the body. Black people here in America, who have long been the workers, have regained our minds and we now have a unity of mind and body.

MOVEMENT: Would you be willing to extend this formula in terms of white radicals; to say that one of their struggles today is to get back their bodies.

HUEY: Yes. I thought I made that clear. The white mother country radical by becoming an activist is attempting to regain his body. By being an activist and not the traditional theoretician who outlines the plan, as the Communist Party has been trying to do for ever so long, the white mother country radical is regaining his body. The resistance by white radicals in Berkeley during the past three nights is a good indication that the white radicals are on the way home. They have identified their enemies. The white radicals have integrated theory with practice. They realize the American system is the real enemy but in order to attack the American system they must attack the ordinary cop. In order to attack the educational system they must attack the ordinary teacher. Just as the Vietnamese people to attack the American system must attack the ordinary soldier. The white mother country radicals now are regaining their bodies and they're also recognizing that the black man has a mind and that he is a man.

MOVEMENT: Would you comment on how this psychological understanding aids in the revolutionary struggle?

HUEY: You can see that in statements until recently black people who haven't been enlightened have defined the white man by calling him "the MAN". "The Man" is making this decision, "The Man" this and "The Man" that. The black woman found it difficult to respect the black man because he didn't even define himself as a man! Because he didn't have a mind, because the decision maker was outside of himself. But the vanguard group, the Black Panther Party along with all revolutionary black groups have regained our mind and our manhood. Therefore we no longer define the omnipotent administrator as "the Man" . . . or the authority as "the MAN". Matter of fact the omnipotent administrator along with his security agents are less than a man because WE define them as pigs!

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I think that this is a revolutionary thing in itself. That's political power. That's power itself. Matter of fact what is power other than the ability to define phenomenon and then make it act in a desired manner? When black people start defining things and making it act in a desired manner, then we call this Black Power!

MOVEMENT: Would you comment further on what you mean by Black Power?

HUEY: Black Power is really people's power. The Black Panther Program, Panther Power as we call it, will implement this people's power. We have respect for all of humanity and we realize that the people should rule and determine their destiny, wipe out the controller. To have Black Power doesn't humble or subjugate anyone to slavery or oppression. Black Power is giving power to people who have not had power to determine their destiny. We advocate and we aid any people who are struggling to determine their destiny. This is regardless of color. The Vietnamese say Vietnam should be able to determine its own destiny. Power of the Vietnamese people. We also chant power of the Vietnamese people. The Latins are talking about Latin America for the Latin Americans. Cuba Si and Yanqui, Non. It's not that they don't want the Yankees to have any power they just don't want them to have power over them. They can have power over themselves. We in the black colony in America want to be able to have power over our destiny and that's black power.

MOVEMENT: A lot of white radicals are romantic about what Che said: "In a revolution one wins or dies . . ." For most of us it is really an abstract or theoretical question. It's a real question for you and we'd like you to rap about how you feel about it.

HUEY: Yes. The revolutionary sees no compromise. We will not compromise because the issue is so basic. If we compromise one iota we will be selling our freedom out. We will be selling the revolution out. And we refuse to remain slaves. As Eldridge says in SOUL ON ICE "a slave who dies of natural causes will not balance two dead flies on the scales of eternity." As far as we're concerned we would rather be dead than to go on with the slavery that we're in. Once we compromise we will be compromising not only our freedom, but also our manhood. We realize that we're going up against a highly technical country, and we realize that they are not only paper tigers, as Mao says, but real tigers too because they have the ability to slaughter many people. But in the long run they will prove themselves paper tigers because they're not in line with humanity; they are divorced from the people. We know that the enemy is very powerful and that our manhood is at stake, but we feel it necessary to be victorious in regaining ourselves, regaining our manhood. And this is the basic point. So either we will do this or we won't have any freedom. Either we will win or we will die trying to win.

Mood of Black People

MOVEMENT: How would you characterize the mood of black people in America today? Are they disenchanted, wanting a larger slice of the pie, or alienated, not wanting to integrate into a burning house, not wanting to integrate into Babylon? What do you think it will take for them to become alienated and revolutionary?

HUEY: I was going to say disillusioned, but I don't think we were ever under the illusion that we had freedom in this country. This society is definitely a deca-

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dent one and we realize it. Black people are realizing it more and more. We cannot gain our freedom under the present system; the system that is carrying out its plans of institutionalized racism. Your question is what will have to be done to stimulate them to revolution. I think it's already being done, it's a matter of time now for us to educate them to a program and show them the way to liberation. The Black Panther Party is the beacon light to show black people the way to liberation.

You notice the insurrections that have been going on throughout the country, in Watts, in Newark, in Detroit. They were all responses of the people demanding that they have freedom to determine their destiny, rejecting exploitation. Now the Black Panther Party does not think that the traditional riots, or insurrections that have taken place are the answer. It is true they have been against the Establishment, they have been against authority and oppression within their community, but they have been unorganized. However, black people learned from each of these insurrections.

They learned from Watts. I'm sure the people in Detroit were educated by what happened in Watts. Perhaps this was wrong education. It sort of missed the mark. It wasn't quite the correct activity, but the people were educated through the activity. The people of Detroit followed the example of the people in Watts, only they added a little scrutiny to it. The people in Detroit learned that the way to put a hurt on the administration is to make Molotov cocktails and to go into the street in mass numbers. So this was a matter of learning. The slogan went up "Burn, baby, burn". People were educated through the activity and it spread throughout the country. The people were educated on how to resist, but perhaps incorrectly.

Educate Though Activity

What we have to do as a vanguard of the revolution is to correct this through activity. The large majority of black people are either illiterate or semi-literate. They don't read. They need activity to follow. This is true of any colonized people. The same thing happened in Cuba where it was necessary for twelve men with a leadership of Che and Fidel to take to the hills and then attack the corrupt administration: to attack the army who were the protectors of the exploiters in Cuba. They could have leafleted the community and they could have written books, but the people would not respond. They had to act and the people could see and hear about it and therefore become educated on how to respond to oppression.

In this country black revolutionaries have to set an example. We can't do the same things that were done in Cuba because Cuba is Cuba and the U.S. is the U.S. Cuba has many terrains to protect the guerrilla. This country is mainly urban. We have to work out new solutions to offset the power of the country's technology and communication; its ability to communicate very rapidly by telephone and teletype and so forth. We do have solutions to these problems and they will be put into effect. I wouldn't want to go into the ways and means of this, but we will educate through action. We have to engage in action to make the people want to read our literature. Because they are not attracted to all the writing in this country; there's too much writing. Many books makes one weary.

Threat from Reformers

MOVEMENT: Kennedy before his death, and to a lesser extent Rockefeller and Lindsay and other establishment liberals have been talking about making reforms to give black people a greater share in the pie and thus stop any developing revolutionary movement. Would you comment on this?

HUEY: I would say this: If a Kennedy or Lindsay or anyone else can give decent housing to all of our people; if they can give full employment to our people with a high standard; if they can give full control to black people to determine the destiny of their community; if they can give fair trials in the court system by turning over the structure to the community; if they can end their exploitation of people throughout the world; if they can do all of these things they would have solved the prob-

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lems. But I don't believe that under this present system, under capitalism, that they will be able to solve these problems.

People Must Control

I don't think black people should be fooled by their come-ons because every one who gets in office promises the same thing. They promise full employment and decent housing; the Great Society, the New Frontier. All of these names, but no real benefits. No effects are felt in the black community, and black people are tired of being deceived and duped. The people must have full control of the means of production. Small black businesses cannot compete with General Motors. That's just out of the question. General Motors robbed us and worked us for nothing for a couple hundred years and took our money and set up factories and became fat and rich and then talks about giving us some of the crumbs. We want full control. We're not interested in anyone promising that the private owners are going to all of a sudden become human beings and give these things to our community. It hasn't ever happened and, based on empirical evidence, we don't expect them to become Buddhists over night.

MOVEMENT: We raised this question not because we feel that these reforms are possible, but rather to get your ideas on what effects such attempted reforms might have on the development of a revolutionary struggle.

HUEY: I think that reforms pose no real threat. The revolution has always been in the hands of the young. The young always inherit the revolution. The young population is growing at a very rapid rate and they are very displeased with the authorities. They want control. I doubt that under the present system any kind of program can be launched that will be able to buy off all these young people. They have not been able to do it with the poverty program, the great society, etc. This country has never been able to employ all of its people simply because it's too interested in private property and the profit motive. A bigger poverty program is just what it says it is, a program to keep people in poverty. So I don't think that there is any real threat from the reforms.

MOVEMENT: Would you like to say something about the Panther's organizing especially in terms of the youth?

HUEY: The Panthers represent a cross section of the black community. We have older people as well as younger people. The younger people of course are the ones who are seen on the streets. They are the activists. They are the real vanguard of change because they haven't been indoctrinated and they haven't submitted. They haven't been beaten into line as some of the older people have. But many of the older people realize that we're waging a just fight against the oppressor. They are aiding us and they are taking a part in the program.

Jail

MOVEMENT: Tell us something about your relations with the prisoners in the jail.

HUEY: The black prisoners as well as many of the white prisoners identify with the program of the Panthers. Of course by the very nature of their being prisoners they can see the oppression and they've suffered at the hands of the Gestapo. They have reacted to it. The black prisoners have all joined the Panthers, about 95% of them. Now the jail is all Panther and the police are very worried about this. The white prisoners can identify with us because they realize that they are not in control. They realize there's someone controlling them and the rest of the world with guns. They want some control over their lives also. The Panthers in jail have been educating them and so we are going along with the revolution inside of the jail.

MOVEMENT: What has been the effect of the demonstrations outside the jail calling for "Free Huey"?

HUEY: Very positive reactions. One demonstration, I don't remember which one, a couple of trustees, white trustees, held a cardboard sign out the laundry window reading "Free Huey". They say

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people saw it and responded to it. They were very enthusiastic about the demonstrators because they too suffer from being treated unfairly by the parole authorities and by the police here in the jail.

Open or Underground

MOVEMENT: The Panthers organizing efforts have been very open up until this point. Would you like to comment about the question of an underground political organization versus an open organization at this point in the struggle?

HUEY: Yeah. Some of the black nationalist groups feel that they have to be underground because they'll be attacked. But we don't feel that you can romanticize being underground. They say we're romantic because we're trying to live revolutionary lives, and we are not taking precautions. But we say that the only way we would go underground is if we're driven underground. All real revolutionary movements are driven underground. Take the revolution in Cuba. The agitation that was going on while Fidel was in law school was very much above ground. Even his existence in the hills was, so to speak, an above the ground affair because he was letting it be known who was doing the damage and why he was doing the damage. To catch him was a different story. The only way we can educate the people is by setting an example for them. We feel that this is very necessary.

This is a pre-revolutionary period and we feel it is very necessary to educate the people while we can. So we're very open about this education. We have been attacked and we will be attacked even more in the future but we're not going to go underground until we get ready to go underground because we have a mind of our own. We're not going to let anyone force us to do anything. We're going to go underground after we educate all of the black people and not before that time. Then it won't really be necessary for us to go underground because you can see black anywhere. We will just have the stuff to protect ourselves and the strategy to offset the great power that the strong-arm men of the establishment have and are planning to use against us.

White Organizing

MOVEMENT: Your comments about the white prisoners seemed encouraging. Do you see the possibility of organizing a white Panther Party in opposition to the establishment possibly among poor and working whites?

HUEY: Well as I put it before Black Power is people's power and as far as organizing white people we give white people the privilege of having a mind and we want them to get a body. They can organize themselves. We can tell them what they should do, what their responsibility is if they're going to claim to be white revolutionaries or white mother country radicals, and that is to arm themselves and support the colonies around the world in their just struggle against imperialism. But anything more than that they will have to do on their own.

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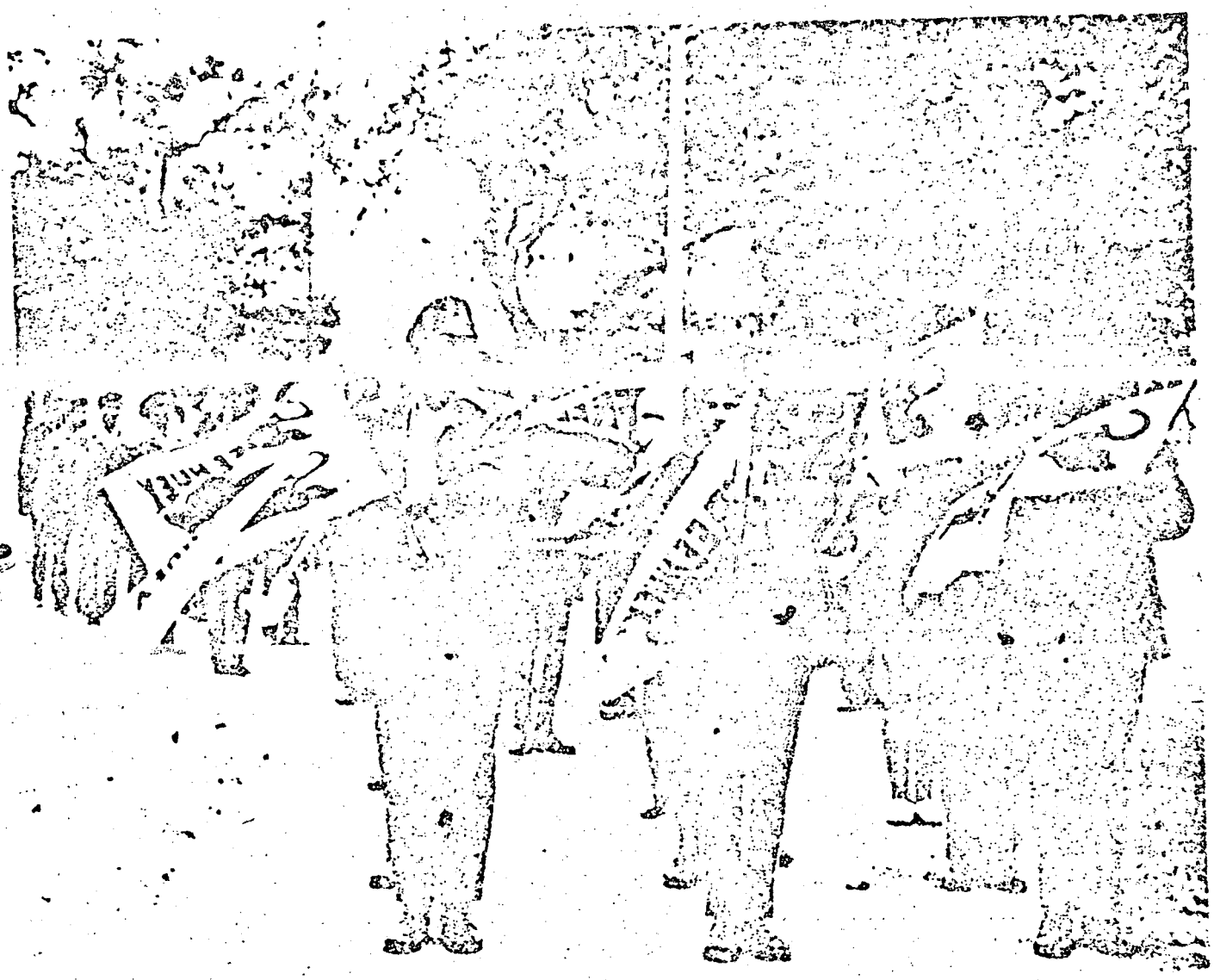
FREE HUEY

FREE HUEY



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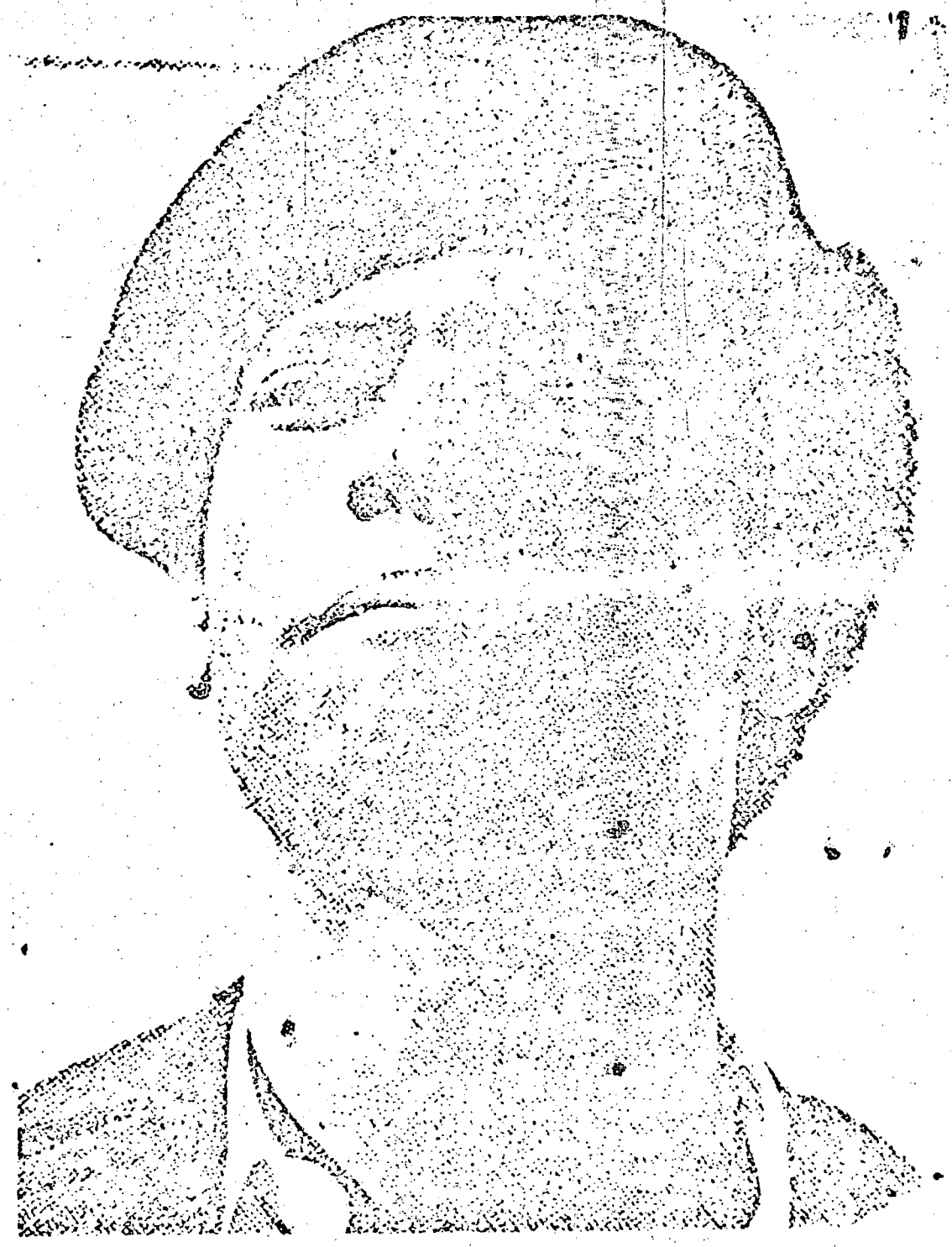

ESSAYS FROM
THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE
HUEY NEWTON

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INTRODUCTION

"Essays From the Minister of Defense" is a collection of truths, principles and beliefs practiced by the Black Panther Party. The writings come from the pen of Huey Newton, the Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party but the spirit of the writings, the faith expressed and the undying love for black people exhibited therein comes from the souls of colonized black people. The people are the heroes.

The Black Panther Party is a vanguard party for we Africans in U.S. What we believe in is armed revolution, a permanent revolution, the creation of as many Viet Nams as are necessary to defeat U.S. racism and imperialism throughout the world. As you read "Essays From the Minister of Defense" you will begin to understand the principles for the armed revolution that is beginning in the U.S. If you carry out the principles, you will be a people's warrior, and will be bringing black people and the oppressed people everywhere closer to freedom, justice, and equality throughout the world. The Minister of Defense is currently held in Alameda County jail.

Our slogan is Huey will be set free by any means necessary and if he is not set free the sky is the limit.

George Murray
Minister of Education
Black Panther Party

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IN DEFENSE OF SELF DEFENSE

By Huey P. Newton

Introduction:

Huey P. Newton's column in THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper was entitled "In Defense of Self Defense." The following articles by the Minister of Defense were taken from those columns.

* * * * * *

"In Defense of Self Defense." June 20, 1967.

Laws and rules have always been made to serve people. Rules of society are set up by people so that they will be able to function in a harmonious way. In other words, in order to promote the general welfare of society, rules and laws are established by men. Rules should serve men, and not men serve rules. Much of the time, the laws and rules which officials attempt to inflict upon poor people are non-functional in relation to the status of the poor in society.

These officials are blind to the fact that people should not respect rules that are not serving them. It is the duty of the poor to write and construct rules and laws that are in their better interests. This is one of the basic human rights of all men.

Before 1776, white people were colonized by the English. The English government had certain laws and rules that the colonized Americans viewed as not in their best interests but as a colonized people. At that time the English government felt that the colonized Americans had no right to establish laws to promote the general welfare of the people living here in America. The colonized American felt he had no choice but to raise the gun in defense of the welfare of the colonized people. At this time, he made certain laws insuring his protection from external and internal aggressions from governments and agencies. One such form of protection was the Declaration of Independence, which states: "...whenever any government be-

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comes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Now these same colonized white people, these ex-slaves, robbers, and thieves, have denied the colonized black man the right to even speak of abolishing this oppressive system which the white colonized American created. They have carried their madness to the four corners of the earth, and now there is universal rebellion against their continued rule and power. The Black people in America are the only people who can free the world, loosen the yoke of colonialism and destroy the war machine. As long as the wheels of the imperialistic war machine are turning there is no country that can defeat this monster of the West. But Black people can make a malfunction of this machine from within. Black people can destroy the machinery that's enslaving the world. America cannot stand to fight every Black country in the world and fight a civil war at the same time. It is militarily impossible to do both of these things at once.

The slavery of Blacks in this country provides the oil for the machinery of war that America uses to enslave the peoples of the world. Without this oil the machinery cannot function. We are the driving shaft; we are in such a strategic position in this machinery that, once we become dislocated, the functioning of the remainder of the machinery breaks down.

Penned up in the ghettos of America, surrounded by his factories and all the physical components of his economic system, we have been made into "the wretched of the earth," who are relegated to the position of spectators while the white racists run their international con game on the suffering peoples. We have been brainwashed to believe that we are powerless and that there is nothing we can do for ourselves to bring about a speedy liberation for our people. We have been taught that we must please our oppressors, that we are only ten per cent of the population, and therefore, we must confine our tactics to categories calculated not to disturb the sleep of our tormentors.

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The power structure inflicts pain and brutality upon the peoples and then provides controlled outlets for the pain in ways least likely to upset them or interfere with the process of exploitation. The people must repudiate the channels established as tricks and deceitful snares by the exploiting oppressors. The people must oppose everything the oppressor supports and support everything that he opposes. If Black people go about their struggle for liberation in the way that the oppressor dictates and sponsors, then we will have degenerated to the level of grovelling flunkies for the oppressor himself. When the oppressor makes a vicious attack against freedom fighters because of the way that such freedom fighters choose to go about their liberation, then we know we are moving in the direction of our liberation. The racist dog oppressors have no rights which oppressed Black people are bound to respect. As long as the racist dogs pollute the earth with the evil of their actions, they do not deserve any respect at all, and the rules of their game, written in the people's blood, are beneath contempt.

The oppressor must be harassed until his doom. He must have no peace by day or by night. The slaves have always outnumbered the slavemasters. The power of the oppressor rests upon the submission of the people. When Black people really unite and rise up in all their splendid millions, they will have the strength to smash injustice. We do not understand the power in our numbers. We are millions and millions of Black people scattered across the continent and throughout the Western hemisphere. There are more Black people in America than the total population of many countries that now enjoy full membership in the United Nations. They have power and their power is based primarily on the fact that they are organized and united with each other. They are recognized by the powers of the world.

We, with all our numbers, are recognized by no one. In fact, we do not even recognize our own selves. We are unaware of the potential power latent in our numbers. In 1967, in the midst of a hostile racist nation whose hidden racism is rising to the surface at a phenomenal speed, we are still so blind to our critical fight for our very survival that we are continuing to function in petty, futile ways. Di-

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vided, confused, fighting among ourselves, we are still in the elementary stage of throwing rocks, sticks, empty wine bottles and beer cans at racist cops who lie in wait for a chance to murder unarmed Black people. The racist cops have worked out a system for suppressing these spontaneous rebellions that flare up from the anger, frustration, and desperation of the masses of Black people. We can no longer afford the dubious luxury of the terrible casualties wantonly inflicted upon us by the cops during these spontaneous rebellions.

Black people must now move, from the grassroots up through the perfumed circles of the Black bourgeoisie, to seize by any means necessary a proportionate share of the power vested and collected in the structure of America. We must organize and unite to combat by long resistance the brutal force used against us daily. The power structure depends upon the use of force within retaliation. This is why they have made it a felony to teach guerilla warfare. This is why they want the people unarmed.

The racist dog oppressor fears the armed people; they fear most of all Black people armed with weapons and the ideology of the Black Panther Party For Self Defense. An unarmed people are slaves or are subject to slavery at any given moment. If a government is not afraid of the people it will arm the people from foreign aggression. Black people are held captive in the midst of their oppressors. There is a world of difference between thirty million unarmed, submissive Black people and thirty million Black people armed with freedom and defense guns and the strategic methods of liberation.

When a mechanic wants to fix a broken-down car engine, he must have the necessary tools to do the job. When the people move for liberation, they must have the basic tool of liberation: the gun. Only with the power of the gun can the Black masses halt the terror and brutality perpetuated against them by the armed racist power structure; and in one sense only by the power of the gun can the whole world be transformed into the earthly paradise dreamed of by the people from time immemorial. One successful practitioner of the art and science of national liberation and self defense, Brother Mao Tse-tung, put it

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this way: "We are advocates of the abolition of war, we do not want war; but war can only be abolished through war, and in order to get rid of the gun it is necessary to take up the gun."

The blood, sweat, tears and suffering of Black people are the foundations of the wealth and power of the United States of America. We were forced to build America, and if forced to, we will tear it down. The immediate result of this destruction will be suffering and bloodshed. But the end result will be the perpetual peace for all mankind.

July 3, 1967

"In Defense of Self Defense"

Historically, the power structure has demanded that Black leaders cater to their desires and to the ends of the imperialistic racism of the oppressor. The power structure has endorsed those Black leaders who have reduced themselves to nothing more than apologizing parrots. They have divided the so-called black leaders within the political arena. The oppressors sponsor radio programs, give space in their racist newspapers; and have shown them the luxury enjoyed only by the oppressor. The Black leaders serve the oppressor by purposely keeping the people submissive and passive — non-violent. At any moment that these so-called Black leaders respond to the cries of the suffering and downtrodden, unemployed and welfare recipients who hunger for liberation by any means necessary.

Historically, there have been a few Black men who have rejected the handouts of the oppressor and who have refused to spread the oppressor's treacherous principles of deceit, gradual indoctrination and brainwashing, and who have refused to indulge in the criminal activity of teaching submission, fear, and love for an enemy who hates the very color black and is determined to commit genocide on an international scale.

There has always existed in the Black colony of America a fundamental difference over which tactics from the broad spectrum of alternatives Black people should employ in their struggle for national liberation.

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One side of this difference contends that Black people are in the peculiar position where, in order to gain acceptance into the "mainstream" of American life, they must employ no tactic that will anger the oppressor whites. This view holds that Black people constitute a hopeless minority and that salvation for Black people lies in developing brotherly relations. There are certain tactics that are taboo. Violence against the oppressor must be avoided at all costs, because the oppressor will retaliate with superior violence. So Black people may protest, but not protect. They can complain, but not cut and shoot. In short, Black people must at all costs remain non-violent.

On the other side of the difference, we find that the point of departure is the principle that the oppressor has no rights that the oppressed is bound to respect. Kill the slavemaster, destroy him utterly, move against him with implacable fortitude. Break his oppressive power by any means necessary. Men who have stood before the Black masses and recommended this response to the oppression have been held in fear by the oppressor. The Blacks in the colony who were wed to the non-violent alternative could not relate to the advocates of implacable opposition to the oppressor. Because the oppressor always prefers to deal with the less radical, i.e., less dangerous, spokesmen for his subjects. He would prefer that his subjects had no spokesmen at all, or better yet, he wishes to speak for them himself. Unable to do this practically, he does the next best thing, and endorses spokesmen who will allow him to speak through them to the masses. Paramount amongst his imperatives is to see to it that implacable spokesmen are never allowed to communicate their message to the masses. They are never allowed to communicate their message to the masses. Their oppressor will resort to any means necessary to silence the implacables.

The oppressor, the endorsed spokesmen, and the implacables form the three points of a triangle of death. The oppressor looks upon the endorsed spokesmen as a tool to use against the implacables to keep the masses passive within the acceptable limits of the tactics he is capable of containing. The endorsed spokesmen look

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upon the oppressor as a guardian angel who can always be depended upon to protect them from the wrath of the implacables, while he looks upon the implacables as dangerous and irresponsible madmen who, by angering the oppressor, will certainly provoke a blood bath in which they themselves might get washed away. The implacables view both the oppressors and the endorsed leaders as his deadly enemies. If anything, he has a more profound hatred for the endorsed leaders than he has for the oppressor himself, because the implacables know that they can deal with the oppressor only after they have driven the endorsed spokesmen off the scene.

Historically, the endorsed spokesmen have always held the upper hand on the implacables. In Afro-American history, there are shining brief moments when the implacables have outmaneuvered the oppressor and the endorsed spokesmen and gained the attention of the Black masses. The Black masses, recognizing the implacables in the depths of their despair, respond magnetically to the implacables and bestow a devotion and loyalty to them that frightens the oppressor and endorsed spokesmen into a panic-stricken frenzy, and they leap into a rash act -- murder, imprisonment, or exile -- to silence the implacables and to get their show back on the road.

The masses of Black people have always been deeply entrenched and involved in the basic necessities of life. They have not had time to abstract their situation. Abstractions come only with leisure. The people have not had the luxury of leisure. Therefore, the people have been very aware of the true definition of politics: politics are merely the desire of individuals and groups to satisfy first, their basic needs -- food, shelter and clothing, and security for themselves and their loved ones. The Black leaders endorsed by the power structure have attempted to sell the people the simple-minded theory that politics is holding a political office; being able to move into a $40,000 home; being able to sit near white people in a restaurant (while in fact the Black masses have not been able to pay the rent of a $40.00 rat-infested hovel).

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The Black leaders have led the community to believe that brutality and force could be ended by subjecting the people to this very force of self-sacrificing demonstrations. The Black people realize brutality and force can only be inflicted if there is submission. The community has not responded in the past or in the present to the absurd and erroneous, deceitful tactics of so-called legitimate Black leaders. The community realizes that force and brutality can only be eliminated by counter force through self defense. Leaders who have recommended these tactics have never had the support and following of the downtrodden black masses who comprise the bulk of the community. Grassroots -- the downtrodden of the Black community, even though they rejected the hand-picked handkerchief heads endorsed by the power structure, the people have not had the academic or administrative knowledge to form themselves in long resistance to the brutality.

Marcus Garvey and Malcolm X were the two Black men of the twentieth century who posed an implacable challenge to both the oppressor and the endorsed spokesmen that could be dealt with in any other way than precisely the foul manner recorded by history. Malcolm, in our time, stood on the threshhold with the oppressor and the endorsed spokesmen in a bag that they couldn't get out of. Malcolm, implacable to the ultimate degree, held out to the Black masses the historical, stupendous victory of Black collective salvation and liberation from the chains of the oppressor and the treacherous embrace of the endorsed spokesmen. Only with the gun were the black masses denied this victory. But they learned from Malcolm that with the gun, they can recapture their dreams and bring them into reality.

The heirs of Malcolm now stand millions strong on their corner of the triangle, facing the racist dog oppressor and the soulless endorsed spokesmen. The heirs of Malcolm have picked up the gun and, taking first things first, are moving to expose the endorsed spokesmen for the Black masses to see them for what they are and always have been. The choice offered by the heirs of Malcolm to the endorsed spokesmen is to repudiate the oppressor and to crawl back to their people

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But first, they must respect the party which is transmitting this message. When the Vanguard group destroys the machinery of the oppressor by dealing with him in small groups of three and four, and then escapes the might of the oppressor, the masses will be overjoyed and will adhere to this correct strategy. When the masses hear that a gestapo policeman has been executed while sipping coffee at a counter, and the revolutionary executioners fled without being traced, the masses will see the validity of this type of approach to resistance. It is not necessary to organize thirty million Black people in primary groups of two's and three's but it is important for the party to show the people how to go about revolution. During slavery, in which no vanguard party existed and forms of communication were severely restricted and insufficient, many slave revolts occurred.

There are basically three ways one can learn: through study, through observation, and through actual experience. The black community is basically composed of activists. The community learns through activity, either through observation of or participation in the activity. To study and learn is good but the actual experience is the best means of learning. The party must engage in activities that will teach the people. The black community is basically not a reading community. Therefore it is very significant that the vanguard group first be activists. Without this knowledge of the black community, one could not gain the fundamental knowledge of the black revolution in racist America.

The main function of the party is to awaken the people and to teach them the strategic method of resisting the power structure, which is prepared not only to combat the resistance of the people with massive brutality, but to totally annihilate the black community, the black population.

If it is learned by the power structure that black people have "x" amount of guns in their possession, this will not stimulate the power structure to prepare itself with guns, because it is already more than prepared.

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The end result of this education will be positive for Black people in their resistance and negative for the power structure in its oppression, because the party always exemplifies revolutionary defiance. If the party is not going to make the people aware of the tools of liberation and the strategic method that is to be used, there will be no means by which the people will be mobilized properly.

The relationship between the vanguard party and the masses is a secondary relationship. The relationship between the members of the vanguard party is a primary relationship. It is important that the members of the vanguard group maintain a face-to-face relationship with each other. This is important if the party machinery is to be effective. It is impossible to put together functional party machinery or programs without this direct relationship. The members of the vanguard group should be tested revolutionaries. This will minimize the danger of Uncle Tom informers and opportunists.

The main purpose of vanguard group should be to raise the consciousness of the masses through educational programs and certain physical activities the party will participate in. The sleeping masses must be bombarded with the correct approach to struggle through the activities of the vanguard party. Therefore, the masses must know that the party exists. The party must use all means available to get this information across to the masses. If the masses do not have knowledge of the party, it will be impossible for the masses to follow the program of the party.

The vanguard party is never underground in the beginning of its existence, because this would limit its effectiveness and educational processes. How can you teach people if the people do not know and respect you? The party must exist above ground as long as the dog power structure will allow, and hopefully when the party is forced to go underground the message of the party will already have been put across to the people. The vanguard party's activities on the surface will necessarily be short-lived.

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This is why it is so important that the party make a tremendous impact upon the people before it is driven into secrecy.

At this time, the people know the party exists, and they will seek out further information on the activities of this underground party.

Many would-be revolutionaries work under the fallacious illusion that the vanguard party is to be a secret organization that the power structure knows nothing about, and the masses know nothing about, except for occasional letters that come to their homes by night. Underground parties cannot distribute leaflets announcing an underground meeting. These are contradictions and inconsistencies of the so-called revolutionaries. The so-called revolutionaries are in fact afraid of the very danger that they are advocating for the people. These so-called revolutionaries want the people to say what they themselves are afraid to say, and the people to do what they themselves are afraid to do. This makes the so-called revolutionary a coward and a hypocrite.

If these imposters would investigate the history of revolution, they would see that the vanguard group always starts out above ground and is later driven underground by the aggressor. The Cuban Revolution exemplifies this fact; when Fidel Castro started to resist the butcher Batista and the American running dogs, he started by speaking on the campus of the University of Havana in public. He was later driven to the hills. His impact upon the dispossessed people of Cuba was very great and received with much respect. When he went into secrecy, Cuban people searched him out. People went to the hills to find him and his band of twelve. Castro handled the revolutionary struggle correctly. If the Chinese Revolution is investigated, it will be seen that the Communist Party was quite on the surface so that they would be able to muster support from the masses. There are many areas one can read about to learn the correct approach, such as the revolution in Kenya, the Algerian Revolution, Fanon's THE WRETCHED OF THE EARTH, the Russian Revolution, the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and a host of others.

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A revolutionary must realize at if he is sincere, death is imminent due to the fact that the things he is saying and doing are extremely dangerous. Without this realization, it is impossible to proceed as a revolutionary. The masses are constantly looking for a guide, a Messiah, to liberate them from the hands of the oppressor. The vanguard party must exemplify the characteristics of worthy leadership. Millions and millions of oppressed people might not know members of the vanguard party personally or directly, but they will gain through an indirect acquaintance the proper strategy for liberation via the mass media and the physical activities of the party. It is of prime importance that the vanguard party develop a political organ, such as a newspaper produced by the party, as well as employ strategically revolutionary art and destruction of the oppressor's machinery. For example, Watts. The economy and property of the oppressor was destroyed to such an extent that no matter how the oppressor tried to whitewash the activities of the black brothers, the real nature and the real cause of the activity was communicated to every black community. For further example, no matter how the oppressor tries to distort and confuse the message of Brother Stokely Carmichael, Black people all over the country understand it perfectly and welcome it.

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense teaches that in the final analysis, the amount of guns and defense weapons, such as hand grenades, bazookas, and other necessary equipment, will be supplied by taking these weapons from the power structure, as exemplified by the Viet Cong. Therefore, the greater the military preparation on the part of the oppressor, the greater is the availability of weapons for the black community. It is believed by some hypocrites that when the people are taught by the vanguard group to prepare for resistance, this only brings the man down on them with increasing violence and brutality; but the fact of the matter is that when the man becomes more oppressive, this only heightens the revolutionary fervor. The people never make revolution. The oppressors by their brutal actions cause the resistance by the people. The vanguard party only teaches the correct methods of resistance. So, if things can get worse for

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oppressed people, then they will feel no need for revolution or resistance. The complaint of the hypocrites that the Black Panther Part for Self Defense is exposing the people to deeper suffering is an incorrect observation. People have proved that they will not tolerate any more oppression by the racist dog police through their rebellions in the black communities across the country. The people are looking now for guidance to extend and strengthen their resistance struggle.

FEAR AND DOUBT

By Huey P. Newton

May 15, 1967

The lower socio-economic Black male is a man of confusion. He faces a hostile environment and is not sure that it is not his own sins that have attracted the hostilities of society. All his life he has been taught (explicitly and implicitly) that he is an inferior approximation of humanity. As a man, he finds himself void of those things that bring respect and a feeling of worthiness. He looks around for something to blame for his situation, but because he is not sophisticated regarding the socio-economic milieu and because of negativistic parental and institutional teachings, he ultimately blames himself.

When he was a child, his parents told him that they were not affluent because "we didn't have the opportunity to become educated," or "we did not take advantage of the educational opportunities that were offered to us." They tell their children that things will be different for them if they are educated and skilled, but that there is absolutely nothing other than this occasional warning (and often not even this) to stimulate education. Black people are great worshippers of education, even the lower socio-economic Black person, but at the same time, they are afraid of exposing themselves to it. They are afraid because they are vulnerable to having their fears verified; perhaps they will find that they can't compete with white students. The Black person tells himself that he could have done much more if he had really wanted to. The fact is, of course, that the assumed educational opportunities were never

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available to the lower socio-economic Black person due to the unique position assigned him in life.

It is a two-headed monster that haunts this man. First, his attitude is that he lacks innate ability to cope with the socio-economic problems confronting him, and second, he tells himself that he has the ability but he simply has not felt strongly enough to try to acquire the skills needed to manipulate his environment. In a desperate effort to assume self-respect, he rationalizes that he is lethargic; in this way, he denies a possible lack of innate ability. If he openly attempts to discover his abilities, he and others may see him for what he is - or is not, and this is the real fear. He then withdraws into the world of the invisible, but not without a struggle. He may attempt to make himself visible by processing his hair, acquiring a "boss mop", or driving a long car, even though he can't afford it. He may father several illegitimate children by several different women in order to display his masculinity. But in the end, he realizes that he is ineffectual in his efforts.

Society responds to him as a thing, a beast, a nonentity, something to be ignored or stepped on. He is asked to respect laws that do not respect him. He is asked to digest a code of ethics that acts upon him but not for him. He is confused and in a constant state of rage, of shame and doubt. This psychological set permeates all his interpersonal relationships. It determines his view of the social system. His psychological development has been prematurely arrested. This doubt begins at a very early age and continues through his life. The parents pass it on to the child and the social system reinforces the fear, the shame, and the doubt. In the third or fourth grade, he may find that he shares the classroom with white students, but when the class is engaged in reading exercises, all the Black students find themselves in a group at a table reserved for slow readers. This may be quite an innocent effort on the part of the school system. The teacher may not realize that the Black students feared (in fact, feel certain) that Black means dumb and white means smart. The children do not realize that the head start the children got at home is what accounts for the situation. It is generally accepted that the child is the father of the man; this holds true for the lower socio-economic Black people.

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With whom, with what can he, a man, identify? As a child he had no permanent male figure with whom to identify; as a man, he sees nothing in society with which he can identify as an extension of himself. His life is built on mistrust, shame, doubt, guilt, inferiority, role confusion, isolation and despair. He feels that he is something less than a man, and it is evident in his conversation: "the white man is 'THE MAN', he got everything, and he knows everything, and a nigger ain't nothing." In a society where a man is valued according to occupation and material possessions, he is without possessions. He is unskilled and more often than not, either marginally employed or unemployed. Often his wife (who is able to secure a job as a maid cleaning for white people) is the breadwinner. He is, therefore, viewed as quite worthless by his wife and children. He is ineffectual both in and out of the home. He cannot provide for or protect his family. He is invisible, a non-entity. Society will not acknowledge him as a man. He is a consumer and not a producer. He is dependent upon the white man ('THE MAN') to feed his family, to give him a job, educate his children, serve as the model that he tries to emulate. He is dependent and he hates 'THE MAN' and he hates himself. Who is he? Is he a very old adolescent or is he the slave he used to be?

What did he do to be so BLACK and blue?

EXECUTIVE MANDATE NO. 1
STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Delivered May 2, 1967, at Sacramento, California, State Capitol Building

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense calls upon the American people in general and the Black people in particular to take careful note of the racist California Legislature which is now considering legislation aimed at keeping the Black people disarmed and powerless at the very same time that racist police agencies throughout the

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country are intensifying the terror, brutality, murder and repression of Black people.

At the same time that the American government is waging a racist war of genocide in Vietnam, the concentration camps* in which Japanese Americans were interned during World War II are being renovated and expanded. Since America has historically reserved the most barbaric treatment for non-white people, we are forced to conclude that these concentration camps are being prepared for Black people who are determined to gain their freedom by any means necessary. The enslavement of Black people from the very beginning of this country, the genocide practiced on the American Indians and the confining of the survivors on reservations, the savage lynching of thousands of Black men and women, the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and now the cowardly massacre in Vietnam, all testify to the fact that towards people of color the racist power structure of America has but one policy: repression, genocide, terror, and the big stick.

Black people have begged, prayed, petitioned, demonstrated and everything else to get the racist power structure of America to right the wrongs which have historically been perpetrated against Black people. All of these efforts have been answered by more repression, deceit, and hypocrisy. As the aggression of the racist American government escalates in Vietnam, the police agencies of America escalate the repression of Black people throughout the ghettos of America. Vicious police dogs, cattle prods and increased patrols have become familiar sights in black communities. City Hall turns a deaf ear to the pleas of Black people for relief from this increasing terror.

The Black Panther Party for Self Defense believes that the time has come for Black people to arm themselves against this terror before it is too late. The pending Mulford Act brings the hour of doom one step nearer. A people who have suffered so much for so long at the hands of a racist society, must draw the line somewhere. We believe that the Black communities of America must rise up as one man to halt the progression of a trend that leads inevitably to their total destruction.

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--Huey P. Newton
Minister of Defense

*See "Concentration Camps U.S.A." by Charles R. Allen, Jr., and "American Concentration Camps" by Boswell.

EXECUTIVE MANDATE NO. 2:
STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Delivered June 29, 1967

So Let This Be Heard. . .

Brother Stokely Carmichael:

Because you have distinguished yourself in the struggle for the total liberation of Black people from oppression in racist white America;

Because you have acted courageously and shown great fortitude under the most adverse circumstances;

Because you have proven yourself as a true revolutionary guided by a great feeling of love for our people;

Because you have set such a fine example, in the tradition of Brother Malcolm, of dedicating your entire life to the struggle of Black Liberation, inspiring our youth and providing a model for others to emulate;

Because you have refused to serve in the oppressor's racist mercenary, aggressive war machine, showing that you know who your true friends and enemies are;

Because of your new endeavor to organize and liberate the Crown Colony of Washington, D.C., you will inevitably be forced to confront, deal with, and conquer the racist Washington Police Department which functions as the protector of the racist dog power structure, occupying the Black Community in the same manner and for

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the same reasons that the racist U.S. Armed Forces occupy South Vietnam;

You are hereby drafted into the Black Panther Party for Self Defense, invested with the rank of Field Marshall, delegated the following authority, power, and responsibility:

> To establish revolutionary law, order and justice in the territory lying between the Continental Divide East to the Atlantic Ocean; North of the Mason-Dixon Line to the Canadian Border; South of the Mason-Dixon Line to the Gulf of Mexico.

....So Let It Be Done.

--Huey P. Newton
Minister of Defense

June 29, 1967

EXECUTIVE MANDATE NO. 3:
STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE

Delivered on March 1, 1968.

SO LET THIS BE HEARD:

Because of the St. Valentine Day massacre of February 14, 1929, in which outlaws donned the uniforms of Policemen, posed as such, and thereby gained entrance to locked doors controlled by rival outlaws with whom they were contending for control of the bootlegging industry in Chicago; and because these gangsters, gaining entry through their disguise as Policemen, proceeded to exterminate their rivals with machinegun fire, we believe that prudence would dictate that one should be alert when opening one's door to strangers, late at night,

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in the wee hours of the morning -- even when these strangers wear the uniform of policemen. History teaches us that the man in the uniform may or may not be a policeman authorized to enter the homes of the people.

AND

Taking notice of the fact that (1) on January 16, 1968, at 3:30 A.M., members of the San Francisco Police Department kicked down the door and made an illegal entry and search of the home of Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information. These Pigs had no search warrant, no arrest warrant, and were therefore not authorized to enter. They were not invited for them to enter was explicitly denied by the Minister of Information. Present were Sister Kathleen Cleaver, our Communications Secretary and wife to our Minister of Information, and Brother Emory Douglas, our Revolutionary Artist.

Taking further notice of the fact that (2) on February 25, 1968, several uniformed gestapos of the Berkeley Pig Department, accompanied by several other white men in plainclothes, bearing an assortment of shotguns, rifles, and service revolvers, made a forceful, unlawful entry and search of the home of Bobby Seale, Chairman of our Party, and his wife, Sister Artie Seale. These Pigs had no warrant either to search or to arrest. When asked by Chairman Bobby to produce a warrant, they arrogantly stated that they did not need one. They had no authority to enter -- what they did have was the power of the gun. Thus we are confronted with a critical situation. Our organization has received serious threats, from certain racist elements of White America, including the Oakland, Berkeley, and San Francisco Pig Departments. Threats to take our lives, to exterminate us. We cannot determine when any of these elements, or a combination of them, may move to implement these threats. We must be alert to the danger at all times. We will not fall victim to a St. Valentine's Massacre. Therefore, those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our

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homes in violation of our HUMAN RIGHTS, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evildoers. We have no way of determining that a man in a uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a Guardian of the Law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their dependents and shall do so. Any member of the Party having such technical equipment who fails to defend his threshold shall be expelled from the Party for Life.

....SO LET THIS BE DONE.

—Huey P. Newton
Minister of Defense

MARCH 1, 1968

HUEY ON ANARCHISTS AND INDIVIDUALISTS AS RELATED TO REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AND THE BLACK LIBERATION MOVEMENT

We should understand there is a difference between the rebellion of the anarchists and the black revolution or liberation of the black colony.

This is a class society, it always has been. This reactionary class society places its limitations on individuals, not just in terms of their occupation, but also regarding self expression, being mobile, and being free to really be creative and do anything they want to do.

The class society prevents this. This is true not only for the mass of the lower or subjugated class. It is also true within the ruling class, the master class. That class also limits the freedom of the individual souls of the people which comprise it.

In the upper class, the individuals always try to free themselves from these limitations — the artificial limitations placed upon him through external sources, namely, some hierarchy that goes by the name of State or Governmental Administration.

In America, we have not only a class society, we also have a caste system, and black people are fitted into the lowest caste. They have no mobility for going up the class ladder. They have no privilege to enter into the ruling structure at all.

Within the ruling class they're objecting (resisting?), because the people have found that they're completely subjected to the will of the administration and to the manipulators. This brings about a very strange phenomenon in America. That is, many of the rebelling white students and the anarchists are the offspring of this master class. Surely most of them have a middle class background and some even upper-class. They see the limitations imposed upon them and now they're striving, as all men strive, to get freedom of the soul. Freedom of expression, and freedom of movement, without the artificial limitations from antique values.

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Blacks and colored people in America, confined within the caste system, are discriminated against as a whole group of people. It's not a question of individual freedom, as it is for the children of the upper classes. We haven't reached the point of trying to free ourselves individually because we're dominated and oppressed as a group of people.

Part of the people of this country [illegible] which is a great part, [illegible] part of the youth themselves. But they're not doing this as a group of people. Because as a group they're already free to an extent. Their problem is not a group problem really, because they can easily integrate into the structure. Potentially they're mobile enough to do this. They're the educated ones, the "future of the country," and so forth. They can easily gain a certain amount of power over the society by integrating into the rulership circle.

But they see that even within the rulership circle there are still antique values that have no respect for individualism. They find themselves subjugated. No matter what class they're in they find themselves subjugated because of the nature of this class society. So their fight is to free the individual's soul.

This brings about another problem. They're being ruled by an alien source that has nothing to do with the ideas of individual expression. They want to escape this, to overturn this, but they see no need to form a structure or a real, disciplined vanguard movement. Their reasoning is that by setting up a disciplined organization they feel they'd be replacing the old structure with other limitations. They fear they'd be setting themselves up as directing the people, therefore limiting the individual again.

But what they don't understand, or it seems that they don't understand, is as long as the military-industrial complex exists, then the structure of oppression of the individual continue. An individual would be threatened even if he were to achieve his freedom in a society. He'll be there and because there will be an organized lower group there ready to strip him of his individual freedom at any moment.

In Cuba they had a revolution, they had a vanguard group that was a disciplined group, and they realized that the state won't disappear until imperialism is completely wiped out, structurally and also philosophically, or the bourgeois thoughts won't be changed. Once imperialism is wiped out they can have their communist state and the state with territorial boundaries will disappear.

In this country the anarchists seem to feel that if they just express themselves individually and tend to ignore the limitations imposed on them, without leadership and without discipline they can oppose the very disciplined, organized, reactionary state. This is not true. They will be oppressed as long as imperialism exists. You cannot oppose a system such as this to oppose it with organization that's even more extremely disciplined and dedicated than the structure you're opposing.

I can understand the anarchists wanting to go directly from state to non-state, but historically it's incorrect. As far as I'm concerned, thinking of the recent French Revolution, the reason the French uprising failed is simply because the anarchists in the country, who by definition had no organization, had no people that were reliable enough as far as the mass of the people were concerned, to replace DeGaulle and his government. Now, the people were skeptical about the Communist Party and the other progressive parties, because they didn't side with the people of medium living. They lagged behind the people, so they lost the respect of the people, and the people looked for guidance from the students and anarchists.

But the anarchists were unable to offer a structural program to replace the DeGaulle government. So the people were forced to turn back to DeGaulle. It wasn't the people's fault, it was Cohn Bendit's fault and all the other anarchists who felt they could just go from state to non state.

In this country [illegible] getting back home to North America now [illegible] we can side with the student radicals. We would try to encourage them, and persuade them to organize and weld a sharp cutting tool.

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In order to do this they would have to be disciplined and they would have at least some philosophical replacement of the system. This is not to say that this itself will free the individual. The individual will not be free until the state does not exist at all, and I think — I don't want to be redundant — this cannot be replaced by the anarchists right away.

As far as the blacks are concerned, we are not hung up on attempting to actualize or express our individual souls because we're oppressed not as individuals but as a whole group of people. Our evolution, or our liberation, is based first on freeing our group. Freeing our group to a certain degree. After we gain our liberation, our people will not be free. I can imagine in the future that the blacks will rebel against the organized leadership that the blacks themselves have structured. They will see there will be limitations, limiting their individual selves, and limiting their freedom of expression. But this is only after they become free as a group.

This is what makes our group different from the white anarchist, besides he views his group as already free. Now he's striving for freedom of his individual self. This is the big difference. We're not fighting for freedom of our individual selves, we're fighting for a group freedom. In the future there will probably be a rebellion where blacks will say, "Well, our leadership is limiting our freedom, because of the rigid discipline. Now that we've gained our freedom, we will strive for our individualistic freedom that has nothing to do with organized group or state." And the group will be disorganized, and it should be.

But at this point we stress discipline, we stress organization, we do not stress psychedelic drugs, and all the other things that have to do with just the individual expansion of the mind. We're trying to gain true liberation of a group of people, and this makes our struggle somewhat different from the whites.

Now, how is it the same. It's the same in the fact that both of us are striving for freedom. They will not be free — the white anarchists will not be free — until we are free so that makes our fight their fight really. The imperialists and the bourgeois bureaucratic capitalists will never give the individual freedom while they keep a whole group of people based upon race, color oppressed as a group. How can they expect to get individual freedom when the imperialists oppress whole nations of people? Until we gain liberation as a group they can't gain any liberation as an individual person. So this makes our fight the same, and we must keep this in perspective, and always see the similarities and differences in it.

There's a tremendous amount of difference in it, and there's a due amount of similarities between the two cases. Both are striving for freedom, and both are striving for liberation of their people, only one is advanced to a degree higher than the other. The anarchists are advanced a step higher, but only in theory. But as actuality of conditions, they shouldn't be advanced higher because they should see the necessity of wiping out the imperialistic structure by organizing groups just as we must be organized.

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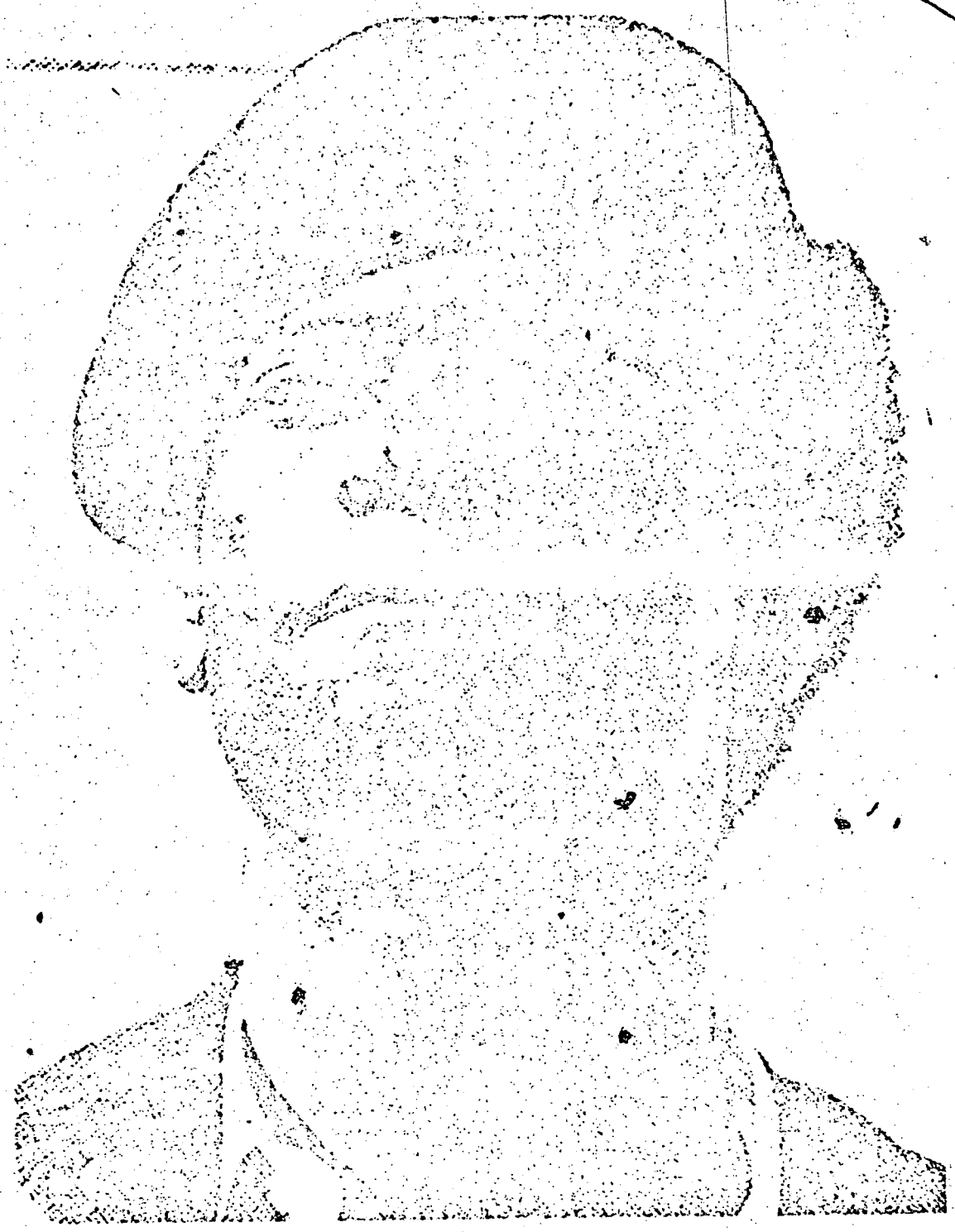

ESSAYS FROM
THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE
HUEY NEWTON

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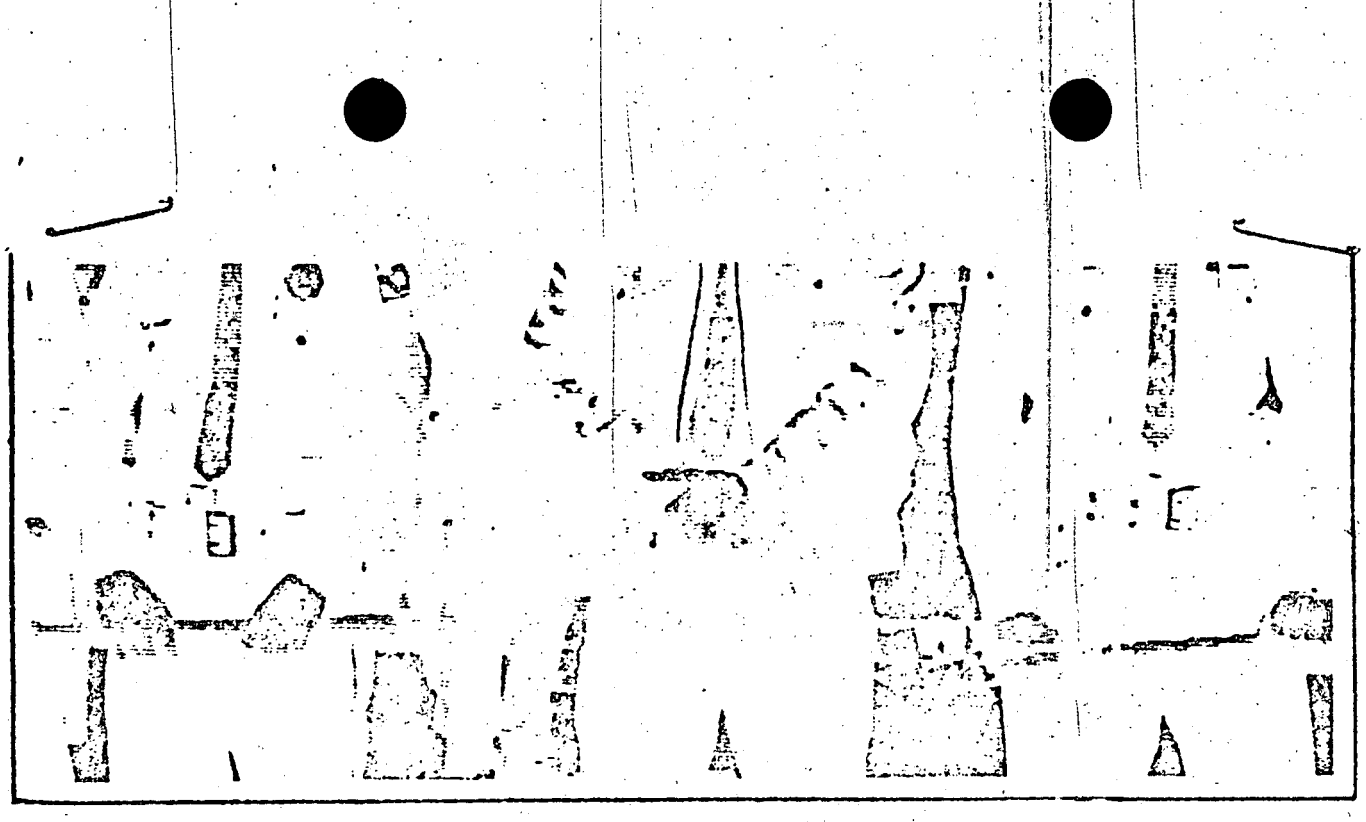
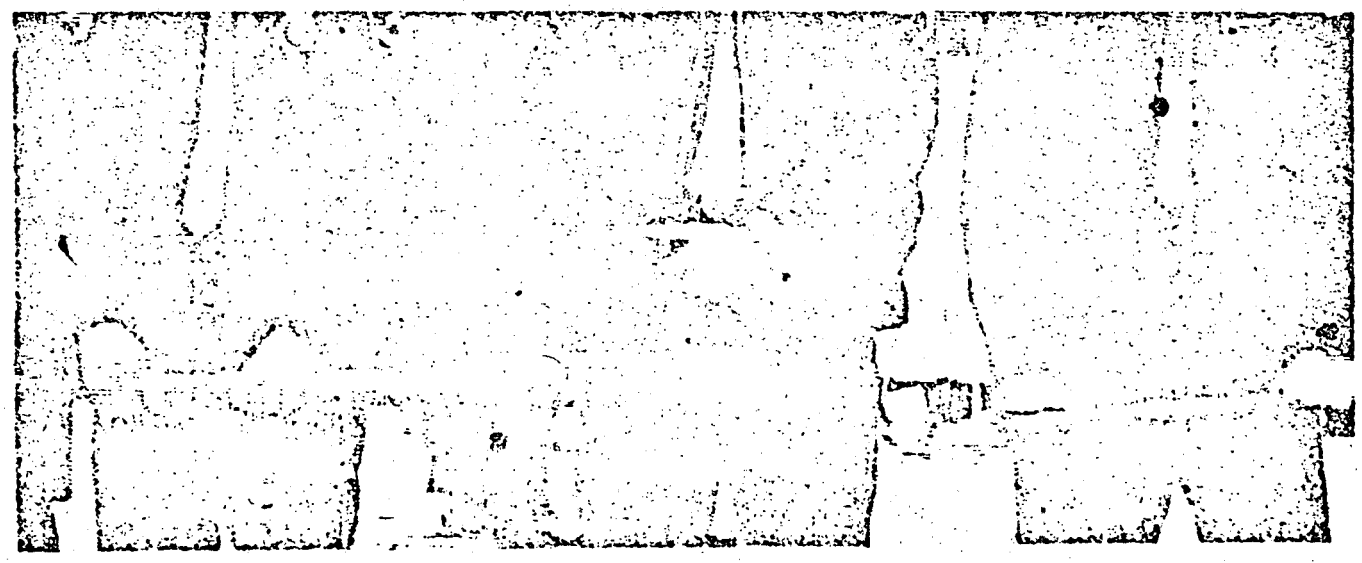


major City police departments command officer conferences

John Brown Caucus, SDS -- U. of Illinois, Chicago Circle
in cooperation with Chicago Regional SDS



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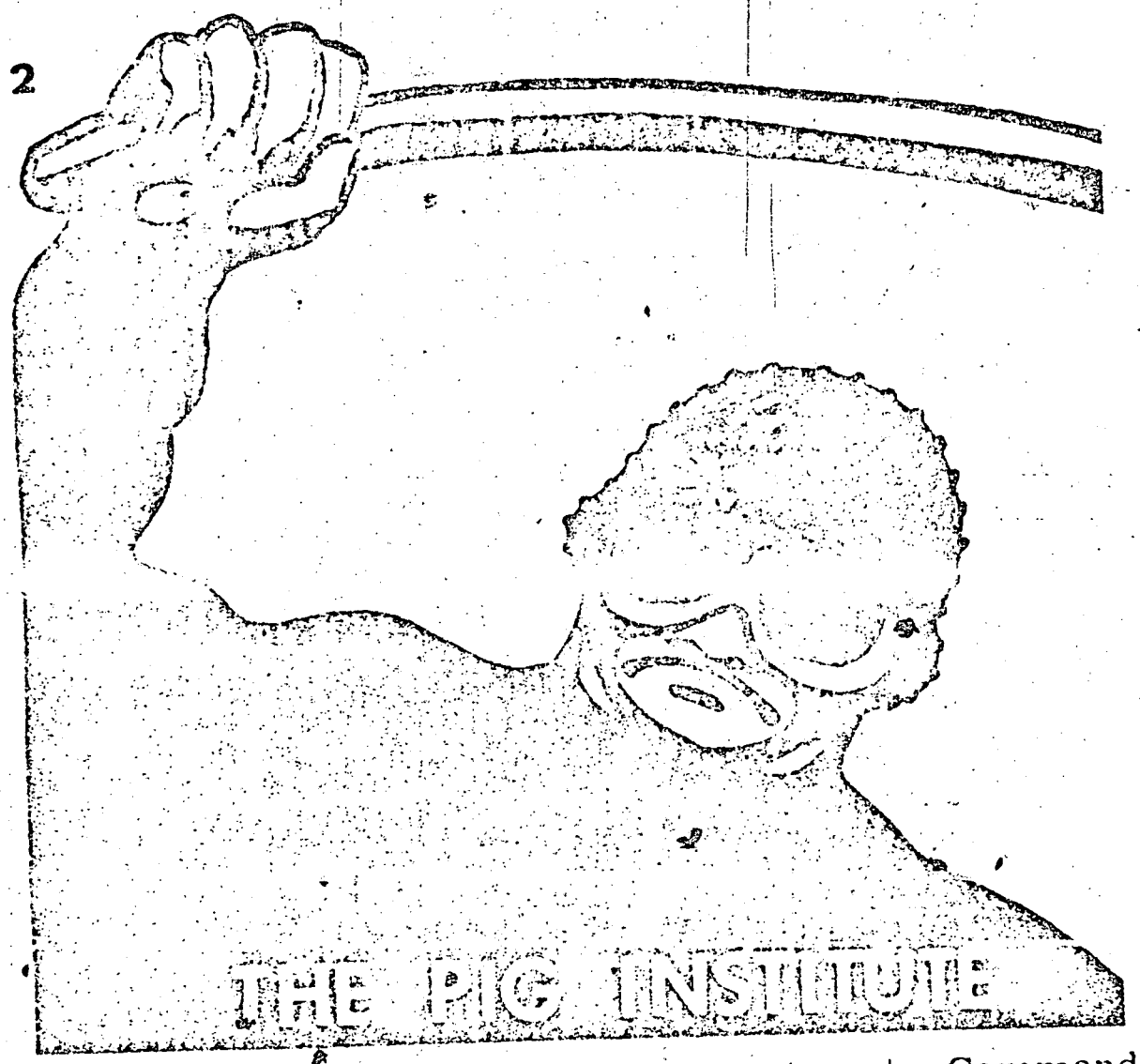

TITLE: Major City Police Departments Command Officer Conferences

SPONSOR: Criminal Justice Curriculum (under a $79,000 grant from Office of Law Enforcement Assistance (OLEA)

PROGRAM: 15 one-week conferences over a two-year period--it is "the first project ever conducted in the United States". The first conference is to be held May 25-30 and is entitled "Recruitment and Retention of Police Personnel". (This certainly sounds innocent enough; take the example of the Cakland Police Dept. They use the most modern, computerized psychogical and sociological testing methods to duplicate exactly the racist pigs they now have. Oakland then retains them with the highest wage scale and fringe benefits in the country (even

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3 better than Chicago). That's real progress: ask Cakland Panthers Huey Newton, Bobby Hutton or Eldridge Cleaver.)

PARTICIPANTS: Command-level officers from the nation's 32 largest cities.

LOCATION: University of Illinois at Chicago Circle: the conferences are to be located in Chicago because this location is "geographically centrally located an ideal base for criminal justice training." Chicago also happens to be the home of "Shoot to Kill" Daley and the most computerized and motorized Pig Dept. and one of the most victimized and brutalized black and Latin communities in the country.

DIRECTOR: Richard A. Wild, a small-town police chief from Michigan who concluded his Masters paper at Michigan State University's Police School with the recommendation that MSU should start teaching required courses in

(1) police pursuit driving
(2) riot and crowd control
(3) firearms training in all police weapons

JUSTIFICATION: The director of the program states that "UICC has acknowledged its role as an urban center university with a responsibility to assist in the solution of urban problems". In reality, the University does not feel a responsibility to serve the people of the community, but the racist power structure. The solution of urban problems can mean anything from a radical restructuring of our society to genocide against the black community. Given that the racist power structure hasn't yet made a serious effort to solve the most serious problems and that in many ways the maintenance of their power depends on the continued existence of these problems, the first alternative seems unlikely. Given the nature of the new police weapons: MACE, cattle prods, armored cars, tear and vomit gas —and the increasing repression directed against the black community, the second alternative —genocide— is more likely.

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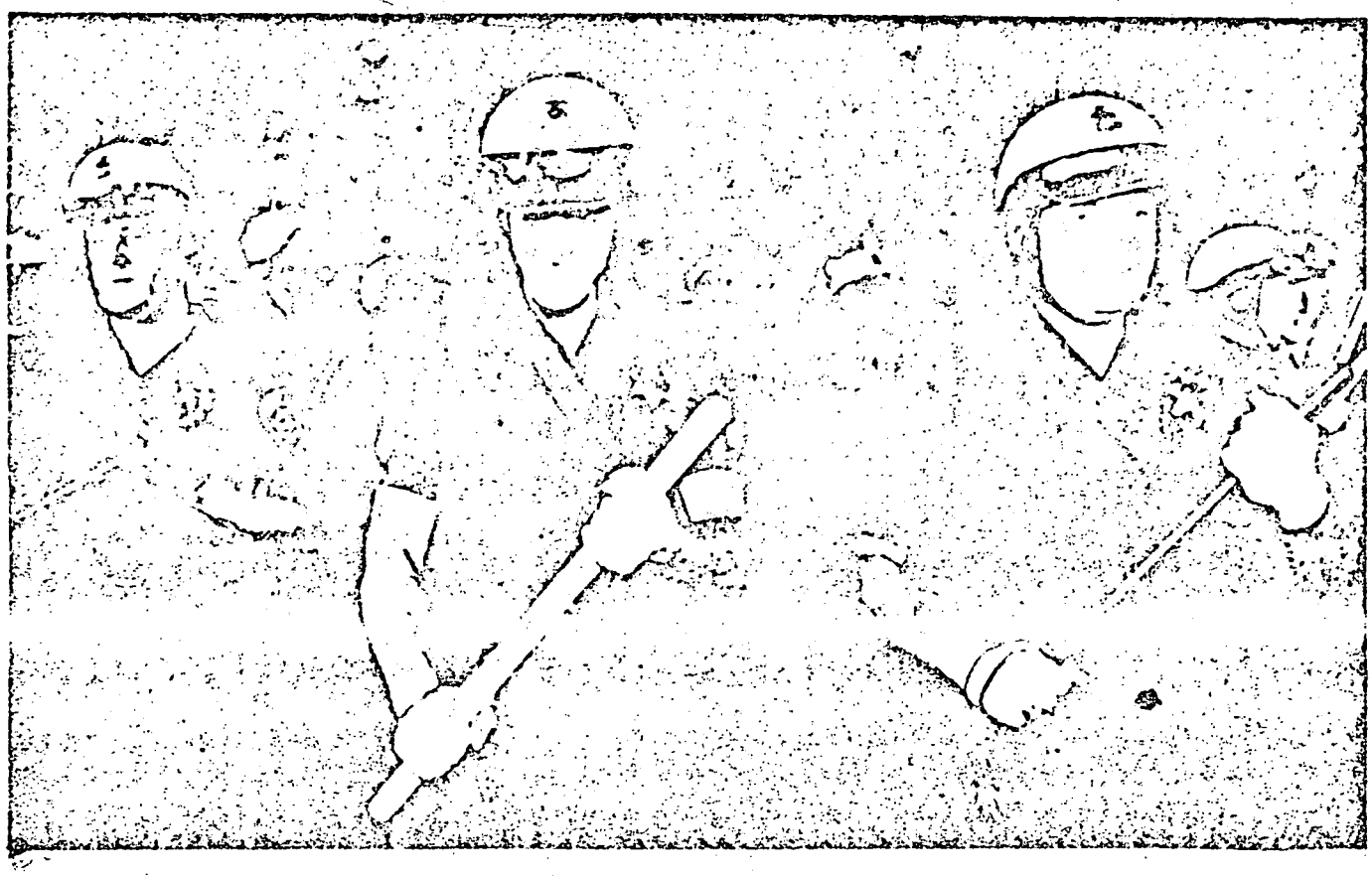

What Police Institutes Are About

The pigs are coming down on the people. The racist power structure is getting uptight because large numbers of black, brown and white people are understanding what this country and the pigs are all about. The more we understand, the harder we fight. And the harder we fight, the greater is the threat to the political, economic and social control of this country by the racist power structure. And when the people in power feel threatened they respond in the only way they can—with force and violence.

As the number of black rebellions, campus revolts, labor strikes, welfare marches and sit-ins, rent strikes, etc., increase, the power structure and its pigs become increasingly incapable of stopping the people and are forced to develop newer, more sophisticated methods to control them. That is what police institutes like the one at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle and the one on police technology at IIT are all about.

"Just Doin' My Job"

We often hear about how the cop is "just doing his job". That's certainly true enough; but what exactly is his "job"? The actions of the police in the black and brown communities make that clear. Try telling any ghetto dweller that the police are in his community to protect the people. He knows that is a lie—they are there to protect private property, to function as an "occupying army" to protect the property of the outside—generally white—businessman. When the "showdown" between property and people's lives comes the pigs will always side with the businessman. The order that Daley gave last April—"Shoot to kill"—was no mistake. Ogilvie's statement upon sending in the National Guard—"Property Must Be Protected"—meant the same thing—the property of storeowners and slumlords is to be maintained at the cost of human lives.

Pigs serve three repressive functions in what we will call the black and brown internal colonies. This is not to say that the pigs are not repressive in white neighborhoods; the brutal attacks on white youth—students, dropouts, gang kids, and to an increasing extent white workers—should dispel that idea. The pigs function in a similar manner in white neighborhoods but it is obvious that the repression brought down on the black and brown communities is not only more intense given the nature of this racist society, but it is of

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5 a qualitatively different nature from the way whites are treated.

The police function first to maintain "law and order"; the law which the capitalist class has developed to protect its wealth and property and the order which it needs to maintain its power. The pigs are the armed force which is used to "Serve and Protect" the rulers of this country. Police are assigned to patrol the neighborhoods, schools, hangouts and parks. Any deviation from their ideas as to what constitutes "good behavior" is met with brutal force. They occupy and surround the high schools (black, brown and white) to keep any opposition to the rotten educational system from "getting out of hand". Actually they act more like guards in a prison, which is what the high schools function as. In the past year they have increased the size of the gang intelligence unit (GIU) from 38 to over 200. The GIU watches, spies on, harasses and intimidates anyone they define as being a member of a "gang".

Second, police act to destroy the dignity and spirit of resistance which is so widespread in the black and brown communities. They verbally and physically abuse and intimidate people on the street—men, women, and young people are forced to undergo constant harassment, intimidation and coercion—stop and frisk, curfew violations, no standing on corners, women just walking down the street at night humiliated or arrested for prostitution. The street becomes the cops' turf.

The people who run this country are either unwilling or unable to meet the needs of the people; they are more concerned with maintaining their wealth and power.

The people need and are demanding:

*equality and an end to discrimination

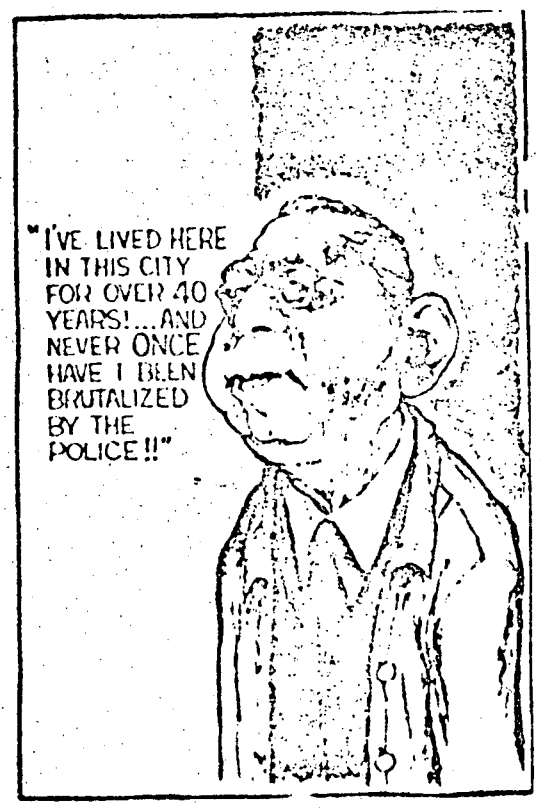
*an end to the fighting and dying in wars which are fought to protect the rulers' business interests

*jobs which provide a decent standards of living with acceptable (that is human) working conditions

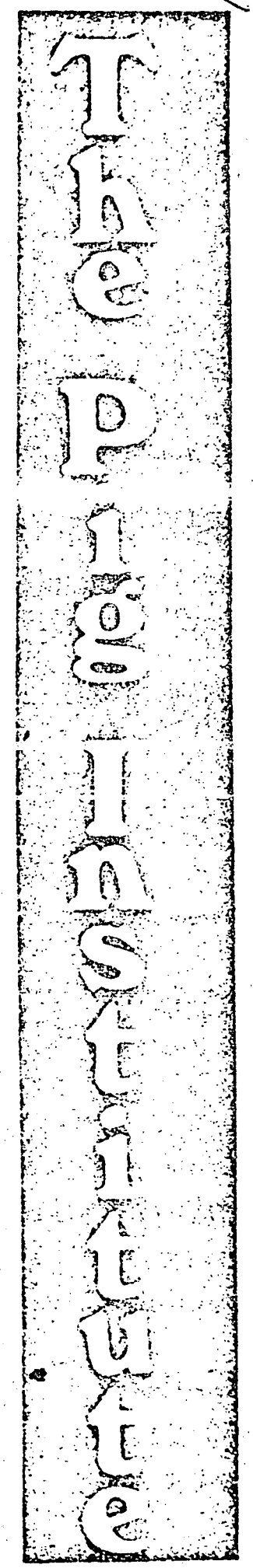
*an end to police brutality and repression

*decent food, clothing, and housing

*a radically different educational system—one which doesn't consist of poor facilities, teachers functioning as cops, the tracking system, exclusion of black and brown students, and useless distorted course content



In order to meet their needs people begin to organize and fight. When this happens the pigs



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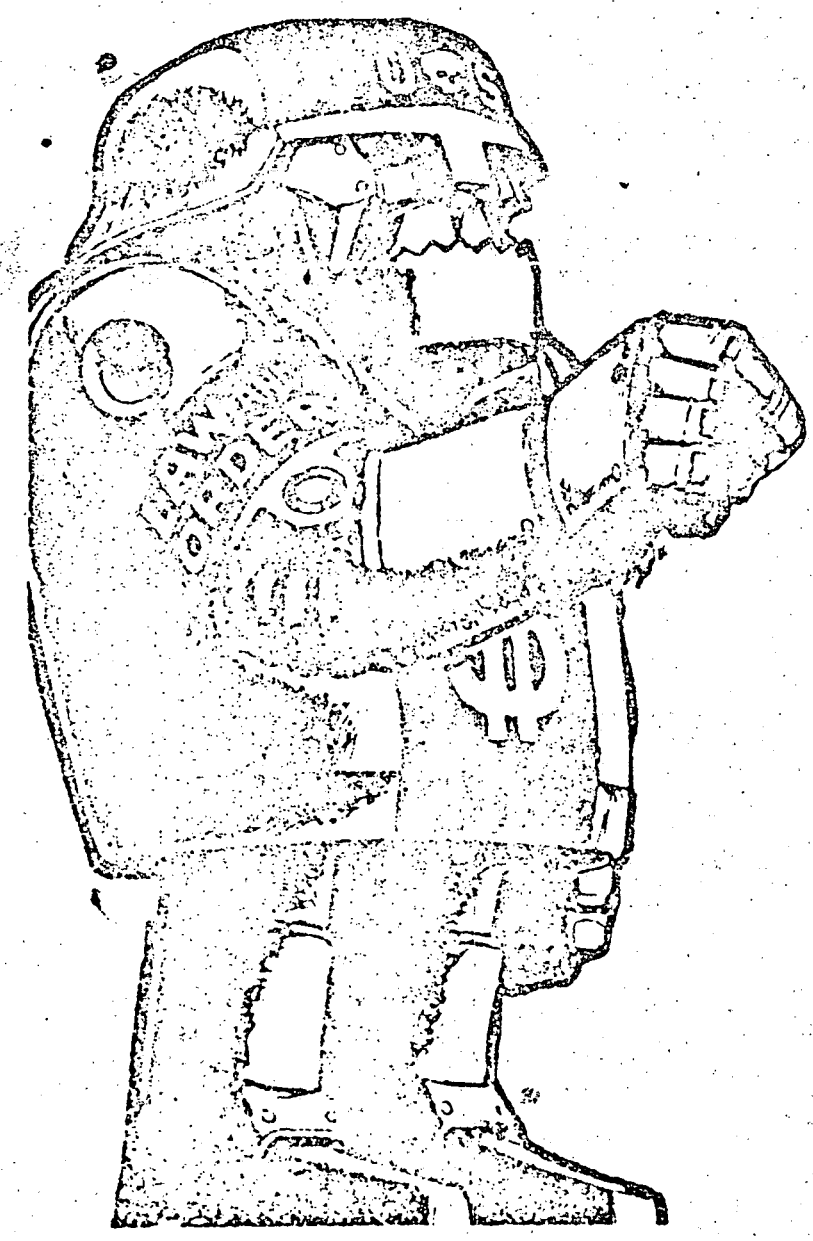
reveal their third function: that of stopping any movement which threatens the racist power structure. Any organization which seriously attempts to meet the needs of the people will be attacked and if possible destroyed. The pigs will use "any means necessary": from arrests on absurd trumped-up charges to infiltrating organizations and framing people to beatings and murder.

The repression directed against radical and revolutionary groups in the past few months has been overwhelming. In Chicago the Black Panther Party and the Young Lords Organization have experienced police harassment to the greatest extent. The Black Panther Party has been organizing continually to meet the needs of the black community. They have set up a Breakfast for Children program in which they feed several hundred children free breakfast each day (often their only hot meal) and are setting up a free Health Care program. The Panthers have always spoken against racism, urging black and brown people, white working class and young people to fight against the real enemy—the racist power structure. As a result, the Panthers have become the targets of a special program of repression—the shooting and jailing of Huey P. Newton, the attempt to jail Eldridge Cleaver, the murder of at least 15 Panthers around the country, the arrest of 21 in New York on conspiracy charges, and the jailing of more than 30 Panthers in one week in Chicago are specifics of that repression.

The Young Lords, a militant Puerto Rican youth group, has also involved itself in the fight for its people's needs. They have organized a program of opposition to the urban renewal



POLICE REPRESSION DIRECTED AGAINST THE

—Huey P. Newton: attacked, shot, jailed and sente

—Eldridge Cleaver: parole revoked, hounded out of

—Bobby Seale: indicted for "inciting a riot" at Dem

—Bobby Hutton: shot 19 times and killed by Oakland

—15 Panthers around this country murdered by pig

—Fred Hampton: convicted of "robbery"—allege distributing them to neighborhood kids

—"Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins: murdered by

—Bobby Rush: arrested 4 times, 3 of them on gun c

—21 New York Panthers: indicted for "conspira $2,000,000 bail

—3 Chicago Panthers: indicted for "conspiracy" t bail

—2 Chicago Panthers: while carrying out the property"

—19 Chicago Panthers: arrested in Chicago on having license plates attached with regulation pointed at angles rather than straight ahead" t

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program in Lincoln Park which expels Latin families from their homes and apartments to be replaced by upper-middle-income white professionals. The pigs have come down hard on the Lords as a result of their involvement in these struggles. Cha Cha Jimenez, president of the YLO, has been arrested at least 10 times in the past few months on charges ranging from disorderly conduct to curfew violations to mob action. Lords are continually harassed on the streets by the pigs.

We occasionally hear it said that the fault lies with the individual policeman, and that he needs to be "educated". But the hatred for the police comes not as a result of the actions of the individual cop but as a response to the functions (outlined above) which the police play. Those of us who were in the park during the Convention this summer or who live in black or Spanish communities know that it doesn't matter if a cop is a PhD or a grade school dropout because once he puts on the uniform, he begins to "do his job".

The police have not acquired any new functions; they have historically been tools of the ruling class. They helped the slaveowners to keep the slaves "in their place" and prevented slave rebellions. They served the industrial bosses and robber barons, men like Jay Gould and Andrew Carnegie, in breaking strikes—stopping picket lines, protecting scabs and brutally beating, sometimes killing, striking men and women. They helped the company owners during the thirties when working men and women fought for unions and a decent standard of living. Even today they help to suppress wildcat strikes.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

ed to 2-15 years

the country

cratic National Convention

, Calif. pigs

dly stealing 400 ice cream bars and

two police agents in Calif.

harges

icy" to blow up department stores—

purchase illegal weapons—$225,000

garbage arrested for "stealing city

ne day on charges ranging from "not
nuts and bolts" to "headlights of car
us creating a "safety hazard"

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WHAT TO DO

It should be clear that the police institute will not in any way benefit the black and Latin communities, the working people or the youth of this country; will not in any way help to solve the serious problems we face—racial inequality, imperialist wars, poverty. In fact, by emphasizing a policy of overwhelming police power and continued repression it may aggravate the problems.

We must expose and educate people to understand the role of this institute and the pigs. We must demand that this institute be stopped.

While we demand that the police institute get off the Chicago Circle campus, it is not because we see the University as some sort of "ivory tower" which must be protected from outside influences. The university—with its police institutes, war research, military and corporate recruiting, ROTC—is as much a part of the racist power structure as any other institution. We want the pig institute off the campus as a first step to stopping it permanently. If it is moved off the campus and into the community we will organize to stop it there. Our program should be based on the demand: STOP THE PIG INSTITUTE.

Power to the People

Black Power to Black People

Latin Power to Latin People

for more information, contact Chicago Regional SDS, 641-0932

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Black Panther Party

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

P. O. BOX 8641 • EMERYVILLE BRANCH • OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

845-0103 - 845-0104

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Minister of Defense
HUEY P. NEWTON

Chairman
BOBBY SEALE

Minister of Information
ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

National Hdq. Captain
DAVID HILLIARD

Field Marshals
UNDERGROUND

Minister of Education
GEORGE MURRAY

Minister of Finance
MELVIN NEWTON

•Minister of Foreign Affairs

•Minister of Justice

•Prime Minister
STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Communications Secretary
KATHLEEN CLEAVER

Minister of Culture
EMORY DOUGLAS

POLITICAL EDUCATION NOT
for Black Panther Party Members

Primary Objective of Our Party:

To establish Revolutionary Political Power for Black People

Party

The Black Panther is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. Especially at the present, the Black Panther Party should certainly not confine itself to only fighting; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength, our Party must also shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses arming Black people, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up party organizations. The Black Panther Party defends itself with guns and force not merely for the sake of fighting but in order to conduct propaganda among the masses, organize them, arm them, and help them to establish revolutionary political power. Without these objectives, fighting looses its meaning and the Black Panther Party looses the reason for its existence.

.....

CARDINAL RULE: Have Faith in the People and Faith in the Party.

.....

MOTTO: We are the advocates of the abolition of War. We do not want War, but war can only be abolished through War, and in order to get rid of the Gun, it is necessary to take up the Gun.

Power to the People

Panther Power to the Vanguard

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STIPULATIONS ON SUSPENSIONS AND OTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN AGAINST BLACK PANTHER PARTY MEMBERS UPON VIOLATION OF PARTY RULES BELOW INDICATED. SUCH ACTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN WITH THE INTENTION OF KEEPING THE PARTY FUNCTIONAL BY ELIMINATING NON-FUNCTIONAL AND IRRESPONSIBLE MEMBERS.

RULE NO. 1 "No party member can have narcotics or weed in his posession while doing party work." (Violation of this rule will result in EXPULSION)

RULE NO. 2. "Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party." (Such disciplinary action will be enforced)

RULE NO. 3. "No party member can be DRUNK while doing daily party work. (Violations of this rule will result in a) 30-day working suspension.* A second infringement of this rule will result in EXPULSION. It is further stipulated that the officer in charge make a progress report on the member undergoing this suspension.

RULE NO. 4. "No party member will violate rules relating to office work, general meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY ANYWHERE."

Office Rules:

a) No drinking
b) No misuse of party facilities or equipment
c) Obey all orders of the Officer of the Day without argument

Violation of the above rules and refusal to attend required meetings shall result in the following:

a) 2-week working suspension for first violation
b) 6-month suspension for second violation
c) EXPULSION for violation of any other party rule while on suspension for violation of rule #4

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RULE NO. 5. "No party member will USE, POINT, or FIRE a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidently at anyone. (Violation of this rule will result in EXPULSION)

RULE NO. 8. "No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread. (Violation of this rule will result in EXPULSION)

RULE NO. 9. "When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name, address, and will sign nothing. Legal first-aid must be understood by all Party members. (Any member who violates this rule is considered to be a traitor and shall be dealt with as such. This person is to be EXPELLED from the Party)

*CRITERION FOR WORKING SUSPENSION

1. Must attend every political education class assigned during period of suspension.

2. Must report to the office on time everyday without exception during period of suspension for assignment of work.

3. Officer of the Day will assign work and supervise closely those persons on suspension.

4. Officer of the Day will review activities of the person on suspension and at the end of the suspension his recommendation will determine whether that person will be reinstated or expelled.

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d. Check on application of what has been studied by his squad members. This should be checked constantly through observation of street training and what they learn from the masses in the community.

7. Sub-section leaders must collect daily reports from his squad members and then relay them to his section leader.

Authority — Rank

10. SECTION - LEADERS — SERGEANT

1. Coordinate the distribution of propaganda materials to all Sub-section leaders:

Kind of materials: Newspaper
Leaflets
Posters
etc.

2. Dispatch crews or whole squads to do specific political work assigned to you by your Captains.

3. If ordered implement security or take responsibility for security.

4. When a Section Leader is in charge of an office of the B.P.P., he will run that office like all other officers are run abiding by rules and Party political line and organizational operations of the party.

a. Keeping office clean
b. No drinking in building
c. No narcotic in or about office, etc.

5. Must have knowledge of all existing Panther members squads, and sub-section leaders in his section.

6. Section leaders are Drill leaders and must schedule weekly trips where all Panther members in his section get drill practice.

7. Section leaders must set up political education classes for new members joining the party who are in his section, and keep a record as to what new members have completed their six week training, successfully

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Authority

BDS

LIEUTENANT

9. SECURITY

"THIS OPERATION IS HANDLED COMPLETELY UNDERGROUND".

Authority

Bank

CAPTAIN

8. COORDINATORS

1. Coordinate all political and organizational work and assign the said work to said section leaders.

2. Check complaints from community.

3. Handle contradictions among members, the party and the community.

4. Hold meetings of Section Leaders, coordinate rallies, dinners, other public functions.

5. Direct Security.

6. Head section leaders political education classes.

7. Captains do everything necessary.

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Authority | Rank

11. SUB-SECTION LEADER | CORPORAL

No Panther member who is a sub-section leader will have this authority unless duley appointed by a Captain or coordinator in conjuction with his section leader.

1. Sub-Section Leader must build and construct a squad of Panther members who are dedicated and have successfully completed their six (6) weeks training.

2. He must maintain daily contact with his squad and also with his section leader or Captain.

3. Must know the where abouts of his squad. 24 hours a day and know how to contact them. Must also know how to contact his section leader and report to him daily.

4. Must spend at least two (2) hours a day study and keep up with all daily news so as to keep political aware.

5. Should work in the community where he lives, or is assigned to conduct propaganda, know the community problems, and know the existing business establishments by catagories in his sub-section and the general number of residents.

6. Must keep a check on all the Panther members of his squad in the areas of:

   a. How well they do their propaganda work.

   b. Firing practice in private sessions known only to them (and field stripping of weapons).

   c. How well they know the rules and other materials of the party line.

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12. Panther Members

NO ONE IS A PANTHER MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING UNTIL THEY HAVE COMPLETED the six week training sucessfully.

1. Reading of the Black Panther Newspaper every issue, and especially before selling.
2. Each person must submit to their section leaders or captains daily reports of work.
3. Each Panther must know Chain of Command and the General duties of all Rank and File members of the Black Panther Party.
4. All Panthers are to practice criticism and self-criticism as it is related to organizational and political work.
5. All Panthers must do Daily Political Work and Organizational work, as work is assigned to them.
6. All Panthers do at least two hours study a day. And keep up with the daily news.
7. All Panthers continue political education classes as they progress to higher levels of political education with the Party.
8. All Panthers must keep sharp on firing practice; keeping their weapons cleaned in private; understanding and practicing safety of weapons at all times.
9. All Panthers must obey all orders given to them and carry out their duties in a responsible fashion.

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

II. SECOND LEVEL

CENTRAL STAFF OF ANY STATE LEVEL BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHAPTER

1. Deputy to Minister of Defense
2. Deputy Chairman
3. Field Secretaries (Majors)
4. Communications Secretary (Major)

(Other Deputy Ministerial officers hold rank of Major)

2.-A. Deputy Minister Information
2.-B. Deputy Minister of Education
2.-C. Deputy Minister of Health
2.-D. Deputy Minister of Eco. Developme
2.-E. Deputy Minister of Culture
2.-F. Deputy Minister of Religion
2.-G. Deputy Minister of Labor
2.-I. Deputy Minister of Finance

(Continued Rank and File

5. Captain (Coordinators and Security Heads)
6. Security (Lieutenants)
7. Section Leaders (Sergeants)
8. Sub Section Leaders (Corporal)
9. Panther Member (Private)
10. Panthers in 6-week training (Buck Private)

STATE LEVEL ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE CENTRAL STAFF
(Community People and Research)

1. Police, Jails and Courts
2. Brothers and Sisters in Prison
3. Political and Economic Analysis
4. Unemployment
5. Housing
6. Publications, Communication Media (T.V., Radio, Films, Books)
7. Inter-state Relations & Third World (Indian, Mexican, Oriental, Puerto Rican, ect.)
8. Draft of Black men into U.S. Militar
9. Education
10. Welfare
11. Arming Black Community
12. Funding Raising
13. Relations with Black Bourgeoisie & Black Establishment

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On Subjectivism

Subjectivism exists to a serious degree among some Party members, causing great harm to the analysis of the political situation and the guidance of the work. The reason is that subjective analysis of a political situation and subjective guidance of work inevitably result either in opportunism or in putschism. As for subjective criticism, loose and groundless talk on opinionness, such practices inside the Party often breed unprincipled disputes and undermine the Party organization.

Another point that should be mentioned in connection with inner-Party criticism is that some comrades ignore the major issues and confine their attention to minor points when they make criticism. They do not understand that the main task of criticism is to point out political and organizational mistakes. As to personal shortcomings, unless they are related to political and organizational mistakes, there is no need to be overcritical and to embarass the comrades concerned. Moreover, once such criticism develops, there is the great danger that the Party members will concentrate entirely on minor faults, and everyone will become timid and overcautious and forget the Party's political tasks.

The main method of correction is to educate Party members so that a political and ~~xxi xix~~ scientific spirit pervades their thinking and their Party life. To this end we must: (1) teach Party members to apply the Marxist-Leninist method in analysing a political situation and appraising the class forces, instead of making a subjective analysis and appraisal; (2) direct the attention of Party members to social and economic investigation and study, so as to determine the tactics of struggle and methods of work, and help comrades to understand that without investigation of actual conditions they will fall into the pit of fantasy and putschism; and (3) in inner-Party criticism, guard against subjectivism, arbitrariness and the vulgarization of criticism; statements should be based on facts and criticism should centre on politics.

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NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

(Three-level Organizational Structure)

I. FIRST LEVEL

NATIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTE OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY

1. MINISTER OF DEFENSE
2. CHAIRMAN
3. MINISTER OF INFORMATION
4. CHIEF OF STAFF(Colonel)
5. COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARY Lt. Colonel)
6. FIELD MARSHALLS (Lt. Colonels)

(Other Ministerial Officers hold rank of Lt. Colonel)

A. Minister of Education
B. Minister of Health
C. Minister of Finance
D. Minister of Justice
E. Prime Minister
F. Minister of Foreign Affairs
G. Minister of Economic Devel.
H. Minister of Culture
I. Minister of Religion
J. Minister of Labor

(continued Rank and File)

7. Assistants to Central Committee (Majors)

A. Assistant to Chief of Staff

B. Distributing Manager

C. Finance Manager

D. Assistant to Ministry of Economic Development

E. Assistant to Ministy of Culture (Revolutionary Artist)

F. Assistant to Ministry of Health

G. Assistants to Ministry of Education

H. Assistant to Ministry of Religion

I. Assistant to Ministry of Labor

NATIONAL ADVISORY CABINET to the Central Committee (Community People and Research)

1. Police, Jails and Courts
2. Brothers and Sisters in Prison, on probation, and on parole
3. Political and Economic Analysis
4. Unemployment
5. Housing
6. Publications, Communications Media (T.V., Radio, Films, Books)
7. International Relations and Third World
8. Draft of Black men into U.S. Military
9. Education
10. Welfare and Health
11. Arming the Black Community

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J. Assistants to Communications Secretary

8. Coordinator and Security Heads (Captains)

9. Secruity (Lieutenants)

10. Section Leaders (Sergeants)

11. Sub Section Leaders (Corporals)

12. Panther Members (Privates)

13. Panthers in 6-week training (Buck Privates)

12. Fund Raising

13. Domestic Relations and Black Bourgeoisie

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

II. SECOND LEVEL

CENTRAL STAFF OF ANY STATE LEVEL BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHAPTERS

1. Deputy to Minister of Defense

2. Deputy Chairman

3. Field Secretaries

(Majors)

4. Communications Secretary

(Major)

(Continued Rank and File)

5. Captain (Coordinators and Security Heads)

6. Security (Lieutenants)

7. Section Leaders (Sergeants)

8. Sub Section Leaders

(Corporal)

9. Panther Member (Private)

10. Panther in 6-week training (Buck Private)

(Other Deputy Ministerial officers hold the rank of Major)

2.-A. Deputy Minister of Information
2.-B. Deputy Minister of Education
2.-C. Deputy Minister of Health
2.-D. Deputy Minister of Eco. Development
2.-E. Deputy Minister of Culture
2.-F. Deputy Minister of Religion
2.-G. Deputy Minister of Labor
2.-H. Deputy Minister of Finance

STATE LEVEL ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE CENTRAL STAFF
(community People and Research)

COMMUNITIES:

1. Police, Jails and Courts
2. Brothers and Sisters in Prison
3. Political and Economic Analysis
4. Unemployment
5. Housing
6. Publications, Communication Media (T.V., Radio, Films, Books)
7. Inter-state relations & Third World (Indian, Mexican, Oriental, Puerto Rican, etc.)
8. Draft of Black men into U.S. Military
9. Education
10. Welfare
11. Arming Black Community
12. Fund Raising
13. Relations with Black Bourgeoisie Black Establishment

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III. THIRD LEVEL

CENTRAL STAFF OF ANY LOCAL CITY BRANCH OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY

1. Defense Captain

2. Field Lieutenants

3. Secretary, Central Staff

These Officers hold the rank of Lieutenant

3-A. Information Lieutenant
3-B. Education Lieutenant
3-C. Health Lieutenant
3-D. Finance Lieutenant
3-E. Economic Development Lt.
3-F. Culture Lieutenant
3-G. Religion Lieutenant
3-H. Labor Lieutenant

(continued rand and file)

4. Section Leaders (Sergeants)

5. Sub-Section Leaders (Corporals)

6. Panther Members (Privates)

7. Panthers in training (Buck Privates)

LOCAL CITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(Community People and Research)

1. Police, jails, and court

2. Brothers and sisters in jail, on parole or probation

3. Political and economic Analysis

4. Unemployment

5. Housing

6. Publications, Communications media (T.V., radio, films, books)

7. Inter-city relations and Third World (Indians, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Orientals, Arabs, etc.

8. Draft of Black men into U.S. military

9. Education

10. Welfare and Health

11. Arming Black Community

12. Fund Raising

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13. Relations with Black Bourgeoisie and Black Establishment

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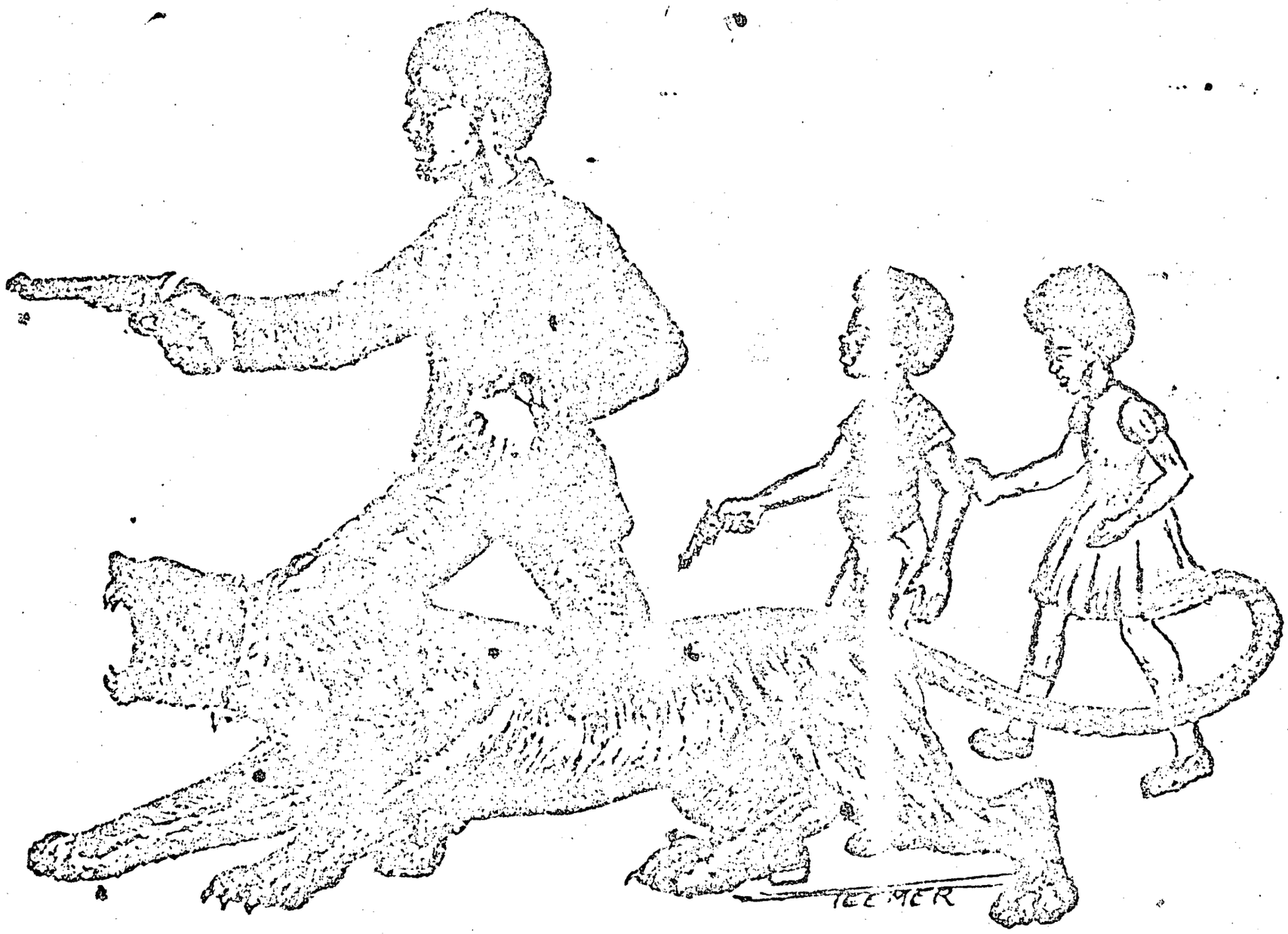
BLACK PANTHER



COLORING BOOK

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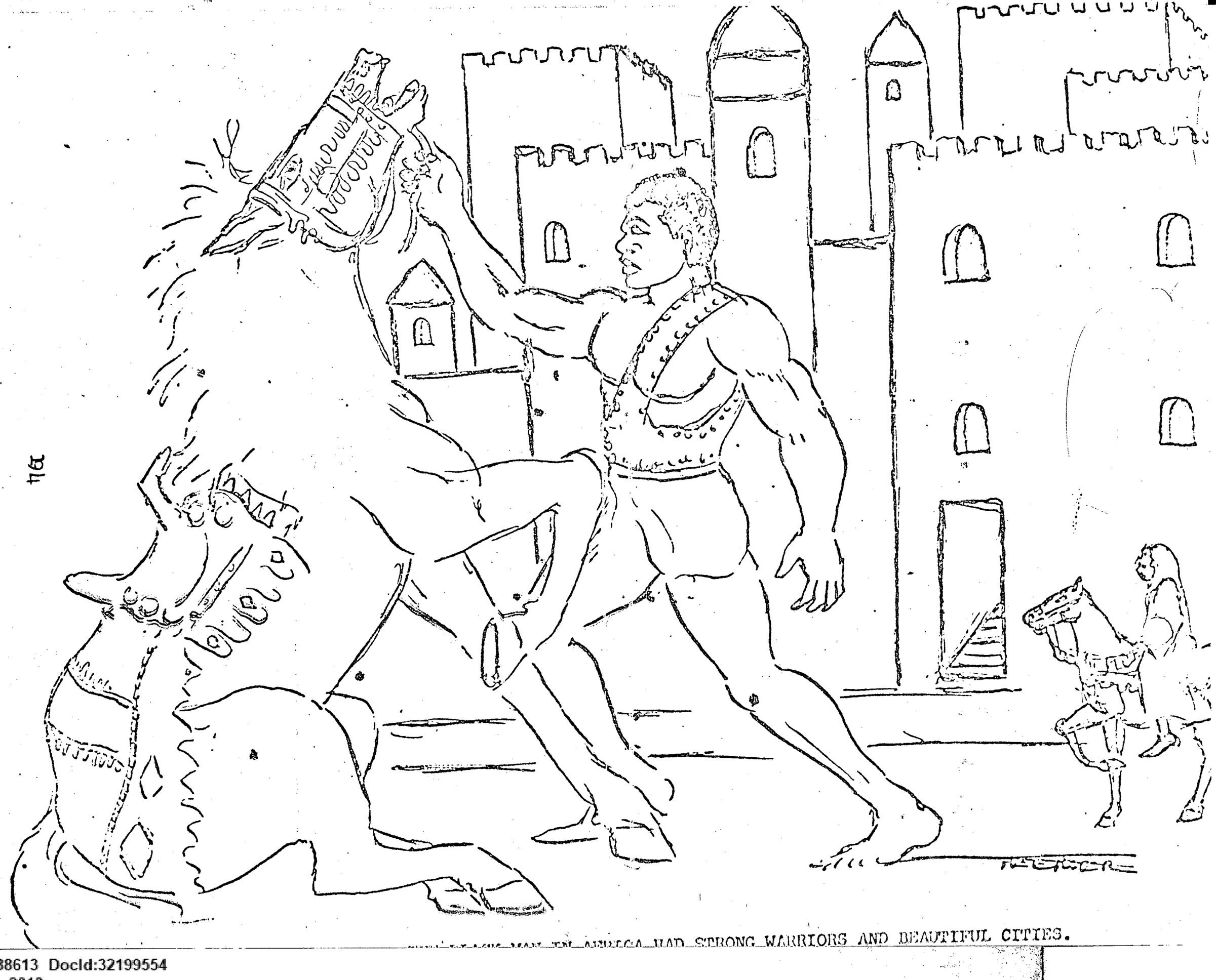

MANY YEARS AGO MANY YEARS AGO AFRICA HAD STRONG WARRIORS AND BEAUTIFUL CITIES.

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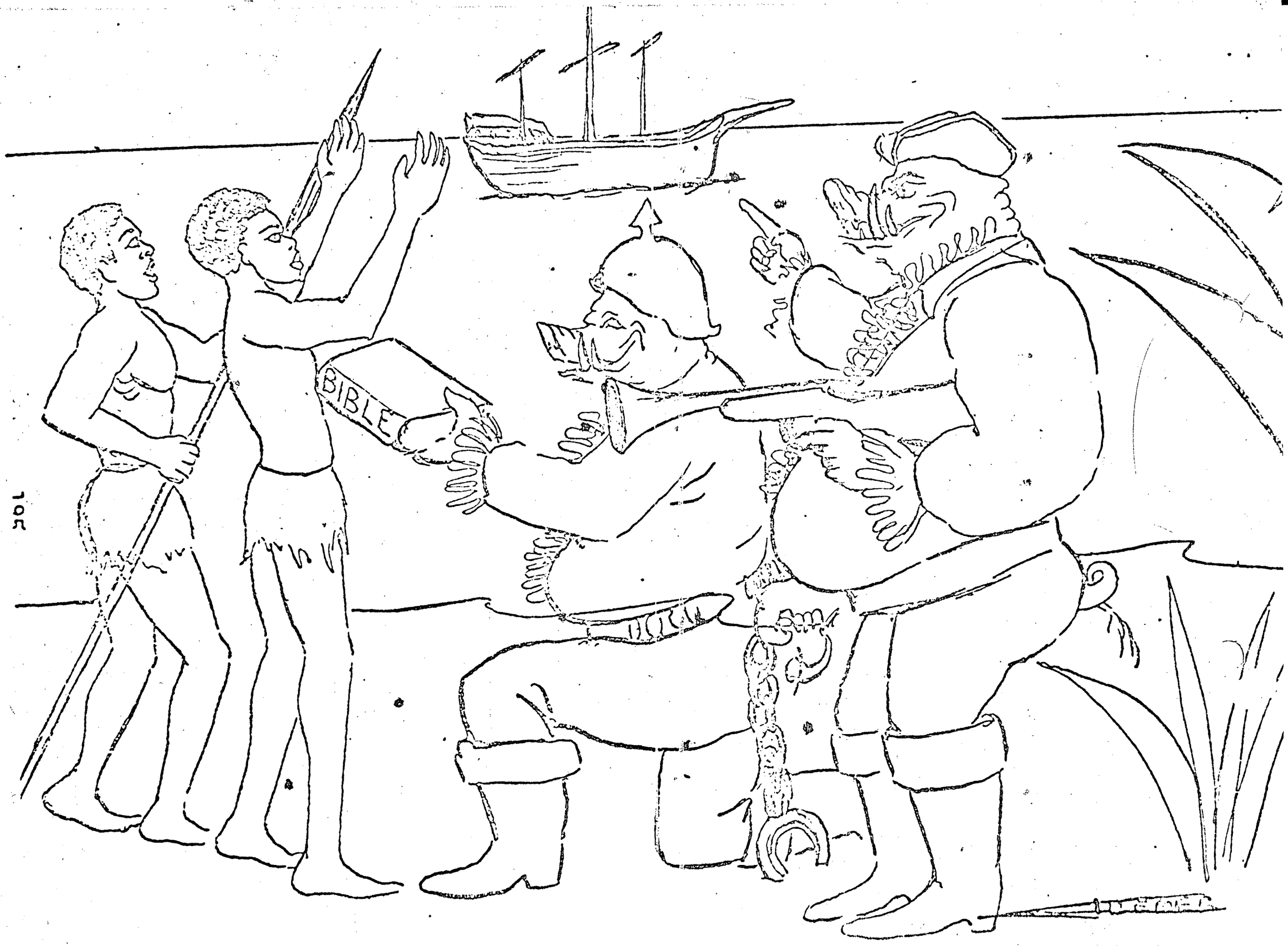
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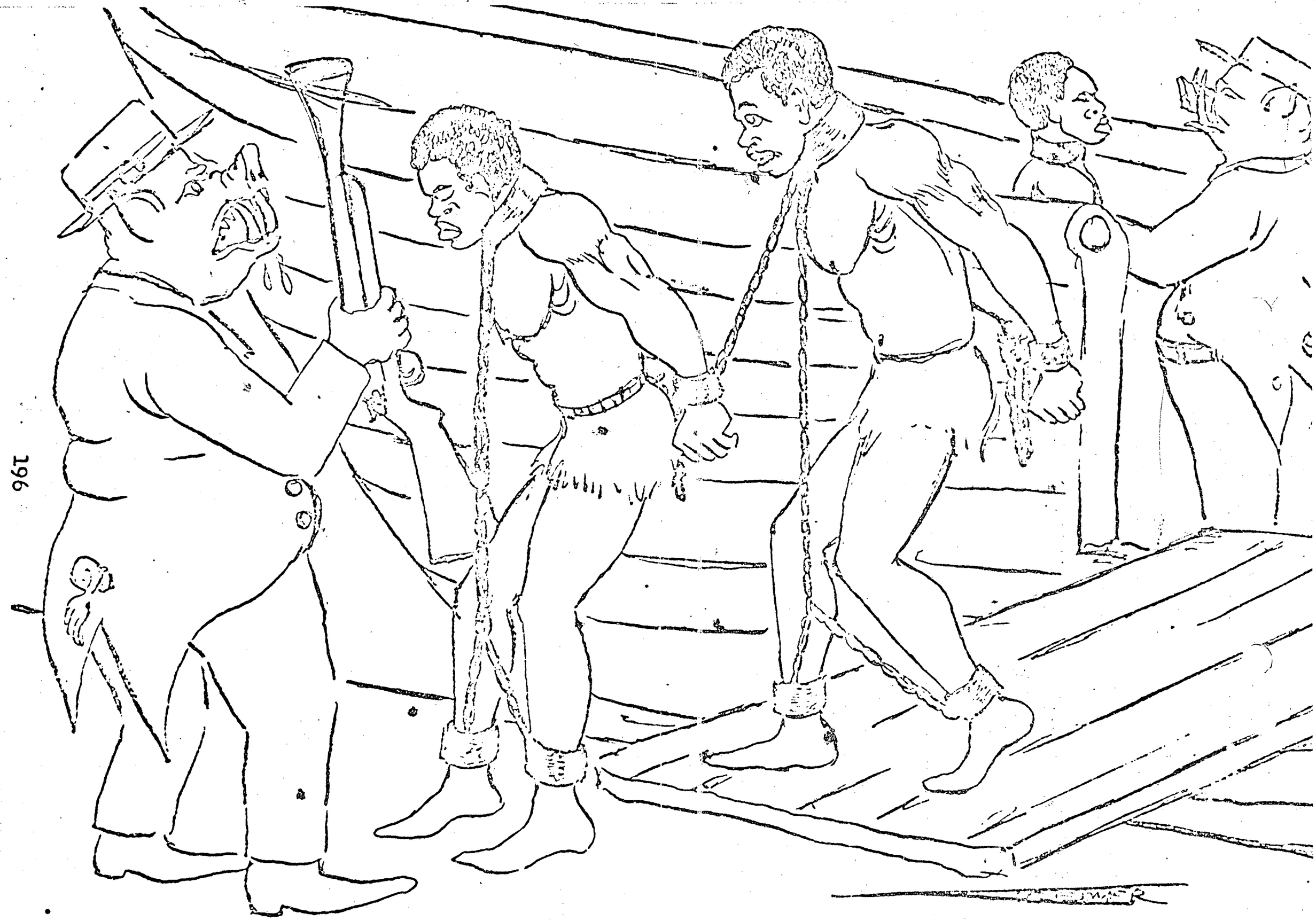
1961



THEY MADE SLAVES OF THE BEAUTIFUL BLACK WARRIORS AND BROUGHT THEM TO AMERICA

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Page 2015

BLACK MOTHERS AND FATHERS WERE TAKEN FROM EACH OTHER AND SOLD OFF
TO THE HIGHEST MAN

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THE STRONG BLACK MAN DIDN'T LIKE BEING A SLAVE SO HE FOUGHT THE

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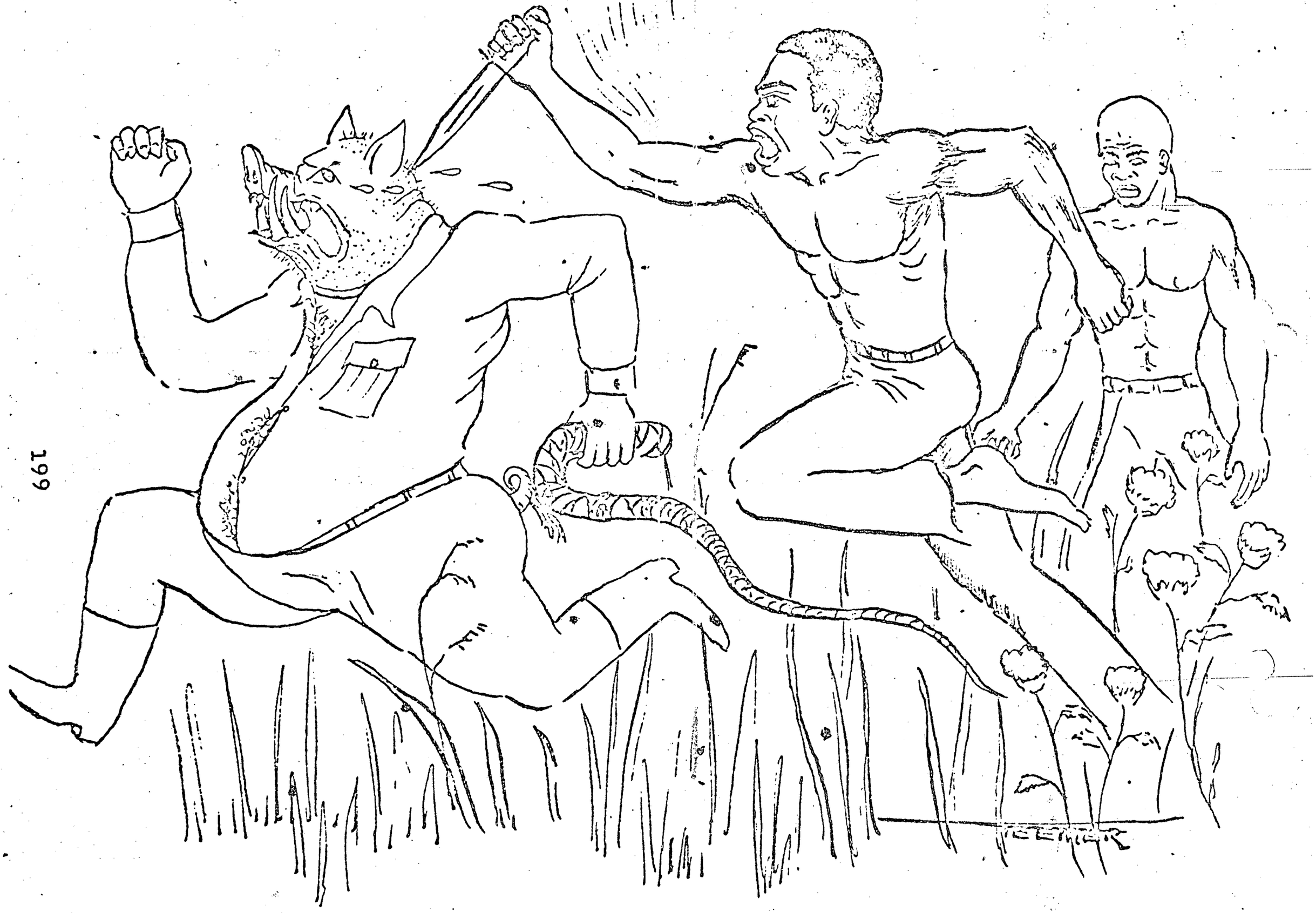
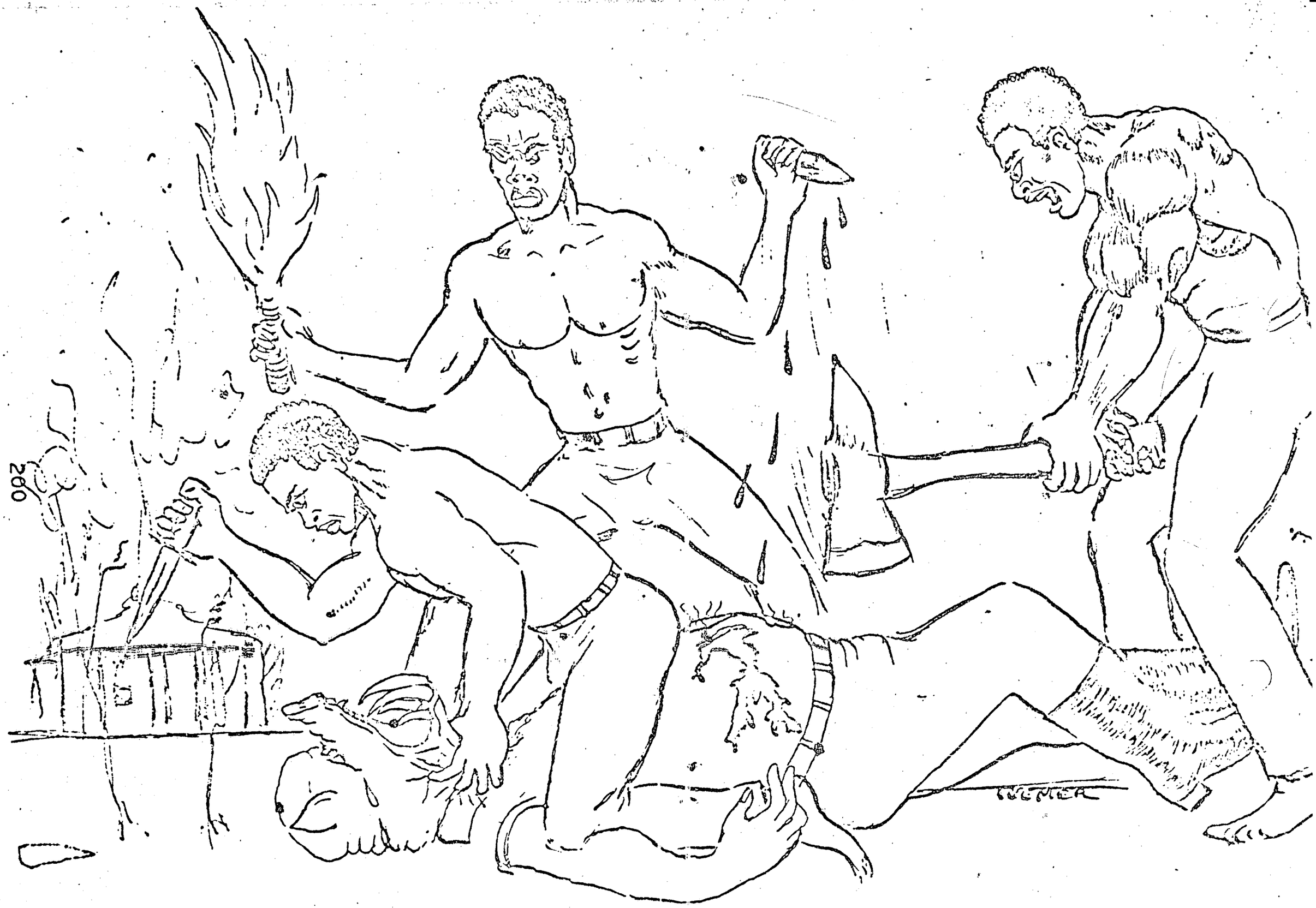
Page 2017



NAT TURNER, A STRONG SLAVE, SHOWS THE BLACK MAN NOT TO FEAR THE
WHITES BY AVOIDING

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2018



"OFF THE PIG" BEAUTIFUL BLACK MEN!

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Page 2019

THIS IS A PIG. HE TRYS TO CONTROL BLACK PEOPLE.

201

THE PIG TRYS TO PROTECT THE WHITE STORES IN BLACK COMMUNITIES THAT ROB BLACK PEOPLE.

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Page 2021

BLACK BROTHERS ARE TIRED OF THE WHITE MAN IN BLACK COMMUNITIES

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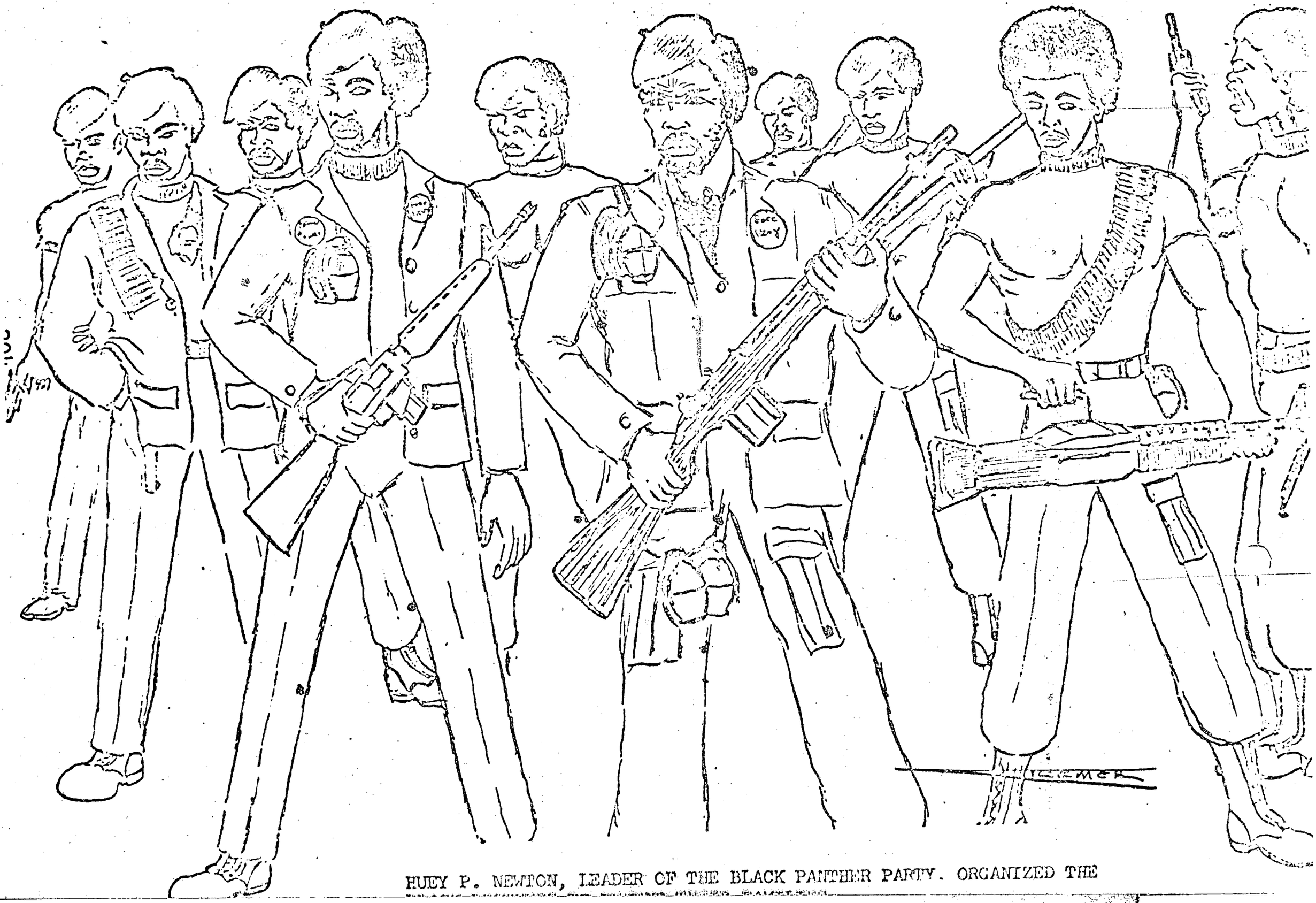
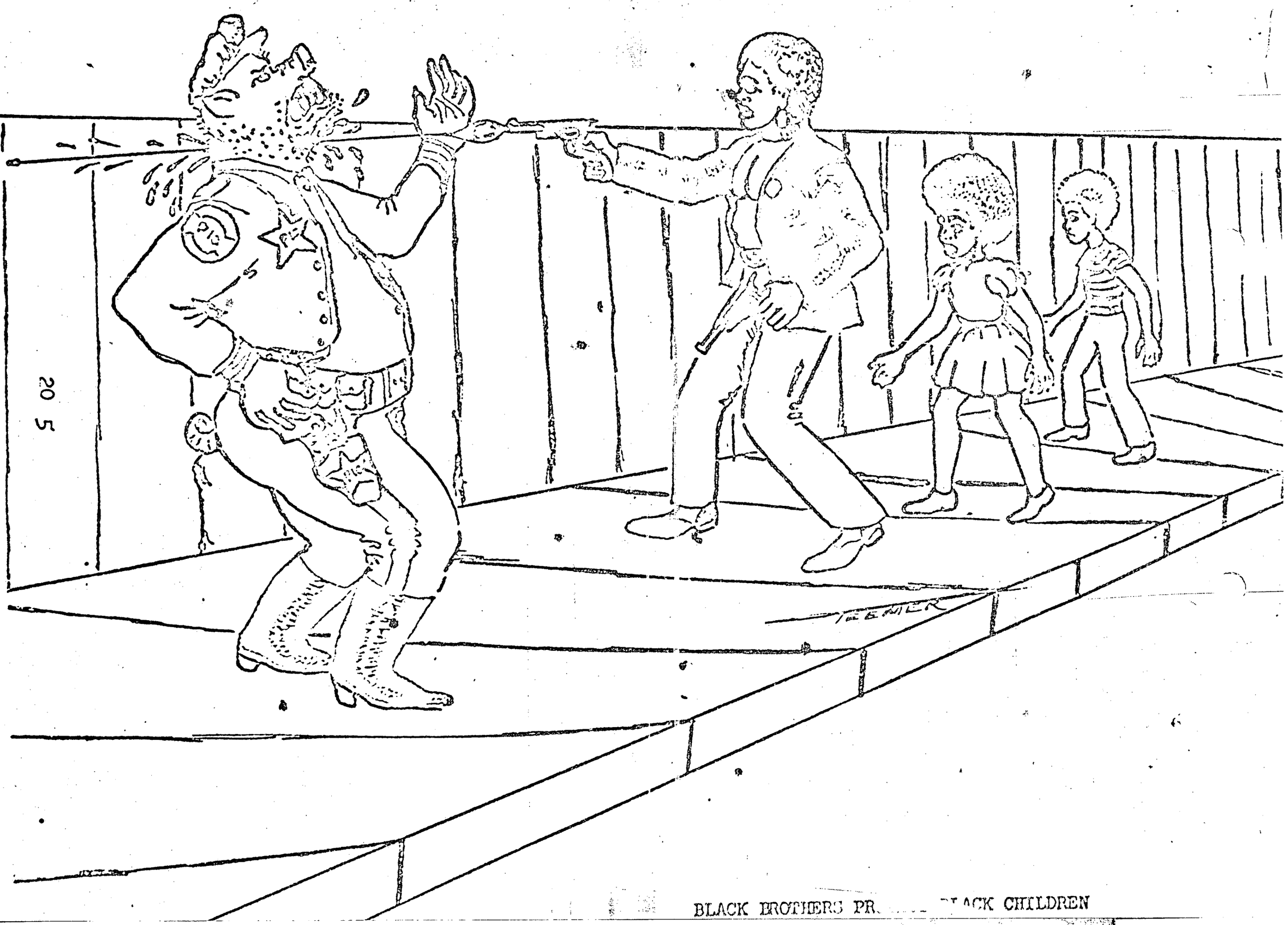
Page 2022



HUEY P. NEWTON, LEADER OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY. ORGANIZED THE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2023



BLACK BROTHERS PR... ...LACK CHILDREN

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BROTHERS AND SISTERS DEAL WITH THE WHITE STORE OWNER THAT ROBS BLACK PEOPLE

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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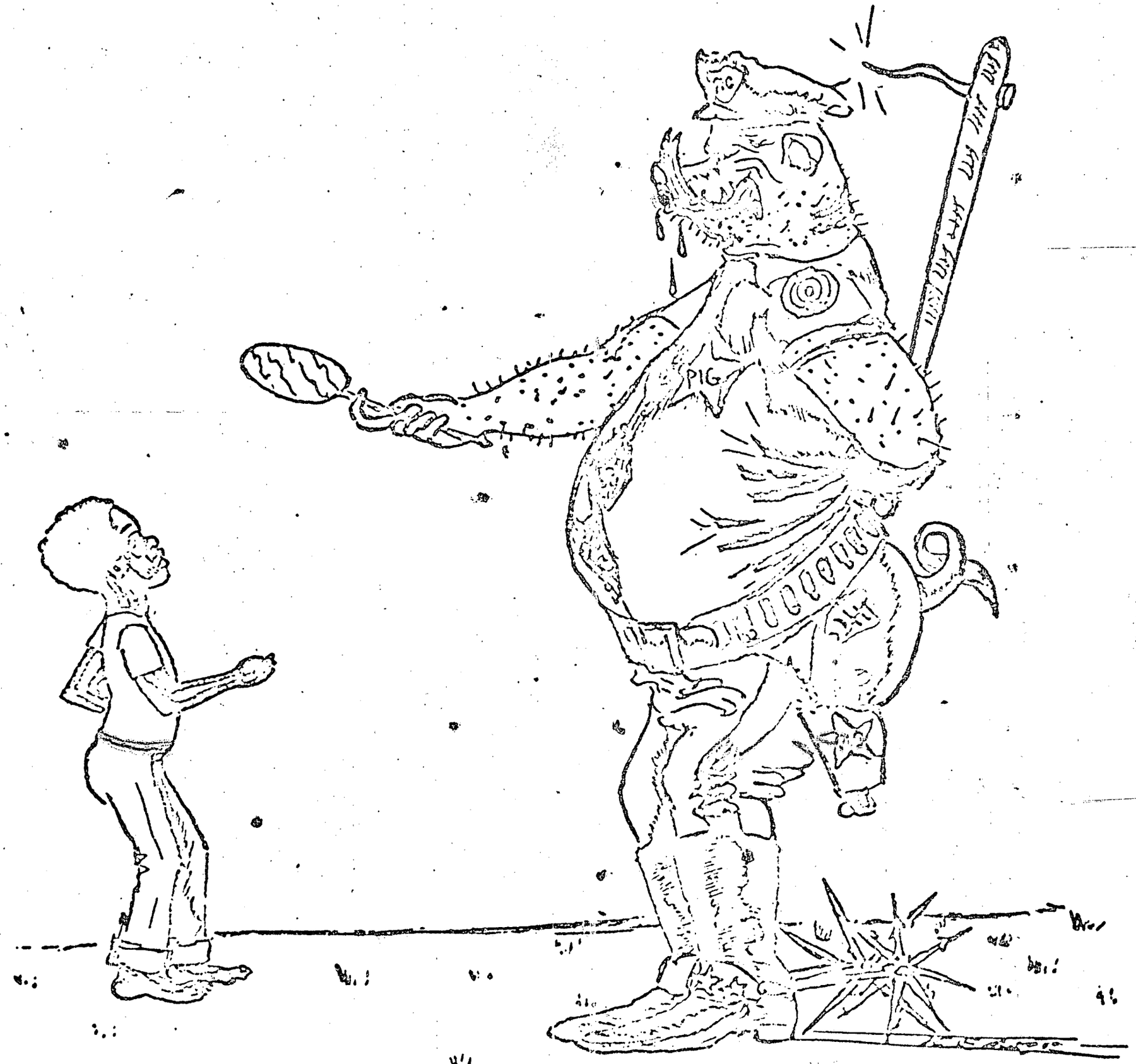

"BEWARE OF THE PIG," BROTHERS AND SISTERS

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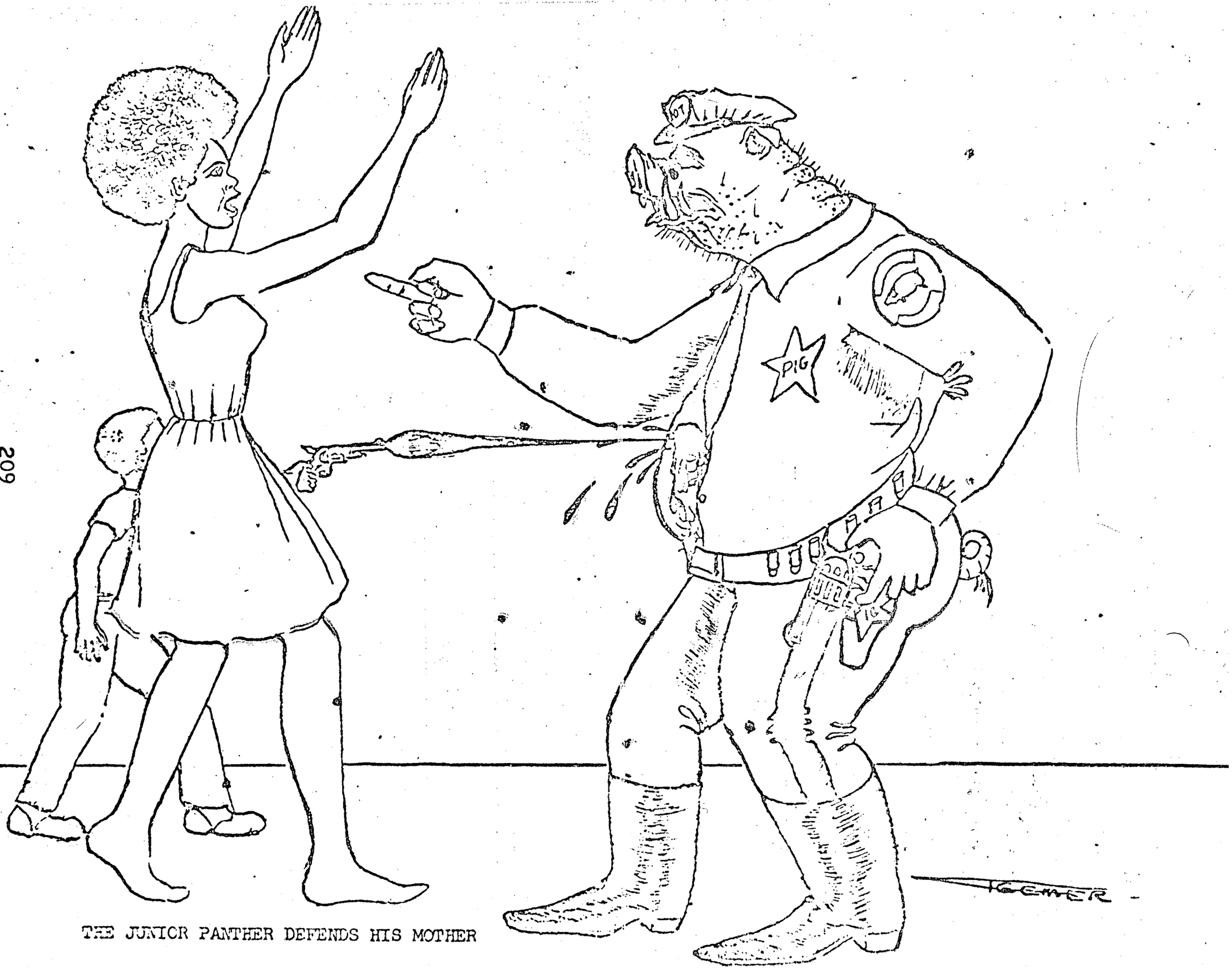
Page 2027



THE JUNIOR PANTHER DEFENDS HIS MOTHER

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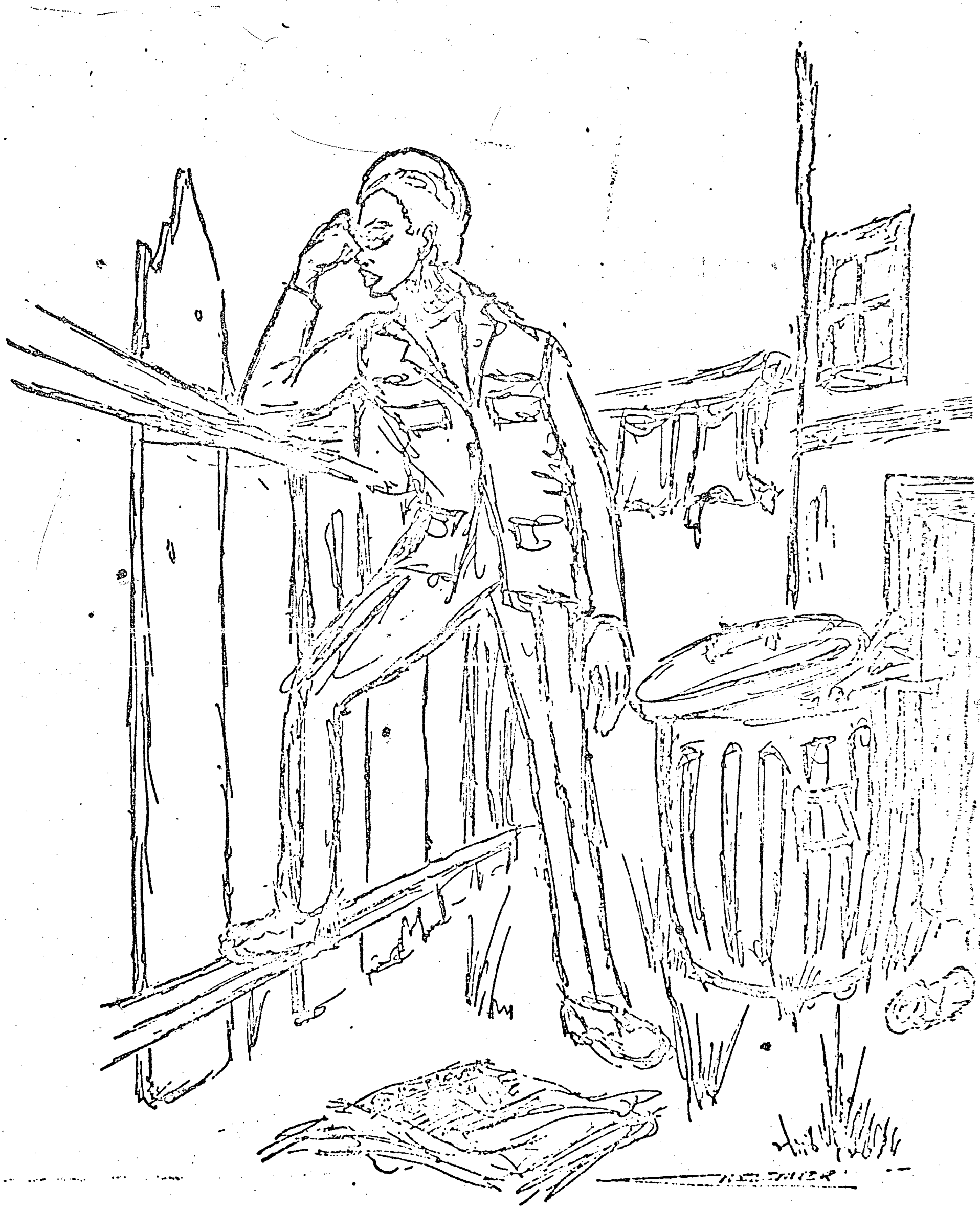
NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2029



THE BLACK PANTHER THINKS AND LOVES BLACK PEOPLE

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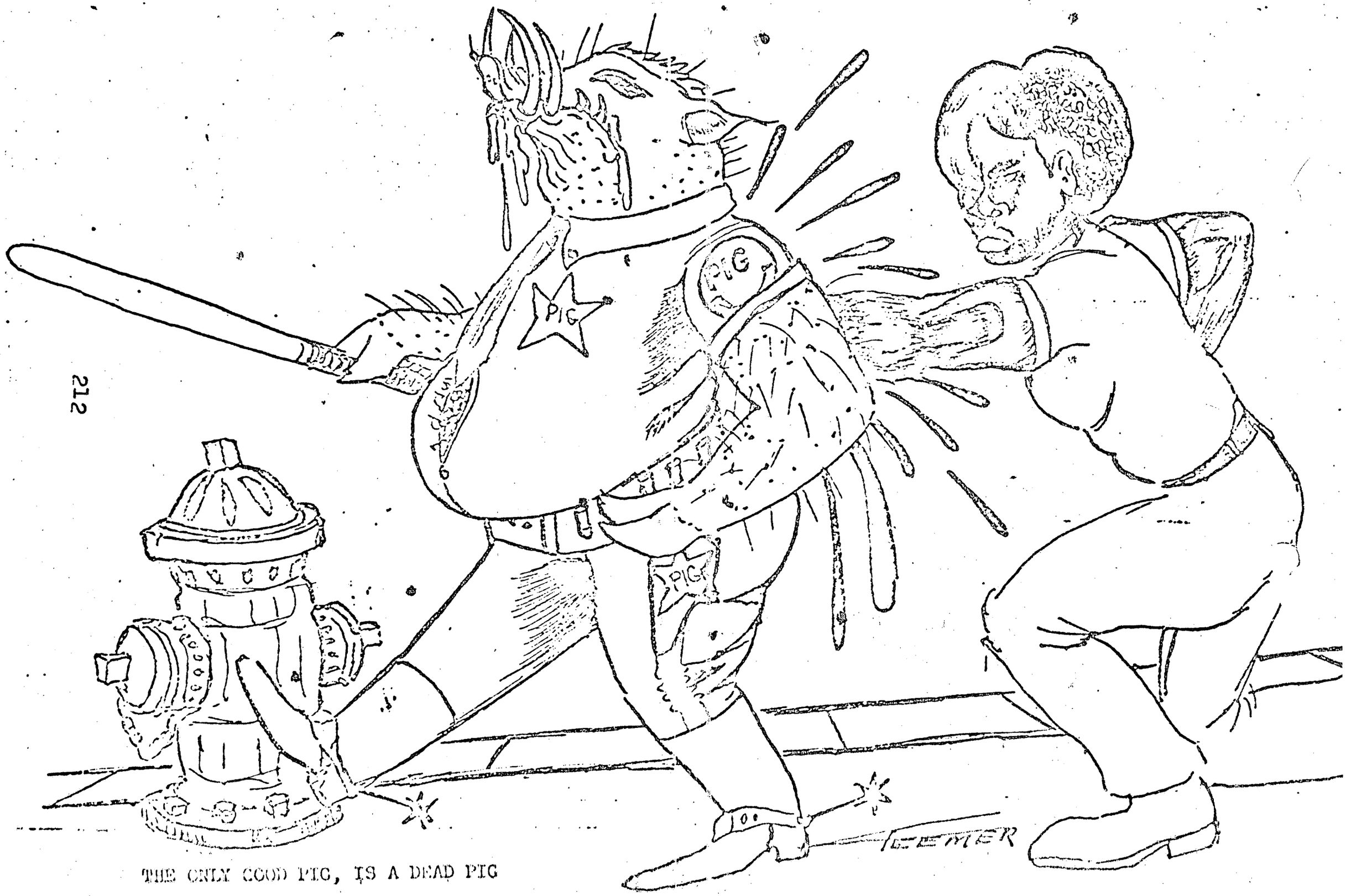
Page 2030



THE ONLY GOOD PIG, IS A DEAD PIG

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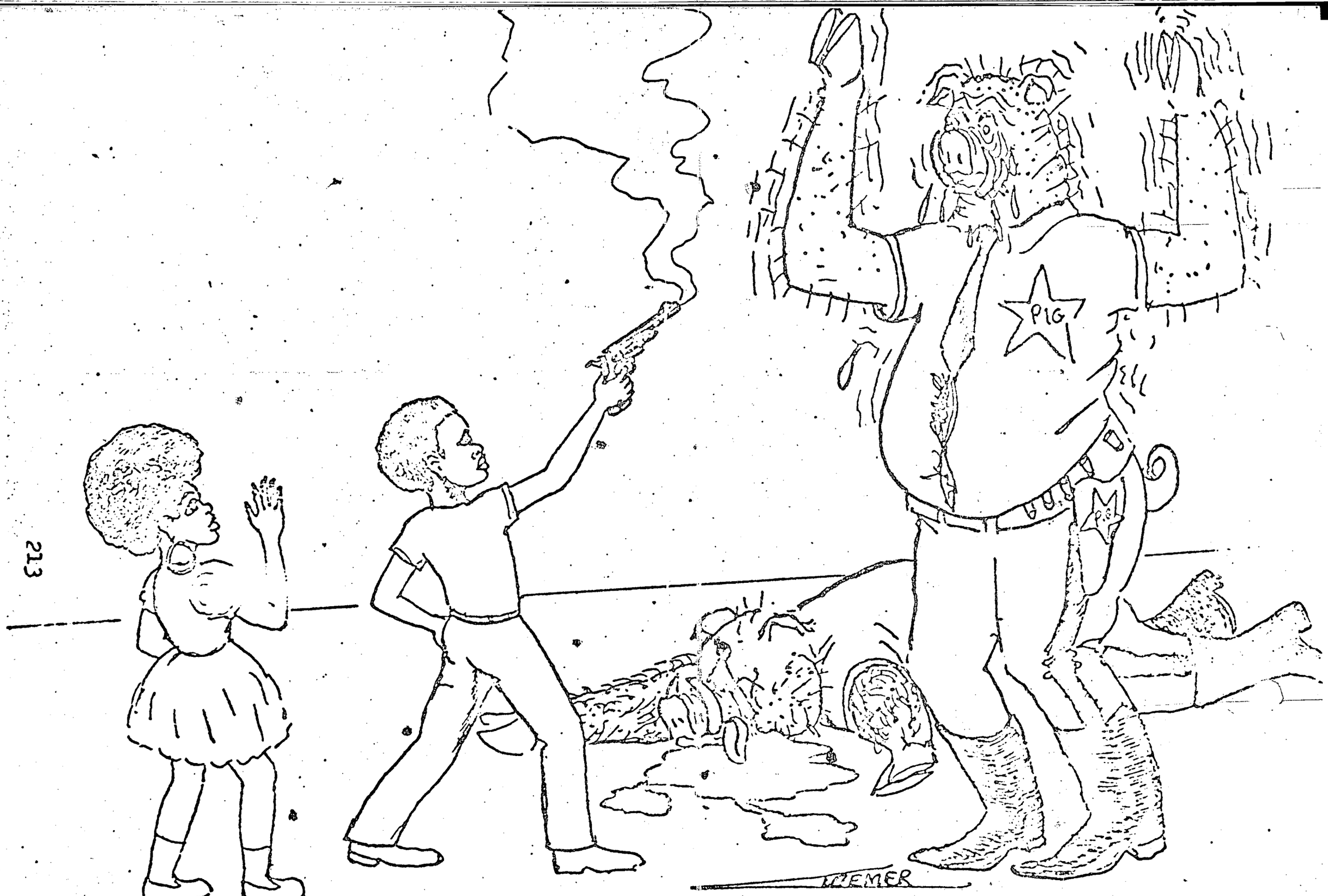

THE PIG IS AFRAID OF BLACK CHILDREN BECAUSE THEY ARE BRAVE WARRIORS

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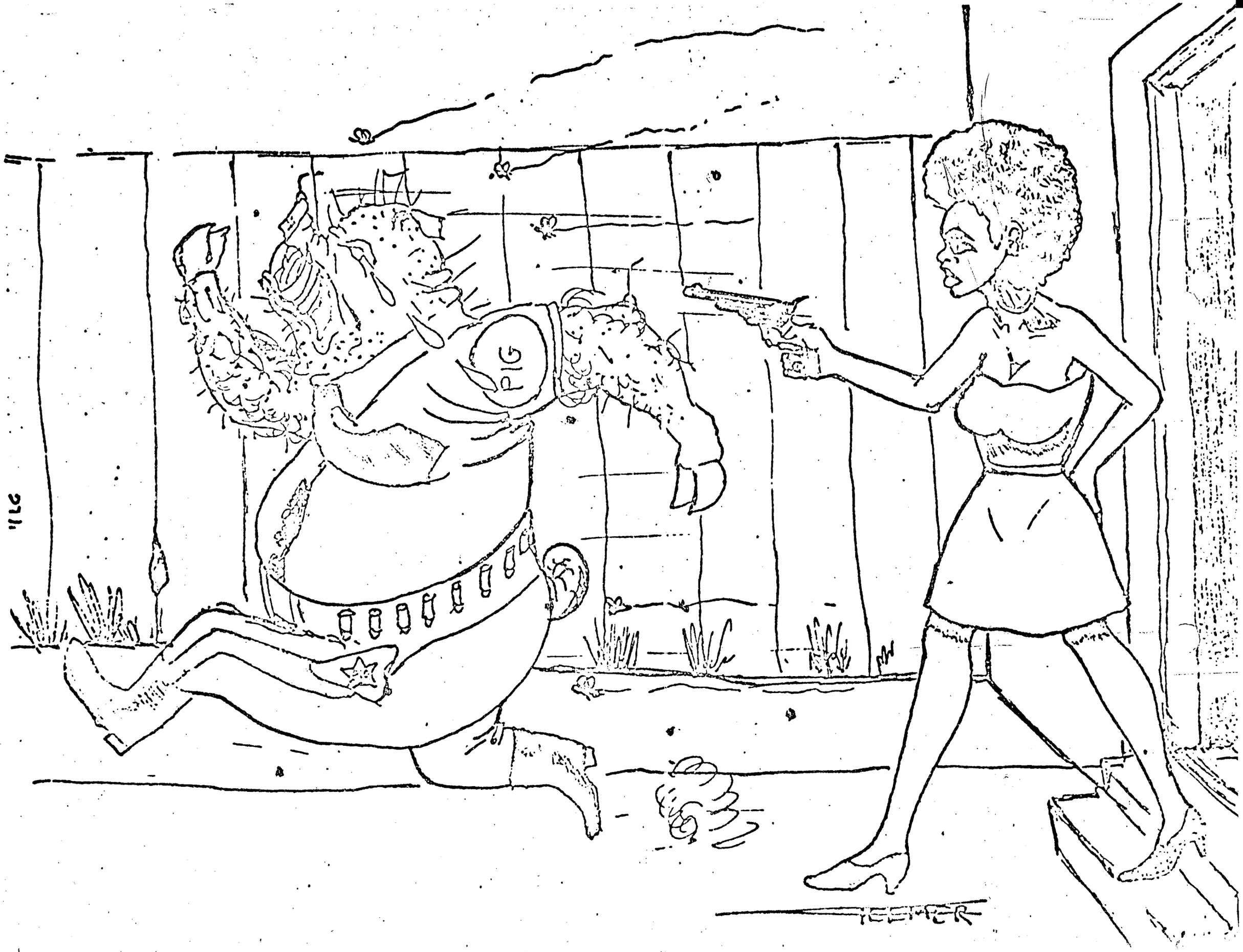
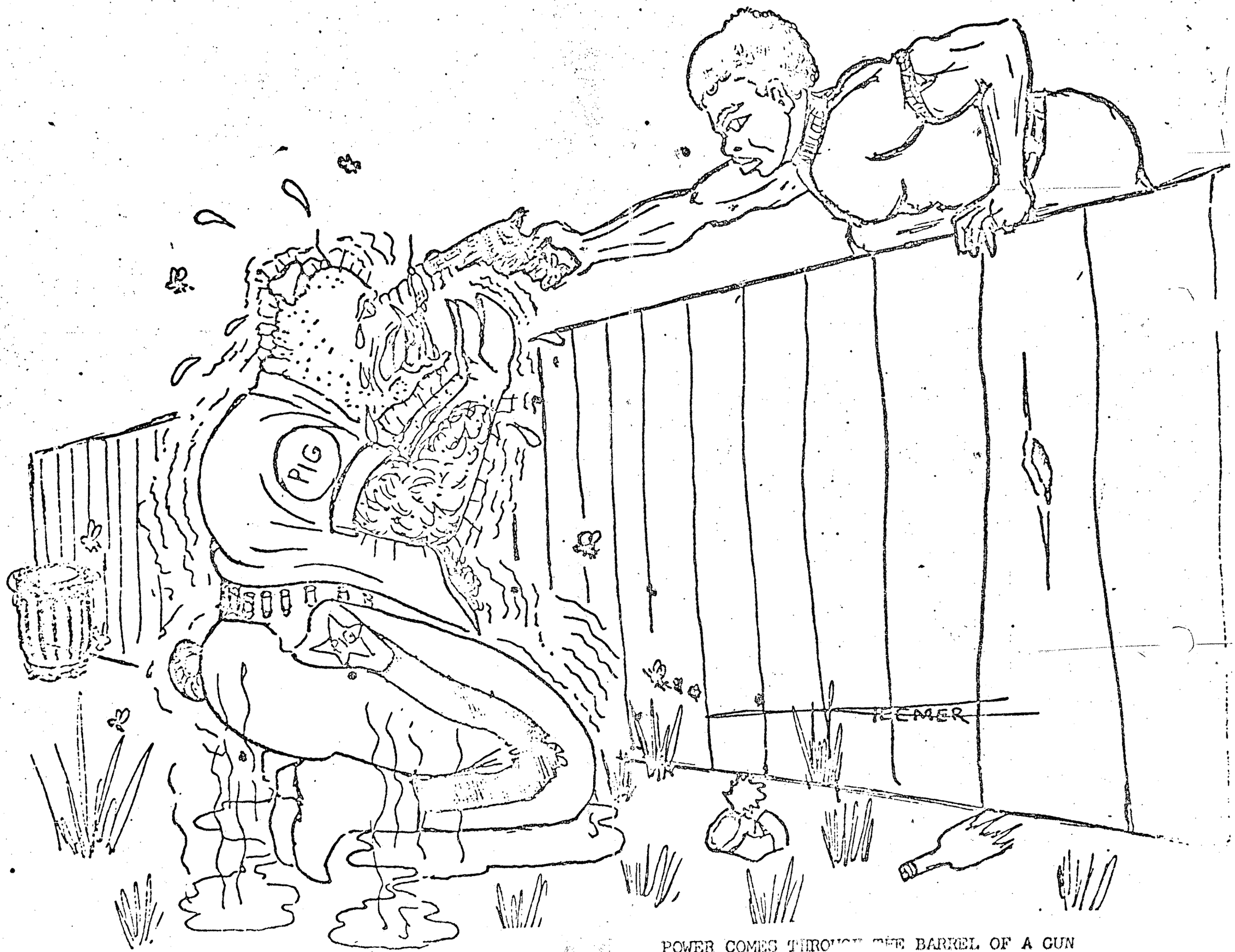


NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2033



POWER COMES THROUGH THE BARREL OF A GUN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA EDWARD KINZER, JR. Office:
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
PATRICK KEEN;
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON;
JESSIE WARD;
GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Character: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER; KIDNAPING; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPING; BINDING; HARBORING

Snopsis: On 6/3 and 4/69, information was received that subject GEORGE SAMS, JR. was being secreted at the Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, which during the early morning hours of 6/4/69, Chicago Agents attempted to gain access to this office in an attempt to locate subject. After repeated attempts to gain cooperation of members of the BPP, all occupants ordered out of premises. Arrested and charged with harboring subject GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code, were subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, AND GEORGIA WASHINGTON. AUSA, Chicago authorized filing of these charges before United States Commissioner, Chicago, on 6/4/69. All subjects appeared before United States Commissioner that day and released on bond for reappearance on 6/20/69. A search incidental to subjects' arrests and in connection with search for fugitive, resulted in seizure by Agents of 13 guns, large quantities of ammunition, swords, gasmasks, office machines, books and quantities of records, posters, and literature. SUBJECT SAMS REPORTEDLY ENFORCER FOR BPP AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA ROBERT C. PUCKETT. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1073, United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, as late as 12:30 a.m., on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He further advised that the subject was expected to remain there at least for the remainder of that night.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA R. B. YADON, Jr., telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA YADON attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

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Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, [illegible] H. SCOTT, and SHELDON NOBLE, JR., arrested LOCKETT F. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs HOUSLEY, [illegible] T. COLLINS, and JOSEPH J. STUART regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "breakfast for children program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG

SAs JOHN W. HOUSLEY, [illegible] H. SCOTT,
SHELDON NOBLE, JR., JOSEPH T. COLLINS,
by SA JOSEPH J. STUART JWH:

Date dictated 6/6/69

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The following description was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	LOCKETT PHILLIP BIBBS
Aliases	"LUCKY"
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	41
Dated of Birth	June 7, 1927
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	American
Height	6'0"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Slim
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complextion	Dark
Teeth	Fair
Scars and Marks	12" scar right knee; 1" scar bridge of nose
Residence	
Present	None
Past	2525 West Jackson
Occupation	Machine operator
Employment	
Present	None
Past	Chicago Molded Products Corporation, 1020 North Kolmar
Marital status	Separated - wife - LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Military Service	1945-1947; 1951-1954 United States Army US 460 45 367
Education	4 years high school; did not graduate, last school Du Sable

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3

Selective Service Number	US 460 45 367
Social Security Number	326-20-3293
Relatives	
Wife	LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Child	ROBELIA DOBSON, 95th Street
Father	LOCKETT BIBBS, Port Clinton, Ohio 1121 State
Mother	MARGARET BIBBS 54-- South State Chicago, Illinois Apartment 412
Sisters	MARILYN WINDFIELD 6400 South Woodlawn
	GWENDOLYN EVANS 102nd and Peoria Chicago, Illinois
Admitted Prior Arrest Record	3 years probation for burglary, November, 1966, at Chicago. Advises he is still on probation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 AM, June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 160, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents KELLY V. ENGLAND and RICHARD B. SWENSEN.

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either side 1 inch scar on left shoulder blade ½ inch circular scar inside elbow left arm ½ inch circular scar back of elbow

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA KELLY V. ENGLAND and
SA RICHARD B. SWENSEN/

by

6/10/69
Date dictated

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2

Scars

left arm
½ inch scar left wrist
1½ inch scar across right wrist

222

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1 Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA LEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) RICHARD A. CARR and JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation, Advice of Rights", which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party, however, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY L. HITE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1423.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4233, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June 26, 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs JOHN J. LOUGHNEY, JR. and

by RICHARD A. CARR: Date dictated 6/5/69

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Two letters bearing return address on United States Department of Army, Official Business envelopes of RONALD DAVIS, Drawer A, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 66027. Both letters mailed postage free. Telephone numbers 243-8276, or 243-8376, and 873-1429 were handwritten on envelope.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 379-7746.

Card for membership in the Majestic Social Club in name of DIANN BROOKS. Written on back of card was "ELAINE ROBERTSON, 8019 S. Kimbark, 734-7085."

The following descriptive and background data was obtained from interview and observation:

Name	ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	October 3, 1947
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'5"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Grandmother	MAGGIE BURTON, 8440 Vernon, Chicago, Illinois

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 1969

1

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SAs STEPHEN E. DELANTY and JOHN F. MILLER/

Date dictated 6/9/69

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Marital status	Single
Selective Service No.	11-53-43-197
Social Security No.	349-36-2478
Drivers license	Illinois, number H430324432B7
Employment	Present: St. Malachy Catholic Church, Chicago, Illinois, Gym Supervisor Prior: Automatic Electric Properties, Incorporated, Northlake, Illinois
Education	Presently a student at Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago, Illinois, entered January 31, 1969
Admitted prior arrests	Traffic violation, January, 1969, while driving a Chevrolet, 1968, Illinois drivers license HM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295039

The following is an inventory of personal property in the possession of HOLT at the time of his arrest:

A. Cash - $18.82

B. A General Motors car key

C. A set of keys

D. Ball point pen

E. An envelope addressed to HOLT at the above address bearing the return address, Wilson Campus, Chicago City College.

F. A box of pills, explained by HOLT to be for the treatment of gonorrhea.

G. A comb

H. A wallet containing the following:

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3.

1. A Certificate of Proficiency issued at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, identifying HOLT as a Heating Equipment Operator.

2. Auto insurance identification card issued by Parliment Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois, telephone LO 1-6460.

3. A photograph showing two Negro females with the notation, "fashion show" on the back.

4. A card from Motors Insurance Corporation, stamped Midway Chevrolet Company, 6522 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

5. A United States Government Motor Vehicle Operator's License issued at Fort Carson, Colorado.

6. An original membership card in the "Black Brothers of 'Unity'", president ERVINE AKBAR, telephones, 287-0658, 9.

7. St. Phillip Basilica High School commencement exercise admission card.

8. Social Security card showing number 349-36-2478.

9. Veterans Administration card number 24669326.

10. Identification card issued by Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago.

11. Traffic ticket dated January 31, 1969, indicating HOLT was at that time driving a Chevrolet, Illinois license HM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295039.

12. A guest identification card issued by the Clinton Job Corps Center, to one MARVIN WEST, born July 23, 1943, 3112 West 15th Place, Chicago Illinois (HOLT explained that his photo, which appears on this card, was put on the wrong card by the Job Corps Center by mistake).

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13. An Illinois Bell Telephone receipt for telephone number 277-3612, for the address 4102 West 16th Street, dated May 2, 1969.

14. A telephone dial tag containing the above number.

15. A scrap of paper bearing the name MALONE 684-4620, 6703 Merr....(illegible).

16. A scrap of paper bearing the names PAT MITCHUM, HENRY, 6112 Kimbark, 667-6016.

17. Five receipts from the Westlane Hotel for rental of Apartment 410 to one HARVEY COLT. The receipts are dated April 14, 1969, April 21, 1969, April 26, 1969, May 5, 1969, and May 10, 1969. (HOLT explained the above name was merely a spelling error on the part of the hotel).

18. A scrap of paper bearing the name ED LEWIS, 626-8764.

19. A receipt for a $1.00 registration fee to the Black University.

20. A receipt for an American Express money order in the amount of $80.00 dated February 10, 1968, payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

21. A card of ROBERT L. GREEN, Republic Precinct Captain, 5018 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

22. Chicago Public Library card number 391846.

23. GMAC card bearing the name C. L. HARRIS, 10046 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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24. A receipt from the Northlake Currency Exchange, 23 North Wolf Road, Northlake, Illinois, dated March 16, 1968, for a money order payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

25. A scrap of paper bearing the name KATHIE, 826-8125, and the notation "met at JERRY's house".

26. A card from the Chicago Commission on Urban Opportunity, with the name CARSON R. BROWN, Program Assistant Unit Coordinator, 400 South Peoria, Chicago, Illinois, telephone 243-4315.

27. A notice of attempt to deliver certified mail April 23, 1969.

28. A card from BEN ELLIS Optical Laboratory, 140 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, Room 602, telephone 372-9253.

29. Army meal card showing HOLT's RA number to be 16-769-553.

30. An address book containing the following entries:

a. On the front page were listed the following telephone numbers: 826-9107, 722-4678, 943-3458, 751-0733.

b. ARRGEKINA, 422 South 12th Avenue, 344-6417.

c. ANNET and WELL, 826-3678.

d. BARBARA WILLIAMS, 378-8761.

e. B.S.A. office 922-3580 x 421.

f. A & E 379-4300 x 141.

g. ARLENE, 533-6541.

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h. BRENDA, 928-6794.

i. AL, 533-5010.

j. ANNE, 722-4384.

k. BOO, 265-1909.

l. CHARMAINE, 666-6523.

m. DOUGLAS BLANCHARD, 521-0850.

n. DIANE B., 1646 West 14th Place, 243-6586.

o. DOSS (Shell Station) SE 3-9342, 243-3095.

p. DOROTHY TURNER, 642-9782.

q. DELORIS, 261-4997.

r. Count 19, 522-1273.

s. ETHEL GRIFFIN, 667-7607.

t. FANNIE, 337-5163.

u. FRANK, 277-7724.

v. JOAN GREY, 704 East 51st Street, KE 6-2854.

w. WILLIE HAWKINS, 4258 West Adams, 826-2440.

x. WILLIE HOLMAN, 56 North Long, 261-2117.

y. GEORGE (JONES), 287-1087.

z. JOAN, HU 3-6620.

aa. LYNN and FRENCH, 5301 South Maryland, 667-0115.

bb. MOSE, 1404 East 76th, 955-8890.

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cc. MILDRED WILLIAM, 421-6426.

dd. MOTHER (Job), ST 2-1500 x 191, Wieboldts

ee. MARIE (DORIS) G., 6660 South Mich., 487-7127.

ff. PEGGY TAFT, 4112 Adams, 826-0631.

gg. JAMES PURNELL, 553-0094.

hh. Office, SE 3-9638.

ii. P. Office, 243-8276.

jj. PAM, 738-0336.

kk. REGINA, 1296 A Washburn, CA 6-6425.

ll. ROSEMARY, 722-0989.

mm. TOMMIE, 343-7530, 343-7763.

nn. L. C. SMITH, 221-1814.

oo. WM. SCANLAN, NE 8-5461.

pp. SYLVESTER, ES 8-1868; a number 429 was listed also.

qq. OSCAR TANNER, 7059 South Halsted, 994-4430 x 106.

rr. MARVIN WELLS, bus: 268-8081, home: 747-0256.

ss. VERON HENDERSON, 7712 Drexel.

tt. On the last page were the following notations: SE 3-9638, G.T. 287-1087, St. Malachy SE 3-1068.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) GORDON S. BROOKS and SA HERMAN H. SCOTT arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office,

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SA GORDON S. BROOKS
by SA HERMAN H. SCOTT GSR Date dictated 6/5/69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2051

KEEN declined to further discuss his activities within the BPP or activities of the BPP itself.

The following description was obtained by interview and observation:

Name	PATRICK KEEN
Alias	PAT KEEN
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	March 4, 1949
Place of birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Nationality	American
Scars and marks	Birth mark oblong shape one inch by 3/4 inch; upper right leg, front
Peculiarities	Wears glasses (tinted)
Education	Graduated John Marshall High School, Chicago, Illinois, 1967; Roosevelt University, Chicago 1967; De Paul University, Chicago, 1967-68; Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, 1968-69 (Completed two years college, major: music)
Employment	None
Social Security Number	334-45-8580
Selective Service No.	11-49-49-45
Selective Service Classification	1A
Address	3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Illinois
Previous addresses	1640 South Spaulding,Chicago, Ill. 170 North Le Claire, Chicago, Ill.
Marital status	Single
Mother	CLARA KEEN, 3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Ill.
Father	THEODORE KEEN, same address

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Page 2052

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) DONALD W. OXLEY and RICHARD L. KNEIBERT, who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/20/ 3
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

[illegible] Chicago, Illinois

File #

by

Date dictated

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2053

Education	Completed John Marshall High School, Chicago, August, 1966, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, September, 1966-1969
Selective Service Number	11-49-48-1930
Social Security Number	346-42-1930
Father	HENRY BELL ROBERSON
Mother	DORIS JEAN ROBERSON Nee MITCHELL
Brother	DERRICK LEROY ROBERSON, age 15 (Above individuals residing at 3326 West Fulton)
Prior Arrests	Admitted 1969 Chicago declined to state reason for arrest.

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Page 2054

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and CHARLES E. BRUNNER who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wispy goatee and mustache

---

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

SAs EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and
CHARLES E. BRUNNER EJC:

by Date dictated 6/4/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Page 2055

Date 6/4/69

1

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File#

SAs EUGENE J. CONNOLLY and
CHARLES E. BRUNNER EJC:

by Date dictated 6/4/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2056

Justice, Washington, D. C., where the registration statement of China Books and Periodicals, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco, 10, California, as an agent of Guozi Shudian of Peking, China, is available for inspection. The fact of registration does not indicate approval of this material by the Government of the United States."

Also taken during the search were: one pair of tweezers; one felt tip blue pen; one blank firearms registration form; and numerous assorted papers which WARD declined to accept and requested they be discarded by the searching Agents. All of the items taken from WARD were returned to him except the pair of tweezers which were given to the United States Marshal.

In addition, WARD had in his possession the following items which were not taken: fifty cents in change comprised of one quarter, three nickels and one dime; one cigarette lighter; five books of matches; one pack of Kool cigarettes; one scrap of paper bearing the notation DIANE JONES, 2822 California, telephone number 326-6189; one scrap of paper bearing the notation "has been changed" 201 South Ashland, Political Orientation MWF 8:00; one scrap of paper bearing the notation BEVERLEY, 722-5960, 4122 North Wilcox.

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Page 2057

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA JACK D. VAHRENWALD. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITTIE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File #

by SA BRUCE F. KNIPP and SA JACK D. VAHRENWALD

Date dictated 6/6/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Employment	Typist for Security Plating Company
Present Address	2645 West Fulton
Former Address	2350 West Madison
Education	4317 West Wilcox Presently enrolled in night school at Austin High School
Mother	MARY WASHINGTON Address unknown
Father	Unknown
Brothers and Sisters	None
Previous admitted arrests	Arrested by Chicago Police Department early in 1968 was held for a few hours and then released, reason for arrest unknown.

WASHINGTON had the following names and addressed in her purse:

BARBARA A. SANKEY
2156 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois
Employment Mc Master-Car Supply Company
PO Box 4355

Brother WOODS
DA 8-3123
At home 344-4540.

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Page 2059

On June 4, 1969, the facts of this case were presented to Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS J. ETTEN authorized the filing of a complaint charging subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, and GEORGIA WASHINGTON with Harboring and concealing subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2060

~~United States District Court~~

FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION NJE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA v HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KLEM; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES	Commissioner's Docket No. Case No. COMPLAINT for VIOLATION of 2071 U.S.C. Title 18 Section 1071

BEFORE JAMES T. PALOS , 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.,
Name of Commissioner — Address of Commissioner

The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states:

That on or about June 4, , 1969, at Chicago in the

Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

(1) HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KLEM; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES having notice and with knowledge that a federal warrant of arrest had been issued xxidx(2) for the apprehension of George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Wedell Smith, on a complaint charging George Sams, Jr. with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder, a violation of the laws of the United States, wilfully and knowingly, and for the purpose of preventing his arrest on said warrant and for the purpose of preventing his discovery, did harbor and conceal George Sams, Jr. at 2250 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1071.

And the complainant states that this complaint is based on

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

And the complainant further states that he believes that

are material witnesses in relation to this charge.

EDWARD KINZER
Signature of Complainant

Special Agent, F.B.I.
Official Title

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, , 19

United States Commissioner

(1) Insert name of accused.
(2) Insert statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged.

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Page 2061

And the complainant states that this complaint is based on information supplied to complainant by Roy Mitchell, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Mitchell stated to your complainant that in the early morning hours of June 4, 1969, he was contacted by a confidential informant who on numerous occasions has supplied information to Agent Mitchell which has proven to be reliable. The confidential informant stated to Mitchell that George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Wadell Smith, was then in a second floor office of a building at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which office is known by your complainant to be the Chicago headquarters of the Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he is familiar with the aforesaid George Sams, Jr. and that said individual is known by him to be a member of the National Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he has knowledge that a federal criminal complaint and arrest warrant are presently outstanding at New Haven, Connecticut, charging the said George Sams, Jr. with the federal felony offense of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073. Complainant further states that on June 4, 1969 shortly after being informed of the aforesaid information supplied by the confidential informant, he and other agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to the building at 2350 West Madison Street. All defendants who were then in the second floor Black Panther Office of the aforesaid building were informed by Agents of the F.B.I. that the said Agents were in possession of a warrant for the arrest of George Sams, Jr. All defendants were then requested to leave the building. For a period of approximately 30 minutes all defendants refused to comply with this request, refused to permit access to the building and refused to answer Agents' questions as to whether or not George Sams, Jr. was present in the building.

Complainant further states that pursuant to a search of the aforesaid Black Panther Party incident to the arrest of defendants, several photographs depicting George Sams, Jr. were seized. Complainant further states that he recognizes the background in each of these photographs as being the inside of the office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois.

Complainant further states that he has personal knowledge of the aforesaid information.

NJE:

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Page 2062

On June 4, 1969, SA EDWARD KINZER, Jr., signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 13, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character RACIAL MATTERS
SMITH ACT OF 1940
SEDITIOUS CONSPIRACY, REBELLION AND INSURRECTION

Reference Report of Special Agent Hubert M. Hart, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

File #:

62-HQ-11.6395

Serial Scope:

670 part 11 & 14

SSC LETTER 8/20/75

PART II

ITEMS # 4 and 5

AND

PART IV

ITEM # 2 g and h

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2066

SSC LETTER 8/20/75

PART II

ITEMS # 4 and 5

AND

PART IV

ITEM # 2 g and h

SSC Access

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2067

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

TU WU

DEC 8 5 12 PM

WUA053 (37)AB261 KB436

K VEF157 AS PDB 32 EX TDVE CHICAGO ILL 8 251P CST

US ATTNY GEN JOHN MICHELL DLEY 75 JUSTICE DEPT WASH DC

WE OF THE NAACP ARE EXTREMELYALARMED, CONCERNED, AND CONFUSED RELATIVE TO THE CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS AND FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING OF MARK CLARK AND FRED HAMPTON BY COOK COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFCALS IN DEC 4, 1969. PURSUANT TO THE SAME INCIDENT, WE DEMAND THAT AN ADEQUATE, THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND THAT THE RESULT OF SUCH INVESTIGATION BE MADE KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC IN ORDER TO ALLEVIATE A TENSE, ANXIOUS SITUATION. WE SIMPLY WILL NOT TOLERATE A MODERN DAY LYNCHING AND SHOULD THE RESULTS OF YOUR INVESTIGATION PROVE A VIOLATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS WE SHALL USE MAXIMUM RESOURCES TO PURSUE THE APPREHENSION AND PUNISHMENT OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE. PLEASE ADVISE

JOHN GWYNN, NAACP, ILLINOIS STATE PRES PEORIA ILL; DR L H HOLMAN, NAACP NATL BOARD MEMBR, JOLIET, ILL AND SYD FINLEY, NAACP, NATL OFFICE FIELD DIRECTOR, 53 WEST JACKSON BLVD ROOM 1038 CHICAGO ILL

(257).

514P EST DEC 8 69

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
DEC 9 - 1969
206

62-114208-

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2068

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

TU WU

DEC 8 5 12 PM

WUA053 (37)AB261 KB436

K VEF157 AS PDB 32 EX TDVE CHICAGO ILL 8 251P CST

US ATTNY GEN JOHN MICHELL DLEY 75 JUSTICE DEPT WASH DC

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JOHN GWYNN, NAACP, ILLINOIS STATE PRES PEORIA ILL; DR L H HOLMAN, NAACP NATL BOARD MEMBR, JOLIET, ILL AND SYD FINLEY, NAACP, NATL OFFICE FIELD DIRECTOR, 53 WEST JACKSON BLVD ROOM 1038 CHICAGO ILL

(257).

514P EST DEC 8 69

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
DEC 9 - 1969

42-111202-206

ENCLOSURE

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2069

DEC 11 1969

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DL:RWL:ebh:mcs

DJ 146-33-371

Jerris Leonard
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

12-031-167

Sergeant Daniel Groth,
James Davis, John Cleavenger,
Edward Carmody, et al, Chicago, Illinois
Police Officers, Subjects
Fred Hampton, Mark Clark,
Wanda Harris, Verlina Brewer,
Blair Anderson and Ronald Satchel etcal -
Victims
Summary Punishment
CIVIL RIGHTS

This refers to your memoranda of December 5 and December 8, 1969 entitled "Black Panther Party Activity, Chicago, Illinois."

In connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith two copies of a telegram of December 5, 1969 to the Department from John Cleyn of the Illinois State branch, NAACP and other officials of that organization. We have also received a telegram from Thomas Finn, Rangeing Editor, Chicago Daily Defender, Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League and from a number of individuals of Maywood, Illinois, all of these communications generally alleging that the shooting and killing of members of the Black Panther organization were, on or about December 4, 1969, unnecessary, unjustified and of questionable legality. They request that an investigation be made of the matter.

In view of the circumstances, please conduct a preliminary investigation so that we may determine

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2070

whether violations of 18 U.S.C. 242 and 241 are involved. The investigation should include, but need not be limited to, the following.

1. Identify and interview all persons, including the allegedly wounded individuals who were present when the police conducted the Black Panther Party raid at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, on December 4.

2. Identify the police officers who took part in the raid and interview the subjects named above.

3. We understand that two autopsies on victim Fred Hampton's body were performed, one by the Coroner and one by a group of physicians headed by Dr. Victor Levine of Northwestern University. Obtain copies of each report.

4. Ascertain whether a state or local investigation is being conducted or has been conducted, and furnish us with a copy of any available report of such investigation. In this connection, inspect the official records and ascertain the charges placed against the victim and the status of same.

5. Inspect the premises of 2337 West Monroe Street, the location of the raid, and note and photograph any physical evidence such as bullet holes, blood, the general arrangement, location and condition of the furniture, windows etc. In connection with any bullet holes noted, determine if possible, the direction of the bullets, with particular reference as to whether they were apparently fired from the outside doors and windows toward the interior of the apartment and from the interior toward the outside doors and windows. Please furnish us with a diagram of the premises noting the particular location therein where victims Hampton and Clark were allegedly shot.

If victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid decline to be interviewed, please notify me immediately without waiting for the completion of the report of this investigation.

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DEC 11 1969

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DL:RWL:cbh:mcs

DJ 146-31-371

FBI 12-031-367

Jerris Leonard
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Sergeant Daniel Groth,
Jerge Boyle, John Sisewski,
Edward Carney, et al, Chicago, Illinois
Police Officers, Subjects;
Fred Hampton, Mark Clark,
Brenda Harris, Verlina Brewer,
Blair Anderson and Ronald Satchel Steel -
Victims
Summary Punishment
CIVIL RIGHTS

This refers to your memoranda of November 5 and December 8, 1969 entitled "Black Panther Party Activity, Chicago, Illinois."

In connection with this matter, I am enclosing herewith two copies of a telegram of December 5, 1969 to the Department from John Cogan of the Illinois State Branch, ACLU and other officials of that organization. We have also received a telegram from Thomas Sloan, Executive Director, National Lawyers Guild and from a number of individuals of Maywood, Illinois, all of these communications generally alleging that the shooting and killing of members of the Black Panther organization were, on or about December 4, 1969, unnecessary, unjustified and of questionable legality. They request that an investigation be made of the matter.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2072

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If victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid decline to be interviewed, please notify me immediately without waiting for the completion of the report of this investigation.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2073

G-122 (12-11-67)

FBI

Date: 12/12/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

From: Director, FBI

SGT. DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS;
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON; MARK CLARK; BRENDA HARRIS;
VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR ANDERSON;
RONALD SATCHEL, ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory Departmental letter dated 12/11/69 and two copies of its enclosure.

Complete the requested investigation in accordance with the provisions of Section 27, Volume II, Manual of Instructions, and surep within ten days of the receipt of this communication.

State in the first paragraph of the details of your report that it contains the results of a ☐ limited ☒ preliminary investigation and underscore the word ☐ limited ☒ preliminary

Advise ☒ all persons interviewed
☒ appropriate officials at the outset that this investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, referring to him by name as well as title.

Remarks: If victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid decline to be interviewed, you should immediately advise the Bureau.

Enc. (4)

Sent Via

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2074

6-122 (12-11-67)

FBI

Date: 12/12/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

From: Director, FBI

SGT. DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS;
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON; MARK CLARK; BRENDA HARRIS;
VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR ANDERSON;
RONALD SATCHEL, ET AL - VICTIMS
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☒ appropriate officials at the outset that this investigation is being conducted at the specific request of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, referring to him by name as well as title.

Remarks: If victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid decline to be interviewed, you should immediately advise the Bureau.

Enc. (4)

Sent Via _____

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2075

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
(Attn: AUSA ROBERT J. BRISAKSTONE)

Report of: SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Office: Chicago
Date: 12/22/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (Deceased);
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character:
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: By letter dated 12/11/69, from AAG JERRIS LEONARD, Civil Rights Division, a preliminary investigation was requested to determine whether violations of 18, USC, Sections 242 and 241 are involved in the shooting of FRED A. HAMPTON and MARK CLARK by the Cook County States Attorney's Police raid on the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, on 12/4/69. SAC M. W. JOHNSON personally advised USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, and Cook County States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, of the requested investigation. HANRAHAN stipulated that all 14 officers in the raid would be made available for interview provided an official from his office was present and that a copy of the interview was made available. SAC M. W. JOHNSON also contacted Attorney WARREN WOLFSON representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, who was to consult with other victims attorneys and to advise if they will make their clients available for interview. SAC M.W. JOHNSON also contacted DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, Attorney for BPP, who desired an attorney be present during FBI examination of BPP apartment. On 12/17/69, CUNNINGHAM advised SAC M.W. JOHNSON that "it is polically impossible for the BPP to voluntarily cooperate" with any FBI investigation. AAG JERRIS LEONARD in Chicago on 12/18/69, advised he would personally handle FGJ inquiry into this matter. On 12/22/69, FBI examination commenced at the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, and FGJ commenced receiving evidence in this case.

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This report contains the results of a preliminary investigation in accordance with departmental letter to the Bureau dated December 11, 1969, regarding the above captioned matter. This departmental letter, which was forwarded by Mr. JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, is summarized as follows:

The Department received a telegram dated December 5, 1969, from JOHN GWYNN of the Illinois State Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and other officials of that organization. The Department also received a telegram from THOMAS PICOU, Managing Editor, "Chicago Daily Defender," WHITNEY M. YOUNG, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, and a number of individuals of Maywood, Illinois. All of these communications generally alleged that the shooting and killing of members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) on or about December 4, 1969, was unnecessary, unjustified, and of questionable legality. They requested that an investigation be made of the matter.

The departmental letter requested the FBI to conduct a preliminary investigation so that the Department could determine whether violations of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 242 and 241, were involved. It was stated that the investigation should include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Identify and interview all persons, including the allegedly wounded individuals who were present when the police conducted the Black Panther Party raid at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969.

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2. Identify the police officers who took part in the raid and interview the subjects named above.

3. It is understood that two autopsies on victim FRED HAMPTON's body were performed, one by the coroner and one by a group of physicians headed by Dr. VICTOR LEVINE of Northwestern University. Obtain copies of each report.

4. Ascertain whether a state or local investigation is being conducted or has been conducted, and furnish us with a copy of any available report of such investigation. In this connection, inspect the official records and ascertain the charges placed against the victim and the status of same.

5. Inspect the premises of 2337 West Monroe Street, the location of the raid, and note and photograph any physical evidence, such as bullet holes, blood, the general arrangement, location and condition of the furniture, windows, etc. In connection with any bullet holes noted, determine, if possible, the direction of the bullets, with particular reference as to whether they were apparently fired from the outside doors and windows toward the interior of the apartment and from the interior toward the outside doors and windows. A diagram of the premises, noting the particular location therein where victims FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK were allegedly shot, is to be furnished.

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The Department's letter requested that if the victims or other persons in the premises at the time of the raid declined to be interviewed, Mr. JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, should be notified immediately without waiting for the completion of the report of this investigation.

It is noted that the telegram of December 5, 1969, addressed to United States Attorney General JOHN MITCHELL reads as follows:

> We of the NAACP are extremely alarmed, concerned, and confused relative to the contradictory statements and facts in connection with the slaying of MARK CLARK and FRED HAMPTON by Cook County law enforcement officials on December 4, 1969. Pursuant to the same incident, we demand that an adequate, thorough investigation and that the results of such investigation be made known to the public in order to alleviate a tense, anxious situation. We simply will not tolerate a modern day lynching; and should the results of your investigation prove a violation of civil rights, we shall use maximum resources to pursue the apprehension and punishment of those responsible.

Upon receipt of the departmental letter on December 13, 1969, M. W. JOHNSON, Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the Chicago Office, personally advised United States Attorney (USA) THOMAS A. FORAN of the requested investigation. SAC JOHNSON informed JAMES D. CONLISK, Jr., Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, of

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the requested investigation. CONLISK stated that he had no objection to police officers assigned to the State's Attorney's Office being interviewed by the FBI, but he suggested that Cook County State's Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN be contacted as these officers were working for him at the time of the raid.

SAC JOHNSON contacted Cook County State's Attorney HANRAHAN, who advised he would make all 14 officers involved in the raid available for interview immediately, provided an official from his office was present during these interviews and that copies of the results of the interviews in the form of either a signed statement or the Bureau's interview report form would be made available to him. HANRAHAN added that making such copies available to the police officer being interviewed would suffice. HANRAHAN pointed out that demands have been made for these police officers to be charged with murder in connection with the killing of BPP members FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK.

Cook County Coroner ANDREW J. TOMANhms announced he is calling a "blue ribbon" coroner's jury to look into this matter. Because of this, HANRAHAN deemed it necessary to grant the interviews of the police officers only under the above stated conditions.

SAC JOHNSON personally contacted Attorney WARREN WOLFSON at 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. WOLFSON advised he represents victim BRENDA HARRIS. WOLFSON stated that all of the victims, except DEBORAH JOHNSON, are either in jail or in custody at the Cook County Hospital and that since the other victims are represented by other attorneys, he desired to consult with these attorneys concerning the granting of interviews by the FBI.

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WOLFSON stated that all of the victims had been charged by Cook County authorities with serious crimes; and as the victims are in custody, the attorneys themselves have not had the opportunity for thorough interviews of their clients. WOLFSON stated he wanted to emphasize the fact that statements in the news media credited to the victims and their attorneys are not necessarily true as the attorneys have not authorized such statements. WOLFSON further stated that due to the seriousness of the charges pending against the victims, their attorneys would undoubtedly desire to be present during any FBI interviews.

WOLFSON further stated that he would be most reluctant to authorize an FBI interview with his client, BRENDA HARRIS, until he personally had an opportunity to completely interview her. Also, WOLFSON stated that due to the local charges placed against his client, he would insist upon obtaining a copy of the results of any FBI interview. He was sure that the other attorneys of the victims would feel the same way.

WOLFSON agreed to contact the other attorneys as soon as possible and would advise SAC JOHNSON whether the interviews of the victims would be permitted.

It is noted that in connection with the Department's request for an investigation at the premises of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, where the raid of December 4, 1969, occurred, these premises are under the complete control of the BPP.

On December 13, 1969, SAC JOHNSON contacted DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, Attorney for the BPP. CUNNINGHAM advised

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[redacted]

that he saw no objection to making these premises available to the FBI, but he desired to first consult with other attorneys, whom he did not identify, and stated he would call SAC JOHNSON later that weekend. CUNNINGHAM said he would try to make the premises available by Monday afternoon, December 15, 1969, or by the morning of December 16, 1969. CUNNINGHAM desired either he or his representative to be present during the FBI investigation at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On December 13, 1969, the above was discussed with USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Northern District of Illinois (NDI), who stated that although he was not in a position to recommend Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) action at this time, he would give the matter further consideration. USA FORAN stated it was his feeling that the requests by State's Attorney HANRAHAN and the victims' lawyers regarding the interviews should be complied with in view of the pending charges which exist in regards to the 14 police officers and the seven victims in this matter.

On December 14, 1969, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, BPP Attorney, contacted SAC JOHNSON at 4:30 p.m. and stated that after consulting with "most of the attorneys involved," it was decided that additional consultation was necessary by them before the FBI would be given access to the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. CUNNINGHAM advised that the attorneys are meeting at 5:00 p.m. on December 15, 1969, at which time a decision would be made.

CUNNINGHAM stated, however, it is his unofficial opinion that access to these premises by the FBI will be authorized for Tuesday morning, December 16, 1969, and that he would call SAC JOHNSON immediately following the above described meeting with the other attorneys.

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It is noted that neither DENNIS CUNNINGHAM nor WARREN WOLFSON, Attorney Spokesman for the victims in this case, contacted, as agreed to, the Chicago Office to permit FBI access to the BPP apartment or interview of the victims, respectively, as of midnight, December 16, 1969.

It is noted that the following were present on December 13, 1969, at the Chicago Office of the FBI when SAC M.W. JOHNSON telephonically contacted USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, as well as WARREN WOLFSON, representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, and attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP):

Assistant Special Agent in Charge [redacted],
Supervisor [redacted]
Special Agent [redacted]

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On December 13, 1969, Officer DAY of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised that RONALD SATCHEL had been released that day on $25,000 bond, which was made at the 13th District of the Police Department.

It is noted that DEBORAH JOHNSON, the girlfriend of FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased), who is eight months pregnant, was previously released on $25,000 bond.

On December 17, 1969, JAMES MONTGOMERY, attorney representing the Black Panther Party, telephonically contacted Special Agent PAUL R. ELOFSON at the Chicago Office, to advise that police officers had arrived at 2337 West Monroe Street, that morning, and they had informed BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Defense Minister of the Illinois Black Panther Party, that they had a search warrant for the purpose of searching the outer halls of the building. According to MONTGOMERY, the officers were asked to leave, and they departed. However, the officers returned shortly thereafter, at which time the officers refused Black Panther Party members access to the apartment. MONTGOMERY stated that he was notifying the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in view of his belief that the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Department of Justice was looking into the shooting incident.

At 3:27 p.m., on December 17, 1969, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, attorney for the Black Panther Party, telephonically contacted Special Agent in Charge, M. W. JOHNSON, to advise that attorneys for the Black Panther Party and victims had decided they did not feel the Justice Department would help them, and therefore, they were taking the position they would not voluntarily cooperate with any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation. CUNNINGHAM stated that this

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decision was based upon newspaper articles reporting a Federal investigation of the Black Panther Party. CUNNINGHAM further stated that this decision was actually reached on Monday night, December 15, 1969, but that he had been "too busy" to contact Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON.

CUNNINGHAM further informed Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON that undoubtedly the Federal Government could obtain access to the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, through legal action, and that "of course they could not prevent that." CUNNINGHAM stated that "it is politically impossible for the Black Panther Party to voluntarily cooperate."

CUNNINGHAM also informed Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON that the Cook County States Attorney's Police, "using some kind of warrant" were at the above Monroe Street premises at approximately 10:30 a.m., on December 17, 1969, and that they were denying everyone access to these premises, unless they could present a lease agreement. CUNNINGHAM further stated that he recognized that this latter was not involved with any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation.

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On December 18, 1969, Assistant Attorney General JERRIS LEONARD, together with Department Attorney JAMES TURNER, First Assistant United States Attorney JACK B. SCHMETTERER, met with Acting Chief Judge EDWIN A. ROBSON of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. It is noted that Chief Federal District Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL was ill and that Judge ROBSON was Acting Chief Judge in his absense.

At this meeting the decision was made, subject to the approval of Chief Judge CAMPBELL, that the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury will be held over to hear testimony in this case. A special charge will be issued this grand jury on December 22, 1969. Assistant Attorney General LEONARD advised that one or two witnesses may appear before this grand jury on approximately December 23, 1969, following which the grand jury will be adjourned until approximately January 5, 1970.

Assistant Attorney General LEONARD advised that he would personally handle the presentation of this matter to the Federal Grand Jury and that he would be assisted by Departmental Attorney JAMES TURNER, WILLIAM O'CONNOR and JESSIE QUEEN, all of whom are from Washington, D.C. Also assisting him would be MILTON BRANCH, Assistant United States Attorney from Denver, Colorado.

United States Attorney Thomas A. Foran at Chicago has subsequently advised Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON that he completely concurrs in the above described Federal Grand Jury procedure in this case. Mr. FORAN designated ROBERT J. BREAKSTONE as a representative from the United State's Attorney's Office at Chicago to work with Mr. LEONARD.

First Assistant United States Attorney JACK B. SCHMETTERER advised on the evening of December 16, 1969, that Chief Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL did concur with Acting Judge EDWIN A. ROBSON's decision to hold the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury to hear this matter.

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First Assistant United States Attorney SCHMETTERER advised at 4:05 p.m. on December 19, 1969, that he had been in contact with Cook County Coroner ANTHONY J. TOMAN. TOMAN advised Mr. SCHMETTERER that as the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, had now been sealed and under his control, that he would grant access to the FBI at any time for the purpose of examination.

It is noted that an FBI examination of these premises commenced on the morning of December 22, 1969.

Mr. SCHMETTERER advised on December 22, 1969, that the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury was extended and commenced receiving into evidence the official reports of the Cook County Coroner's Office of the deaths of FRED A. HAMPTON and MARK CLARK on December 4, 1969. This evidence was made available to the Federal Grand Jury by KYRAM PHELAN from the coroner's office. It is noted that on December 22, 1969, Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office was sworn in and made an agent of this Federal Grand Jury.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following account of the Cook County State's Attorney's raid upon the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, is summarized from news media reports:

The State's Attorney's police, under the direction of Cook County State's Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, secured a search warrant, based upon information supplied by informants, from Criminal Court Judge ROBERT COLLINS to search the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was alleged that there was a gun cache in this apartment.

At 4:45 a.m. on December 4, 1969, 14 officers from the State's Attorney's police broke into this first floor apartment, which consists of two bedrooms and one bath, with a front and rear entrance. They allegedly encountered gunfire resistance; and following a shootout, FRED HAMPTON, Illinois Chairman of the BPP, lay dead in his bed and Peoria, Illinois, BPP leader MARK CLARK was found dead in the living room of this apartment.

There were nine members of the BPP in this apartment; and of the seven surviving, two men and two women had been wounded. Of the nine BPP members in the apartment, six were men and three were women. One woman, DEBORAH JOHNSON, age 19, the alleged girl friend of HAMPTON, is eight months pregnant. The seven surviving members of the BPP were arrested and charged with attempted murder and aggravated battery and were taken into custody.

The following four had bullet wounds and were taken to the Cook County Hospital:

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Sergeant GROTH furnished the following identifying data concerning the seven victims in this case:

BRENDA HARRIS, Age 18, born August 16, 1951, 1846 South Hamlin, Chicago, Illinois

VERLINA A. BREWER, Age 17, born January 11, 1952, 125 West 107th Street, Chicago, Illinois, or 2139 Yorktown Drive, Ann Arbour, Michigan.

Sergeant GROTH advised that BREWER was a mental patient in Ann Arbour, Michigan, prior to her coming to Chicago and that her parents had reported her as a missing person.

BLAIR J. ANDERSON, Age 18, born November 22, 1951, 6943 South Justine, Chicago, Illinois.

Sergeant GROTH advised that ANDERSON had previously been arrested on September 10, 1969, in connection with a Black Panther Party "shoot out".

RONALD SATCHEL, Age 19, born June 27, 1950, 6246 South Clyde, Chicago, Illinois.

The following victims were taken to the Cook County Jail:

DEBORAH JOHNSON, Age 19, born November 26, 1950, 6750 South Parnell, Chicago, Illinois.

LOUIS TRULOCK, Age 39, born May 6, 1930, 1900 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois.

HAROLD BELL, Age 23, born November 29, 1946, 1317 Howard Court, Rockford, Illinois.

Two of the States Attorney's Police officers who were hurt are JOHN CICZEWSKI, who was shot in the leg, and EDWARD CARMODY, who had injuries to his hand as a result of flying glass.

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The following are the identities of the States Attorney's Police, who participated in the raid as made available on December 27, 1969, by Sergeant DANIEL R. GROTH, Cook County States Attorney's Police:

Sergeant DANIEL R. GROTH - Star Number 1698
Officer JOSEPH GORMAN - Star Number 2515
Officer GEORGE JONES - Star Number 17614
Officer ROBERT HUGHES - Star Number 8790
Officer JAMES DAVIS - Star Number 11426
Officer WILLIAM KELLY - Star Number 6986
Officer EDWARD CARMODY - Star Number 2917
Officer JOHN CISZEWSKI - Star Number 12489
Officer PHILIP JOSEPH - Star Number 12637
Officer JOHN MARUSICH - Star Number 5389
Officer FRED HOWARD. Star Number 11673
Officer LYNWOOD HARRIS, Star Number 6764
Officer WILLIAM GORBETT, Star Number 7077
Officer RAY BRODERICK, Star Number 10136

Officers JONES, DAVIS, HOWARD, JOSEPH, and HARRIS are of the Negro race.

Sergeant GROTH advised that all of these officers would be available to respond to any subpoena directed to them in care of the Cook County States Attorney, 2600 South California Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
(Attn: AUSA ROBERT J. BRISAKSTONE)

Report of: SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS Office: Chicago
Date: 12/22/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (Deceased);
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character:
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Page 2097

that he saw no objection to making these premises available to the FBI, but he desired to first consult with other attorneys, whom he did not identify, and stated he would call SAC JOHNSON later that weekend. CUNNINGHAM said he would try to make the premises available by Monday afternoon, December 15, 1969, or by the morning of December 16, 1969. CUNNINGHAM desired either he or his representative to be present during the FBI investigation at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On December 13, 1969, the above was discussed with USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Northern District of Illinois (NDI), who stated that although he was not in a position to recommend Federal Grand Jury (FGJ) action at this time, he would give the matter further consideration. USA FORAN stated it was his feeling that the requests by State's Attorney HANRAHAN and the victims' lawyers regarding the interviews should be complied with in view of the pending charges which exist in regards to the 14 police officers and the seven victims in this matter.

On December 14, 1969, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, BPP Attorney, contacted SAC JOHNSON at 4:30 p.m. and stated that after consulting with "most of the attorneys involved," it was decided that additional consultation was necessary by them before the FBI would be given access to the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. CUNNINGHAM advised that the attorneys are meeting at 5:00 p.m. on December 15, 1969, at which time a decision would be made.

CUNNINGHAM stated, however, it is his unofficial opinion that access to these premises by the FBI will be authorized for Tuesday morning, December 16, 1969, and that he would call SAC JOHNSON immediately following the above described meeting with the other attorneys.

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[redacted]

6A

It is noted that neither DENNIS CUNNINGHAM nor WARREN WOLFSON, Attorney Spokesman for the victims in this case, contacted, as agreed to, the Chicago Office to permit FBI access to the BPP apartment or interview of the victims, respectively, as of midnight, December 16, 1969.

It is noted that the following were present on December 13, 1969, at the Chicago Office of the FBI when SAC M.W. JOHNSON telephonically contacted USA THOMAS A. FORAN, Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department JAMES D. CONLISK, States Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, as well as WARREN WOLFSON, representing victim BRENDA HARRIS, and attorney DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP):

Assistant Special Agent in Charge [redacted],
Supervisor [redacted]
Special Agent [redacted]

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Page 2099

[redacted]

7

On December 13, 1969, Officer DAY of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised that RONALD SATCHEL had been released that day on $25,000 bond, which was made at the 13th District of the Police Department.

It is noted that DEBORAH JOHNSON, the girlfriend of FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased), who is eight months pregnant, was previously released on $25,000 bond.

On December 17, 1969, JAMES MONTGOMERY, attorney representing the Black Panther Party, telephonically contacted Special Agent PAUL R. ELOFSON at the Chicago Office, to advise that police officers had arrived at 2337 West Monroe Street, that morning, and they had informed BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Defense Minister of the Illinois Black Panther Party, that they had a search warrant for the purpose of searching the outer halls of the building. According to MONTGOMERY, the officers were asked to leave, and they departed. However, the officers returned shortly thereafter, at which time the officers refused Black Panther Party members access to the apartment. MONTGOMERY stated that he was notifying the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in view of his belief that the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Department of Justice was looking into the shooting incident.

At 3:27 p.m., on December 17, 1969, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, attorney for the Black Panther Party, telephonically contacted Special Agent in Charge, M. W. JOHNSON, to advise that attorneys for the Black Panther Party and victims had decided they did not feel the Justice Department would help them, and therefore, they were taking the position they would not voluntarily cooperate with any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation. CUNNINGHAM stated that this

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[redacted]

8

decision was based upon newspaper articles reporting a Federal investigation of the Black Panther Party. CUNNINGHAM further stated that this decision was actually reached on Monday night, December 15, 1969, but that he had been "too busy" to contact Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON.

CUNNINGHAM further informed Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON that undoubtedly the Federal Government could obtain access to the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, through legal action, and that "of course they could not prevent that." CUNNINGHAM stated that "it is politically impossible for the Black Panther Party to voluntarily cooperate."

CUNNINGHAM also informed Special Agent in Charge JOHNSON that the Cook County States Attorney's Police, "using some kind of warrant" were at the above Monroe Street premises at approximately 10:30 a.m., on December 17, 1969, and that they were denying everyone access to these premises, unless they could present a lease agreement. CUNNINGHAM further stated that he recognized that this latter was not involved with any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation.

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Page 2101

[redacted]

1

On December 18, 1969, Assistant Attorney General JERRIS LEONARD, together with Department Attorney JAMES TURNER, First Assistant United States Attorney JACK B. SCHMETTERER, met with Acting Chief Judge EDWIN A. ROBSON of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. It is noted that Chief Federal District Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL was ill and that Judge ROBSON was Acting Chief Judge in his absense.

At this meeting the decision was made, subject to the approval of Chief Judge CAMPBELL, that the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury will be held over to hear testimony in this case. A special charge will be issued this grand jury on December 22, 1969. Assistant Attorney General LEONARD advised that one or two witnesses may appear before this grand jury on approximately December 23, 1969, following which the grand jury will be adjourned until approximately January 5, 1970.

Assistant Attorney General LEONARD advised that he would personally handle the presentation of this matter to the Federal Grand Jury and that he would be assisted by Departmental Attorney JAMES TURNER, WILLIAM O'CONNOR and JESSIE QUEEN, all of whom are from Washington, D.C. Also assisting him would be MILTON BRANCH, Assistant United States Attorney from Denver, Colorado.

United States Attorney Thomas A. Foran at Chicago has subsequently advised Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON that he completely concurrs in the above described Federal Grand Jury procedure in this case. Mr. FORAN designated ROBERT J. BREAKSTONE as a representative from the United State's Attorney's Office at Chicago to work with Mr. LEONARD.

First Assistant United States Attorney JACK B. SCHMETTERER advised on the evening of December 18, 1969, that Chief Judge WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL did concur with Acting Judge EDWIN A. ROBSON's decision to hold the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury to hear this matter.

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[redacted]

1

First Assistant United States Attorney SCHMETTERER advised at 4:05 p.m. on December 19, 1969, that he had been in contact with Cook County Coroner ANTHONY J. TOMAN. TOMAN advised Mr. SCHMETTERER that as the premises at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, had now been sealed and under his control, that he would grant access to the FBI at any time for the purpose of examination.

It is noted that an FBI examination of these premises commenced on the morning of December 22, 1969.

Mr. SCHMETTERER advised on December 22, 1969, that the December, 1969, Federal Grand Jury was extended and commenced receiving into evidence the official reports of the Cook County Coroner's Office of the deaths of FRED A. HAMPTON and MARK CLARK on December 4, 1969. This evidence was made available to the Federal Grand Jury by KYRAM PHELAN from the coroner's office. It is noted that on December 22, 1969, Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office was sworn in and made an agent of this Federal Grand Jury.

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Page 2103

[redacted]

1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following account of the Cook County State's Attorney's raid upon the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, is summarized from news media reports:

The State's Attorney's police, under the direction of Cook County State's Attorney EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, secured a search warrant, based upon information supplied by informants, from Criminal Court Judge ROBERT COLLINS to search the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was alleged that there was a gun cache in this apartment.

At 4:45 a.m. on December 4, 1969, 14 officers from the State's Attorney's police broke into this first floor apartment, which consists of two bedrooms and one bath, with a front and rear entrance. They allegedly encountered gunfire resistance; and following a shootout, FRED HAMPTON, Illinois Chairman of the BPP, lay dead in his bed and Peoria, Illinois, BPP leader MARK CLARK was found dead in the living room of this apartment.

There were nine members of the BPP in this apartment; and of the seven surviving, two men and two women had been wounded. Of the nine BPP members in the apartment, six were men and three were women. One woman, DEBORAH JOHNSON, age 19, the alleged girl friend of HAMPTON, is eight months pregnant. The seven surviving members of the BPP were arrested and charged with attempted murder and aggravated battery and were taken into custody.

The following four had bullet wounds and were taken to the Cook County Hospital:

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[redacted]

Sergeant GROTH furnished the following identifying data concerning the seven victims in this case:

BRENDA HARRIS, Age 18, born August 16, 1951, 1846 South Hamlin, Chicago, Illinois

VERLINA A. BREWER, Age 17, born January 11, 1952, 175 West 107th Street, Chicago, Illinois, or 2139 Yorktown Drive, Ann Arbour, Michigan.

Sergeant GROTH advised that BREWER was a mental patient in Ann Arbour, Michigan, prior to her coming to Chicago and that her parents had reported her as a missing person.

BLAIR J. ANDERSON, Age 18, born November 22, 1951, 6943 South Justine, Chicago, Illinois.

Sergeant GROTH advised that ANDERSON had previously been arrested on September 10, 1969, in connection with a Black Panther Party "shoot out".

RONALD SATCHEL, Age 19, born June 27, 1950, 6246 South Clyde, Chicago, Illinois.

The following victims were taken to the Cook County Jail:

DEBORAH JOHNSON, Age 19, born November 26, 1950, 6750 South Parnell, Chicago, Illinois.

LOUIS TRULOCK, Age 39, born May 6, 1930, 1900 West Jackson, Chicago, Illinois.

HAROLD BELL, Age 23, born November 29, 1946, 1317 Howard Court, Rockford, Illinois.

Two of the States Attorney's Police officers who were hurt are JOHN CICZEWSKI, who was shot in the leg, and EDWARD CARMODY, who had injuries to his hand as a result of flying glass.

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[redacted]

1

The following are the identities of the States Attorney's Police, who participated in the raid as made available on December 27, 1969, by Sergeant DANIEL R. GROTH, Cook County States Attorney's Police:

Sergeant DANIEL R. GROTH - Star Number 1695
Officer JOSEPH GORMAN - Star Number 2515
Officer GEORGE JONES - Star Number 12644
Officer ROBERT HUGHES - Star Number 8790
Officer JAMES DAVIS - Star Number 11426
Officer WILLIAM KELLY - Star Number 6986
Officer EDWARD CARMODY - Star Number 2917
Officer JOHN CISZEWSKI - Star Number 12489
Officer PHILIP JOSEPH - Star Number 12637
Officer JOHN HARUSICH - Star Number 5329
Officer FRED HOWARD. Star Number 11673
Officer LYNWOOD HARRIS, Star Number 6764
Officer WILLIAM GORBETT, Star Number 7077
Officer RAY BRODERICK, Star Number 10136

Officers JONES, DAVIS, HOWARD, JOSEPH, and HARRIS are of the Negro race.

Sergeant GROTH advised that all of these officers would be available to respond to any subpoena directed to them in care of the Cook County States Attorney, 2600 South California Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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[redacted]

February 3, 1970

Mr. James Murray
First Assistant State's Attorney
2600 South California
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Re: Inquiries Regarding Information for January 1970 Federal Grand Jury

Dear Mr. Murray:

I appreciate your courtesy in meeting with us today, and in making members of your staff available for our conference. This letter will confirm certain understandings reached in our meeting.

I understand that you will furnish a supplement memorandum correcting the memo of January 19, 1970, regarding the serial number of Officer Gorman's pistol. As you will recall, the serial number reflected on the January 19, 1970, memo is different from the serial number reflected on the FBI receipt, which latter number Sgt. Delaney checked and found coinciding with the number on the weapon.

It is my understanding that the following actions will be taken with regard to the indicated items in my

cc: Corres. File
O'Connor
FBI

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January 29, 1970, memo to you:

1. You will provide an inventory of the 485 rounds of 12 gauge ammunition and the 80 rounds of 20 gauge ammunition listed on inventory #752930, specifying brand, load, and number.

2. You will provide reports for the period 10/6/69 - 12/8/69, prepared by the officers involved.

3. You will advise as to any bands and zones, other than band 2, for transmission.

4. Sgt. Delaney has furnished us the following information: 25-#8 REMING Shurshot 12 gauge 3-1-8 shells and 15-Maximum Load 0 Buck Federal Hi-Power 12 gauge shells were issued. Returned were: 7 rounds of the #8, and of these 5 remain in his custody; 5 rounds of the 0 Buck, which are retained in a box with initials JJC on the box. Also issued were 110 rounds of Remington 230 grain center fire .45 cal. ammunition; 50 rounds were returned in a box, 3 returned in one magazine, and 4 loose rounds were returned. Box is index #6645. Should there be any corrections in any of this information, I understand you will advise us.

5. Nothing was written except search warrant.

6. Nothing available.

7. Chicago Police Department may have earlier records; State's Attorney's Office has none other than already furnished.

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Page 2109

8. 9F #10269 was brought in by Officer Corman and delivered by him to Mr. Smith to Mr. Sadunas to Mr. Zaw for micro-analysis of blood stains on stock, then returned and assigned the above number.

9. No copies of bonds are retained in State's Attorney's Office. Information may be obtained from clerks Mr. Marcantelli and Mr. Grassman. Records on indictments 682046, 683037 and 691842 are available in clerk's office at 26th & California.

10. You will ascertain whether clothes are available and will arrange for preservation of same.

11. You will inquire and advise me of such parttime employment.

12. Absolutely none by State's Attorney's Office, and none were available to State's Attorney's Office from any source whatsoever.

13. State's Attorney's Office has none. Deputy Superintendent John Mulcrone can provide.

14. Your Mr. Jalovec will call me.

15. Sketch was provided.

16. Mr. Jalovec was informed by a federal employee whom he will name to me. Sgt. Groth may consider course of action if asked before Grand Jury.

17. News release provided. Information will be developed at Friday 2/6/70 arraignment proceeding, which will be available to us.

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Page 2110

18. No paraffin tests were done.

19. No pills or medical items other than those listed in previously provided report, were obtained at the premises at 2337 W. Monroe. No plaster was removed and retained in connection with evidence search, by State's Attorney's police.

It is my further understanding that the weapons seized at 2337 W. Monroe on December 4, 1969, will be transported to the FBI Lab, for examination, by vehicle departing on February 4, 1970. Sgt. Delaney has advised me that the final REA weapons shipment, sent today, to the FBI, was under receipt #40-01-08.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. TURNER
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2111

[redacted]

February 3, 1970

[redacted]

Mr. James Murray
First Assistant State's Attorney
2600 South California
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Re: Inquiries Regarding Information For January 1970 Federal Grand Jury

Dear Mr. Murray:

I appreciate your courtesy in meeting with me today, and in making members of your staff available for our conference. This letter will confirm certain understandings reached in our meeting.

I understand that you will furnish a supplement memorandum correcting the memo of January 19, 1970, regarding the serial number of Officer Conrad's pistol. As you will recall, the serial number reflected on the January 19, 1970, memo is different from the serial number reflected on the FBI receipt, which latter number Sgt. Delaney checked and found coinciding with the number on the weapon.

It is my understanding that the following actions will be taken with regard to the indicated items in my

cc: Corres. File
O'Connor
FBI

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2112

January 29, 1970, memo to you:

1. You will provide an inventory of the 435 rounds of 12 gauge ammunition and the 80 rounds of 20 gauge ammunition listed on inventory #752930, specifying brand, load, and number.

2. You will provide reports for the period 10/6/69 - 12/8/69, prepared by the officers involved.

3. You will advise as to any bands and zones, other than band 2, for transmission.

4. Sgt. Delaney has furnished us the following information: 25-#8 REMUMC Shurshot 12 gauge 3-1-8 shells and 15-Maximum Load 0 Buck Federal Hi-Power 12 gauge shells were issued. Returned were: 7 rounds of the #8, and of these 5 remain in his custody; 5 rounds of the 0 Buck, which are retained in a box with initials JJC on the box. Also issued were 110 rounds of Remington 230 grain center fire .45 cal. ammunition; 50 rounds were returned in a box, 3 returned in one magazine, and 4 loose rounds were returned. Box is index #6645. Should there be any corrections in any of this information, I understand you will advise us.

5. Nothing was written except search warrant.

6. Nothing available.

7. Chicago Police Department may have earlier records; State's Attorney's Office has none other than already furnished.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2113

8. 9F #10269 was brought in by Officer Corman and delivered by him to Mr. Smith to Mr. Sadunas to Mr. Zaw for micro-analysis of blood stains on stock, then returned and assigned the above number.

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10. You will ascertain whether clothes are available and will arrange for preservation of same.

11. You will inquire and advise me of such parttime employment.

12. Absolutely none by State's Attorney's Office, and none were available to State's Attorney's Office from any source whatsoever.

13. State's Attorney's Office has none. Deputy Superintendent John Mulcrone can provide.

14. Your Mr. Jalovec will call me.

15. Sketch was provided.

16. Mr. Jalovec was informed by a federal employee whom he will name to me. Sgt. Groth may consider course of action if asked before Grand Jury.

17. News release provided. Information will be developed at Friday 2/6/70 arraignment proceeding, which will be available to us.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2114

18. No paraffin tests were done.

19. No pills or medical items other than those listed in previously provided report, were obtained at the premises at 2337 W. Monroe. No plaster was removed and retained in connection with evidence search, by State's Attorney's police.

It is my further understanding that the weapons seized at 2337 W. Monroe on December 4, 1969, will be transported to the FBI Lab, for examination, by vehicle departing on February 4, 1970. Sgt. Delaney has advised me that the final REA weapons shipment, sent today, to the FBI, was under receipt #40-01-08.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. TURNER
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

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219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
February 13, 1970

Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sgt. Daniel R. Groth, Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment - Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith is the May 19, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther" which was quoted from, according to an article which appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" of January 29, 1970, Page 4, Column 7, Section 2B.

This article, dateline Washington, January 28 (AP), pointed out that a Yonkers, New York detective, William E. Grogan, intelligence officer, told a Secret Senate hearing last June that members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) were under orders to fortify their homes and repel any police raids "by any means necessary."

Grogan offered in evidence a statement by Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, addressed "To whom it may concern" described by Newton as a summary of an "executive mandate" that had gone out to Panthers. It said:

"Those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of

2 - Addressee
1 - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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our human rights, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evil doers.

"We have no way of determining," it said, "that a man in uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a guardian of the law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

"We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the Black Panthers party that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their depend- and shall do so."

According to the article, this was taken from the May 19, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther", the party newspaper. Grogan, the article continued, said in testimony released by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, January 29, 1970:

"The substance of this document, by my interpretation of reading, is that if any police officer, uniformed or not, in possession of a legal search warrant or not, comes to the door of any Black Panther member and attempts to enter the house against the wishes of said member, the mandate states that said Black Panther member has the authority to shoot and kill the policeman."

The article closed by stating that Newton is serving a 2 to 15 year prison sentence for manslaughter in the shooting of an Oakland, California, policeman.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

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219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
February 13, 1970

Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breckstone

Re: Sgt. Daniel R. Groth, Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment - Civil Right

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Grogan offered in evidence a statement by Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense, addressed "To whom it may concern" described by Newton as a summary of an "executive mandate" that had gone out to Panthers. It said:

"Those who approach our doors in the manner of outlaws, who seek to enter our homes illegally, unlawfully, and in a rowdy fashion, those who kick our doors down with no authority and seek to ransack our homes in violation of

2 - Addressee
1 - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2118

our human rights, will henceforth be treated as outlaws, as gangsters, as evil doers.

"We have no way of determining," it said, "that a man in uniform involved in a forced outlaw entry into our home is in fact a guardian of the law. He is acting like a lawbreaker and we must make an appropriate response.

"We draw the line at the threshold of our doors. It is therefore mandated as a general order to all members of the Black Panthers party that all members must acquire the technical equipment to defend their homes and their depe[illegible] and shall do so."

According to the article, this was taken from the May 19, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther", the party newspaper. Grogan, the article continued, said in testimony released by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, January 29, 1970:

"The substance of this document, by my interpretation of reading, is that if any police officer, uniformed or [illegible] in possession of a legal search warrant or not, comes to the door of any Black Panther member and attempts to enter the house against the wishes of said member, the mandate states that said Black Panther member has the authority to shoot and kill the policeman."

The article closed by stating that Newton is serving a 2 to 15 year prison sentence for manslaughter in the shooting of an Oakland, California, policeman.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2119

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al -
Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a subpoena duces tecum from the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, January session, 1970, Number 69GJ3144, which was furnished this office on February 12, 1970.

Enclosed herewith are the following items:

1. The original subpoena, mentioned above, which was directed to the president or other managing officer, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Two copies of a form which acknowledge the delivery and receipt of the subpoena dated February 13, 1970.

2 - Addressee (Enc. 23)
2 - Chicago

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3. Records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in response to Item Number 1 covering the period October 14, 1969, through December 13, 1969, consisting of 13 items together with a Xerox copy of the same consisting of 7 pages.

The subpoena was executed by Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by delivery to [redacted] Security Department, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. At that time [redacted] advised it would be necessary to secure these records from the warehouse, and that the earliest response would be on or about March 2, 1970.

On March 5, 1970, [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] had received the necessary information in response to the subpoena.

On March 5, 1970, [redacted] made available the telephone toll tickets and bills in response to the subpoena with regard to Telephone Number 243-2017 at 2337 West Monroe Street. [redacted] advised, however, that only the period from October 14 through December 13, 1969, could be complied with inasmuch as the period just preceding October 14, 1969, is being contested by the subscriber at this time, and she could not make these records available.

In accordance with this subpoena, [redacted] explained that the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone System disclosed the identities of the following telephone numbers, and that the identities of other numbers called are desired, in the event the identities of other numbers called are desired, it would be necessary that an appropriate subpoena be issued to the various telephone companies covering those cities:

1. Telephone number called: 309-673-2150, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe Eugene Fields and Cora Fields, 218 West 7th Street, Peoria, Illinois.

2. Telephone number called: 309-676-4393, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe E. Sturdivant, 1834 West Marlin, Peoria, Illinois.

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3. Telephone number called: 309-676-3174, called October 28, 1969, listed to Rosie Grismore, 516 North Sanford, Peoria, Illinois.

When the original records transmitted herewith have served their purpose, they should be returned directly by you to the Illinois Bell Telephone System.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

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12-3

	SPEC CALL	CLAIM	L1
	CLSD 1 WAY	CLOSR	L2
	CLSD 2 WAY	FROM PAY	WO
	RESTO		PV
	LA OO ISS		CA

200 UNITS Cl. Serv. 203 CrCID Tel 243-2017

RED JOHNSON
337 W MONROE
LR 1
HICAGO IL 60612

S. 12.33 AC 7.75

DV 13 69 . 000 81 616 Total

S	11	65
U	44	48
LD	49	60
D		
O	18	48
T	20	08
B		
	144	29

Additional Units charged as follows:
1034 108@4 3/4¢ 926@4 1/4¢

Call for any

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

121	1442	
BAL.		
/		
BAL		

FORM 4442-T (1-65)

243-2017 11/13 PG 1 BUS. OFF. COPY

OTHER: Explanation of charges or credits

SEC NOTE	ITEM	RATE	PERIOD FROM MO DA	PERIOD TO MO DA	CHARGE OR CREDIT	DUE TO TAXES	TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT
	SERVICE TO DATE OF BILL	11 65	10	15	10 48	92	11 40
	CHARGE FOR CONNECTING		11	13	8 00	70	8 70
	US TAX						1 14

NOTE: UNITS, TERMINAL, JOB ORDER CUSTOMER'S PURCHASE ORDER OR SERVICE ORDER NUMBER OR NAME OF DIRECTORY.

TOTAL 21 24

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2123

CITY AND STATE		AREA OF TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	CODE	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
020 DE KALB	ILL	815	756 7256	35	12			131243 2017	3
031 SAN FRAN	CAL	415	922 0095	475	11K			1558	
031 BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	355	8K			1649	
102 BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	210	8B			2325	
AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS		13.65	TOTAL	4960					

CITY AND STATE		AREA OF TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	CODE	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
1028 PEORIA	ILL	309	676 3174	85	4K			1317243 2017	2
1029 BLMNGTN ILL		COLL		N 55	3B4				
1029 BLMNGTN ILL		COLL	556 2627	N 55	3B4				
1101 BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	310	12B			2317	
1102 BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	185	92			0204	
1105 BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	3K			1606	
1105 BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	3K			1625	
1111 CHAMPNURBN	ILL	217	332 4485	45	1S			1812	
1111 CHAMPNURBN	ILL	217	332 4485	570	56B			2049	
CALLS FROM			243 2018						
1014 LOSANGELES	CAL	213	752 0701	110	2S			1831	
1014 BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	110	2S			1837	
1014 LOSANGELES	CAL	213	235 4127	110	1S			1842	
1014 LOSANGELES	CAL	213	734 0280	110	3S			1844	
1014 DE KALB	ILL	815	756 7256	70	6B			2244	
1016 DETROIT	MICH	313	866 6031	60	12			0030	
AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS			TOTAL						

NOV

CITY AND STATE		AREA OF TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	CODE	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
1014 BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	155	1K			1443243 2017	1
1014 OAKLAND	CAL	415	655 6281	275	6K			1445	
1016 NEW YORK	NY	212	864 8951	235	6K			1305	
1018 BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	85	3B			1235	
1018 OAKLAND	CAL	415	655 6281	135	5B			1238	
1020 PEORIA	ILL	309	673 2150	50	1S			1736	
1020 PEORIA	ILL	309	673 2150	50	1S			1745	
1020 PEORIA	ILL	309	676 4393	50	2S			1750	
1021 OAKLAND	CAL	415	834 4329	110	1S			1718	
1021 ROCKFORD	ILL	815	964 5256	60	5B			2142	
1025 ANN ARBOR	MICH	313	662 1387	60	1B			0721	
1025 BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	85	1B			0942	
1026 CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549 6985	65	4B			2004	
1027 CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549 6985	140	9B			1958	
1027 BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	110	4B			2300	

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Page 2124

PREF. PAY	SPEC CALL		CLAIM	L 1
ED TRMT	DEN 1 WAY		CLOSE	L 2
REM NOT.	DEN 2 WAY		FROM PAY.	W O
DEN NOT.	RESTD			P V
COLL CALL	L A	D.O. ISS.		C A

200 UNITS Cl. Serv. 203 CrCl D Tel 243-2017

FRED JOHNSON
2337 W MONROE
FLR 1
CHICAGO IL 60612

S		11	65
U		27	88
LD		87	00
D			
O			
T		16	88
B			
Total		143	41

U.S. 13.04 AC 3.84

DEC 13 69 000 81 616

Additional Units charged as follows:
642 120@4 3/4¢ 522@4 1/4

/		
BAL.		
/		
BAL.		

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	48	6705		65	22			0557243	2017	3
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	[redacted]	1945		155	2K			1003		
126	BERKLY CAL		COLL	848	6705		155	1K4	VB30	[redacted]	4816		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705		65	3B			2301		
128	INDPLS IND		COLL	633	2972		70	3K4	K935	1	21021		
201	SANBARBARA	CAL	805	965	6024		65	12			0023		
204	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705		85	42			0014		
	CALLS	FROM		243	2018								
115	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549	6985		50	1B			1147		
117	LAKEZURICH	ILL		438	2720		35	1K			1225		
118	REGINA	SASK	306	543	0240		140	1B			2128		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	0103		65	32			0000		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	0103		65	12			0035		
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705		155	1K			0952		
AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS		4.25				TOTAL	8700						

CLASS

K STA DIR
S STA SE
B STA INT
2 STA LAT
L PBX SA
C PBX INT

TYPE

TYP

O.H.	AN	CH
1	A	
2	B	
3	C	
4	D	
5	E	

CODE

BLANK = S

• WITH COIN TRK

DATE	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.		AMOUNT	MIN	CL	TYPE	CODE	STA	RATE	TELEPHONE NO.		FILE
118	REGINA	SASK	306	543	0240		475		6L1					243 2017	2
118	STOON	SAS		COLL	244	5564	N	345		7B4					
119	EDTN	ALT		COLL	439	8868	N	185		2S4					
120	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	942	6411	N	185		4B4					
121	WINNIPEG	MAN	204	942	6411		2390		952				0138		
121	WINNIPEG	MAN	204	942	6411		175		3K				0951		
121	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	1945		155		1K				1329		
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	942	6411	N	190		3K4					
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	942	6411	N	825		20B4					
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	943	5862	N	190		3K4					
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL			N	190		1K4					
122	MPLS	MIN		COLL				60		2B4	S729	100941			
122	KNOXVL	TEN		COLL				65		1B4	G329	522112			
124	INDPLS	IND		COLL	633	2972		70		1K4	K932	128735			
124	INDPLS	IND		COLL	926	6970		125		5C4	K937	072030			
126	SSFRAN	CAL		COLL	873	9951		155		1KD			1102		
AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS						TOTAL									

CLASS

K STA DIR
S STA SE
B STA INT
2 STA LAT
L PBX SA
C PBX INT

TYPE

TYP

O.H.	AN	CH
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	T
4	D	U
5	E	V

CODE

BLANK = S

• WITH COIN TRK

DATE	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.		AMOUNT	MIN	CL	TYPE	CODE	STA	RATE	TELEPHONE NO.		FILE
1112	INDPLS	IND		COLL	925	5268		70		1K4	K919	024885	243 2017		1
1113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	1945			195		4K			1125		
1113	INDPLS	IND		COLL	925	4157		70		3K4	K919	024879			
1113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705			155		1K			1603		
1113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	1945			195		4K			1604		
1114	CARBNDLILL			COLL	549	7985	N	65		3B4					
1114	CARBNDLILL			COLL	549	6985	N	80		4B4					
1114	CARBNDLILL			COLL	549	6985	N	110		6B4					
1114	MTVRNONILL			COLL				85		2S4					
1115	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705			110		4B			2132		
1116	MPLS	MIN		COLL				105		6B4	S722	134553			
1117	INDPLS	IND		COLL	926	0904		55		3B4	K923	197844			
1117	SASKATOON	SASK	306	244	5564			150		1B			2253		
1117	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	786	4801	N	145		2B4					
1118	[redacted]	D	317	631	0058			70		1K			1549		

CLASS

K STA DIR
S STA SE
B STA INT
2 STA LAT
L PBX SA
C PBX INT

TYPE

TYP

O.H.	AN	CH
2	B	S
3	C	T
4	D	U
5	E	V

CODE

BLANK = S

• WITH COIN TRK

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FORM 1303 (11-63)

COLLECTION AGENCY CARD

TEL. NO. 943-2017

NAME Fred Johnson

REFER CALLS, LETTERS, & IBT PAYMENTS TO AGENCY. WABASH 2-5587

$109.10

PAYMENTS

AMT.	DATE	BAL. DUE	AMT.	DATE	BAL. DUE

REF'D 1-27-70 SUIT APPRVD.

PREF PAY	SPEC CALL	CLAIM	
ED TERM	OPEN 1 WAY	CLOSE	
REM. NOT.	OPEN 2 WAY	FROM PAY	
DEN NOT.	PESTO		
COLL CAT	LA	OO ISS	

FINAL BILL Cl. Serv. 203 Crcl D Tel. 943-2017

FRED JOHNSON
2337 W MONROE
FLR 2
CHICAGO IL 60622

U.S. .36CR AC .42CR

JAN 23 70 7000 82 636 Total

Additional Units charged as follows:

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

FORM [illegible]
(1-82)

OTHER: Explanation of charges or credits

43-2017 01/13 PG 1 BUS.OFF.CODE

SEE NOTE	ITEM	RATE	RATE PERIOD FROM	RATE PERIOD TO	CHARGE OR CREDIT	DUE TO TAXES	TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT
	SERVICE PREVIOUSLY BILLED	11	6512	3001 13	4 66	41	5 07CR
	DEPOSIT				30 00		30 00CR
	INTEREST ON DEPOSIT				38		38CR
	US TAX						51CR

NOTE: UNITS, TERMINAL, JOB ORDER, CUSTOMER'S PURCHASE ORDER OR SERVICE ORDER NUMBER OR NAME OF DIRECTORY.

TOTAL 35 96CR

JAN

DATE	CITY AND STATE	AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	EL	TYPE	CODE	FROM	MIN	DIST	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
	FINAL ACCOUNI											243 2017	1
213	TUKAHBRXVL NY	914	337 0700	150	78						0853		

AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADDL CHGE

TOTAL 150

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2128

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al;
Chicago Police Officers;
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased),
Et Al -
Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a subpoena duces tecum from the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, January session, 1970, Number 69CJ3144, which was furnished this office on February 12, 1970.

Enclosed herewith are the following items:

1. The original subpoena, mentioned above, which was directed to the president or other managing office, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Two copies of a form which acknowledge the delivery and receipt of the subpoena dated February 13, 1970.

2 - Addressee (Enc. 23)
2 - Chicago

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Page 2129

3. Records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in response to Item Number 1 covering the period October 14, 1969, through December 13, 1969, consisting of 13 items together with a Xerox copy of the same consisting of 7 pages.

The subpoena was executed by Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) by delivery to [redacted] Security Department, Illinois Bell Telephone System, 225 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. At that time [redacted] advised it would be necessary to secure these records from the warehouse, and that the earliest response would be on or about March 2, 1970.

On March 5, 1970, [redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] had received the necessary information in response to the subpoena.

On March 5, 1970, [redacted] made available the telephone toll tickets and bills in response to the subpoena with regard to Telephone Number 243-2017 at 2337 West Monroe Street. [redacted] advised, however, that only the period from October 14 through December 13, 1969, could be complied with inasmuch as the period just preceding October 14, 1969, is being contested by the subscriber at this time, and she could not make these records available.

In accordance with this subpoena, [redacted] explained that the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone System disclosed the identities of the following telephone numbers, and that the identities of other numbers called are desired, in the event the identities of other numbers called are desired, it would be necessary that an appropriate subpoena be issued to the various telephone companies covering those cities:

1. Telephone number called: 309-673-2150, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe Eugene Fields and Cora Fields, 218 West 7th Street, Peoria, Illinois.

2. Telephone number called: 309-676-4393, called on October 20, 1969, listed to Joe E. Sturdivant, 1834 West Marlin, Peoria, Illinois.

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3. Telephone number called: 309-676-3174, called October 28, 1969, listed to Rosie Grismore, 516 North Sanford, Peoria, Illinois.

When the original records transmitted herewith have served their purpose, they should be returned directly by you to the Illinois Bell Telephone System.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2131

12-3

SPEC CALL	CLAIM	L1
OPN 1 WAY	CLOSE	L2
OPN 2 WAY	FROM PAY	W O
RESTD		P Y
I A	OO ISS	C A

200 UNITS Cl. Serv. 203 CrCID Tel 243-2017

RED JOHNSON
337 W MONROE
LR 1
HICAGO IL 60612

S. 12.33 AC 7.75

DV 13 69 . 000 81 616 Total

S	11	65
U	44	48
LD	49	60
D		
O	18	48
T	20	08
B		
	144	29

Additional Units charged as follows:
1034 108@4 3/4¢ 926@4 1/4¢

Call for avg

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

12/1	14424		
BAL.			
/			
BAL.			

243-2017 11/13 PG 1 BUS. OFF. COPY

FORM 4442-T (1-68)

OTHER: Explanation of charges or credits

SEE NOTE	ITEM	RATE	PERIOD FROM MO DAY HR MIN	PERIOD TO MO DAY HR MIN	CHARGE OR CREDIT	DUE TO TAXES	TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT
	SERVICE TO DATE OF BILL	11 65	10 15 11 13		10 48	92	11 40
	CHARGE FOR CONNECTING				8 00	70	8 70
	US TAX						1 14

NOTE: UNITS, TERMINAL, JOB ORDER CUSTOMER'S PURCHASE ORDER OR SERVICE ORDER NUMBER OR NAME OF DIRECTORY.

TOTAL 21 24

	CITY AND STATE		CITY TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL	TYPE	ST CODE	FROM	TIME	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
1020	DE KALB	ILL	815	756 7256	35	12						0131243 2017	3
1031	SAN FRAN	CAL	415	922 0095	475	11K						1558	
1031	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	355	8K						1649	
1102	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	210	8B						2325	
	AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGE			13.65	TOTAL	4960							

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA ATT
2 STA PT
3 STA PT
L PBX DIR
C PBX PT

TYPE
OPR

OH	AN	SVC
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	
4	D	
5	E	V

BLANK = DIRECT
* WITH CONTINUE
& NO DATE STAMP OR NO CALL DURATION

	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR CITY TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL	TYPE	ST CODE	FROM	TIME	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
*1028	PEORIA	ILL	309	676 3174	85	4K						1317243 2017	2
1029	BLMNGTNILL		COLL		N 55	3B4							
1029	BLMNGTNILL		COLL	556 2627	N 55	3B4							
*1101	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	310	12B						2317	
*1102	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	185	92						0204	
*1105	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	3K						1606	
*1105	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848 6705	155	3K						1625	
*1111	CHAMPNURBN	ILL	217	332 4485	45	1S						1812	
*1111	CHAMPNURBN	ILL	217	332 4485	570	56B						2049	
	CALLS FROM			243 2018									
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	752 0701	110	2S						1831	
1014	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	110	2S						1837	
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	235 4127	110	1S						1842	
1014	LOSANGELES	CAL	213	734 0280	110	3S						1844	
1014	DE KALB	ILL	815	756 7256	70	6B						2244	
1016	DETROIT	MICH	313	866 6031	60	12						0030	
	AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGE				TOTAL								

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA ATT
2 STA PT
3 STA PT
L PBX DIR
C PBX PT

TYPE
OPR

OH	AN	SVC
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	
4	D	
5	E	V

BLANK = DIRECT
* WITH CONTINUE
& NO DATE STAMP OR NO CALL DURATION

Nov

	CITY AND STATE		CITY TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL	TYPE	ST CODE	FROM	TIME	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
1014	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 0103	155	1K						1443243 2017	1
1014	OAKLAND	CAL	415	655 6281	275	6K						1445	
1016	NEW YORK	NY	212	864 8951	235	6K						1305	
1018	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	85	3B						1235	
1018	OAKLAND	CAL	415	655 6281	135	5B						1238	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	673 2150	50	1S						1736	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	673 2150	50	1S						1745	
1020	PEORIA	ILL	309	676 4393	50	2S						1750	
1021	OAKLAND	CAL	415	834 4329	110	1S						1718	
1021	ROCKFORD	ILL	815	964 5256	60	5B						2142	
1025	ANN ARBOR	MICH	313	662 1387	60	1B						0721	
1025	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845 1945	85	1B						0942	
1026	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549 6985	65	4B						2004	
1027	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549 6985	140	9B						1958	
1027	CHR		415	845 0103	110	4B						2300	

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA ATT
2 STA PT
3 STA PT
L PBX DIR
C PBX PT

TYPE
OPR

OH	AN	SVC
1	A	
2	B	S
3	C	
4	D	
5	E	V

BLANK = DIRECT
* WITH CONTINUE
& NO DATE STAMP OR NO CALL DURATION

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2133

PREP. PAY	SPEC CALL		CLAIM	L 1
ED TRMT	DEN 1 WAY		CLOSE	L 2
REM NOT.	DEN 2 WAY		FROM PAY	W O
DEN NOT.	RESTD			P V
COLL CALL	L A	D.O. ISS.		C A

200 UNITS Cl. Serv. 203 CrCl D Tel 243-2017

FRED JCHNSON
2337 W MONROE
FLR 1
CHICAGO IL 60612

S	11	65
U	27	88
LD	87	00
D		
O	16	88
T		
B		
	143	41

R U.S. 13.04 AC 3.84

DEC 13 69 000 81 616 Total

Additional Units charged as follows:
642 120@4 3/4¢ 522@4 1/4

/		
BAL.		
/		
BAL.		

* Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	48	6705	65	22			0557243	2017		3
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	[redacted]	1945	155	2K			1003			
126	BERKLY CAL		COLL	848	6705	155	1K4	VB30	[redacted]	4816			
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705	65	38			2301			
128	INDPLS IND		COLL	633	2972	70	3K4	K935	121021				
201	SANBARBARA	CAL	805	965	6024	65	12			0023			
204	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705	85	42			0014			
	CALLS FROM			243	2018								
115	CARBONDALE	ILL	618	549	6985	50	1B			1147			
117	LAKEZURICH	ILL		438	2720	35	1K			1225			
118	REGINA	SASK	306	543	0240	140	18			2128			
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	0103	65	32			0000			
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	0103	65	12			0035			
126	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705	155	1K			0952			
	AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS		4.25		TOTAL	8700							

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA SVC
B STA INT
2 STA 1+
L PER CHG
C PER MIN
TYPE
TIME
O.H. AM CM
1 A -
2 B S
3 C T
4 D U
5 E V
CM
STATION TIMED
• WITH CONNECTIONS
TIME FOR DATE FIGURES
DO NOT INCLUDE TOLL

ONE STATION SERVICE

DATE	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.		AMOUNT	MIN	CL	TYPE	CODE	DIGS	AMT	CONT IND	TELEPHONE NO.		FILE
118	REGINA	SASK	306	543	0240	475	6L1							243	2017	2
118	STOON SAS			COLL	244 5564	N 345	7B4									
119	EDTN ALT			COLL	439 8868	N 185	2S4									
120	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	942 6411	N 185	4B4									
121	WINNIPEG	MAN	204	942	6411	2390	952						0138			
121	WINNIPEG	MAN	204	942	6411	175	3K						0951			
121	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	1945	155	1K						1329			
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	942 6411	N 190	3K4									
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	942 6411	N 825	20B4									
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	943 5862	N 190	3K4									
121	WINIPEGMAN			COLL		N 190	1K4									
122	MPLS MIN			COLL		60	2B4	S729	100941							
122	KNOXVL TEN			COLL		65	1B4	G329	522112							
124	INDPLS IND			COLL	633 2972	70	1K4	K932	128735							
124	INDPLS IND			COLL	926 6970	125	5C4	K937	072030							
126	SSFRAN CAL			COLL	873 9951	155	1KD						1102			
	AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADD'L CHGS				TOTAL											

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA SVC
B STA INT
2 STA 1+
L PER CHG
C PER MIN
TYPE
TIME
O.H. AM CM
1 A -
2 B S
3 C T
4 D U
5 E V
CM
STATION TIMED
• WITH CONNECTIONS
TIME FOR DATE FIGURES
DO NOT INCLUDE TOLL

ONE STATION SERVICE

DEC

DATE	CITY AND STATE		AREA OR TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.		AMOUNT	MIN	CL	TYPE	CODE	DIGS	AMT	CONT IND	TELEPHONE NO.		FILE
112	INDPLS IND			COLL	925 5268	70	1K4	K919	024885					243	2017	1
113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	1945	195	4K						1125			
113	INDPLS IND			COLL	925 4157	70	3K4	K919	024879							
113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705	155	1K						1603			
113	BERKELEY	CAL	415	845	1945	195	4K						1604			
114	CARBNDLILL			COLL	549 7985	N 65	3B4									
114	CARBNDLILL			COLL	549 6985	N 80	4B4									
114	CARBNDLILL			COLL	549 6985	N 110	6B4									
114	MTVRNONILL			COLL		85	2S4									
115	BERKELEY	CAL	415	848	6705	110	4B						2132			
116	MPLS MIN			COLL		105	6B4	S722	134553							
117	INDPLS IND			COLL	926 0904	55	3B4	K923	197844							
117	SASKATOON	SASK	306	244	5564	150	1B						2253			
117	WINIPEGMAN			COLL	786 4801	N 145	2B4									
118	IND				317 631 0058	70	1K						1549			

CLASS
K STA DIR
S STA SVC
B STA INT
2 STA 1+
L PER CHG
C PER MIN
TYPE
TIME
O.H. AM CM
1 A -
2 B S
3 C T
4 D U
5 E V
CM
STATION TIMED
• WITH CONNECTIONS

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FORM 1303 (11-63)

COLLECTION AGENCY CARD

TEL. NO. 243-2017

NAME Fred Johnson

REFER CALLS, LETTERS, & 1ST PAYMENTS TO AGENCY. WABASH 2-5587

$109.10

PAYMENTS

AMT.	DATE	BAL. DUE	AMT.	DATE	BAL. DUE

REF'D 1-27-70 SUIT APPRVD.

PREP PAY	SPEC CALL		CLAIM
ED TEMT	DEN 1 WAY		CLOSE
REM. NOT.	DEN 2 WAY		FROM PAY
DEN NOT.	PESTO		
COLL CAL	L.A.	OO ISS	

FINAL BILL Cl. Serv. 203 Crcl D Tel 243-2017

FRED JOHNSON
2537 W MONROE
FLR 2
CHICAGO IL 60622

U.S. •36CR AC •42CR

JAN 23 70 7000 82 636 Total

Additional Units charged as follows:

• Additional charge due to State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL STUB

OTHER: Explanation of charges or credits

43-2017 01/13 PG 1 BUS.OFF.CO?

SEE NOTE:	ITEM	RATE	PERIOD FROM MO DA	PERIOD TO MO DA	CHARGE OR CREDIT	DUE TO TAXES	TOTAL CHARGE OR CREDIT
	SERVICE PREVIOUSLY BILLED	11 6512300113			4 66	41	5 07CR
	DEPOSIT				30 00		.30 00CR
	INTEREST ON DEPOSIT				38		38CR
	US TAX						51CR

NOTE: UNITS, TERMINAL, JOB ORDER, CUSTOMER'S PURCHASE ORDER OR SERVICE ORDER NUMBER OR NAME OF DIRECTORY.

TOTAL 35 98CR

JAN

DATE	CITY AND STATE	AREA CODE TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	AMOUNT	MIN	CL TYPE	LOCAL NUM	TYPE	TELEPHONE NO.	PAGE
	FINAL ACCOUNT								243 2017	2
23	TUKAHBRXVL NY	914	337 0700	150	78		0853			

AMOUNT SUBJ TO ADDL CHGE

TOTAL 150

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2137

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 6, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
U. S. Court House and
Federal Office Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al
Chicago Police Officers
Fred A. Hampton (Deceased)
Et Al - Victims
Summary Punishment -
Civil Rights

Dear Mr. Foran:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning information as to the history of all the Black Panther guns recovered by the States Attorney's Office from Fred Hampton's apartment December 4, 1969.

The enclosed information is being furnished in accordance with the request of Mr. Juris Leonard, Assistant Attorney General in Chicago, who is handling the Federal Grand Jury presentation in the above captioned matter.

Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

2 - Addressee
(1) - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2138

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 6, 1970

Mr. Thomas A. Foran
United States Attorney
Department of Justice
Fifteenth Floor - South
U. S. Court House and
Federal Office Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
Robert J. Breakstone

Re: Sergeant Daniel R. Groth,
Et Al
Chicago Police Officers
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Very truly yours,

M. W. JOHNSON
Special Agent in Charge

2 - Addressee
(1) - Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2139

Chicago, Illinois
March 6, 1970

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Tom Hett, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, furnished the following information, which is set forth:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Chicago, Illinois
March 6, 1970

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 7H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 202407 Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] SA and SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

8. Ithaca 12 ga sawed off 13" S/N 175084
Mfg. by Ithaca in 1908 and no records were kept at that time

9. Ithaca 12 ga pump 20" parkerized model 37 S/N 1019900. This gun has not been cleared but is believed to be stolen from Chicago PD.

10. Carbine 30 cal 18" M-1 autoload S/N 16573
Purchased on Aug. 21, 1969, by Dakin M. Gentry Head Black Panther Party, Milwaukee

11. Springfield 22 cal 24" autoload model 87A
Unable to trace because of lack of serial number.

12. Astra 9mm 5 ¼ model 600-43 pistol #41558

13. Llama 7.65 mm S/N 443695
Purchased by David Young on Aug. 20, 1969
Black Panther, Milwaukee

14. Colt 38 cal 4 ½ Rev. S/N 219414
It was a "New Navy Revolver" and was sent by Mfg. to Simmons Hardware in St. Louis on Sept. 12, 1903. Due to the date it would be unable.

15. Smith & Wesson 38 cal. 6 ½" Rev Model M & P S/N 46272. This gun was made and shipped to Folsom Arms Co., New York City, on or around Nov. 5, 1904. Due to the date involved it would be too hard to trace.

16. S &W 32 cal 2" model 30-1 S/N 730073. This gun was shipped to Brown Supply Co., 416 S. Adams St., Peoria, and was sold on 9/19/64 to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria. This man is not listed in the phone book and was not known to Brown's.

17. .177 cal. Marksman Repeater model spring operated, air pistol, no serial number.

18. 12 ga Stevens model 520 pump shotgun

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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serial number 84940.

19. 12 ga High Standard Riot model K-1200 six shot pump shotgun, no serial number, blood on gun.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Hett also furnished the following information concerning department special order number 68-25, issued April 8, 1968, concerning registration of firearms by members of the Chicago Police Department. Mr. Hett advised that as far as he knows, that all guns used by the States Attorneys Police Officers were registered according to the above special order. Information concerning registration of firearms with the State of Illinois is as follows:

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Page 2145

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ROSS V. RANDOLPH
Director

FIREARM OWNER'S IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Manley D. Hawks
Superintendent

SENATE BILL 1350

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective July 1, 1968

SENATE BILL 1351

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective August 3, 1967

HOUSE BILL 1258

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective August 3, 1967

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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Section 2. (a) No person may acquire or possess any firearm or any firearm ammunition within this State without having in his possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his name by the Department of Public Safety under the provisions of this Act.

(b) The provisions of this Section regarding the possession of firearms and firearm ammunition shall not apply to:

(1) United State's Marshals, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(3) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(4) Law enforcement officials of this or any other jurisdiction, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(5) Nonresident hunters during hunting season, with valid nonresident hunting licenses and while in an area where hunting is permitted; however, at all other times and in all other places such persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(6) Nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range recognized by the Department of Public Safety; however, such persons must at all other times and in all other places have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(7) Nonresidents, while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Department of Public Safety; however, at all other times and in all other places such persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(8) Nonresidents, whose firearms are unloaded and enclosed in a case; and

(9) Nonresidents, who are currently licensed or registered to possess a firearm in their resident state.

(10) Unemancipated minors while in the custody and immediate control of their parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to such minor; Provided, however, that such parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to such minor shall have a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2147

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Municipal Code of the City of Chicago is amended by adding Chapter 11.2 as follows:

Chapter 11.2

Possession of Firearms

11.2-1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry in any vehicle or about his person except when on his land or in his own abode or fixed place of business, any rifle, shotgun, or other firearm; provided that this section shall not apply to:

(1) Peace officers or any person summoned by any such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he is actually engaged in assisting such officer.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense, while in the performance of their official duty.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Special agents employed by a railroad to perform police functions, or employees of a detective agency, watchman-guard or patrolman agency, licensed by the State of Illinois, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment.

(5) Agents and investigators of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission authorized by the Commission to carry weapons, while on duty in the course of any investigation for the Commission.

(6) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of weapons to persons authorized under law to possess such.

(7) Members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while such members are using their firearms on such target ranges.

(8) Duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, with the special permission of the governor.

(9) Licensed hunters or fishermen while engaged in hunting or fishing.

(10) Transportation of weapons broken down in a non-functioning state or not immediately accessible.

11.2-2. Any person violating the provisions of Section 11.2-1 shall be fined $500.00.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2148

6.11

ILLINOIS STATUTES DON'T PREEMPT GUN FIELD CONTROL FROM CITIES

Chicago ordinance-curbing ordinance sustained against constitutional, statutory arguments by Illinois Supreme Court.

Chicago's all-embracing gun control ordinance requiring detailed information on every firearms transfer and registration of already possessed guns, and prohibiting anyone from taking a gun out of his house or place of business is unsuccessfully attacked by individuals and a sporting goods store. The Illinois Supreme Court sustains the ordinance against allegations that the state has pre-empted the gun control field, and that the ordinance violates the Second Amendment. The court is also unimpressed by arguments that the ordinance is vague and confusing, that it unlawfully delegates legislative power to a city official and that it is an unreasonable exercise of the police power. (Brown v. Chicago, 5/28/69)

Digest of Opinion: The pre-emption argument is without merit. The state statute deals with registration of owners only, whereas the ordinance is for registration of weapons themselves. There is no inconsistency or repugnancy between the two.

Although the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, gun control that does not impair the efficiency of the state's active, organized militia (National Guard) does not violate the Amendment.

"Plaintiffs argue that the definition of 'firearms' in the ordinances is broader than the one in the statute, and that even though a person obeys all the requirements of the latter he will not necessarily be protected thereby from prosecution for violating the ordinances. This does not constitute a valid objection. As we have indicated, the statute and the ordinances have differing objectives."

Because the ordinance requires registration of a silencer, and the state's statute makes it a crime to possess one, the circuit court below held the silencer provision an unconstitutional violation of the privilege against self-incrimination. But that does not affect the constitutionality of the rest of the ordinance, since the silencer provision is severable.

A seller is required to register voluminous detailed information about the purchaser, and the weapon and "other relevant information deemed necessary by the City Collector." The plaintiffs claim that the "deeming" provision unlawfully confers legislative power on the City Collector.

"The position cannot be sustained. The discretion is not to be construed as being uncontrolled. It can be exercised only within limits which are relevant to the purpose of identification and is, we think, subject to adequate standards. . . .

"The city collector in administering the ordinance is in a position to determine more advantageously when and what further descriptive information is needed. . . .

"Plaintiffs argue at length that strict gun laws do not tend to reduce crime, and statistics and excerpts from reports of surveys are quoted to show that legal restrictions are easily circumvented by experienced criminals. The shameful fact is pointed out that it is unsafe to walk alone at night in many neighborhoods, and parks, and it is suggested that firearms might often be necessary for self protection. These arguments, whatever validity they might have, are not appropriately addressed to this court. They relate to matters of legislative instead of judicial concern, and bear on the advisability of the present provisions rather than on their validity." Klingbiel, J.

(Brown v. Chicago; Ill SupCt, 5/28/69)

-18-69

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2149

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

[redacted], Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, advised that their investigation concerning the firearms recovered by the States Attorney's Office at 2337 West Monroe Street, reflected that their department succeeded in tracing down only four of the 19 guns recovered. The four traceable firearms are as follows:

1. 32 caliber S and W model 30-1, serial number 730073, was sold on October 29, 1963 to Brown Supply Company, 416 South Adams Street, Peoria, Illinois. On September 19, 1964, Brown Supply Company sold the firearm to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Boulevard, Peoria, Illinois. Mayo owns and operates a restaurant, described as a white male, blond hair, blue eyes, 5' 9", 150 pounds.

2. Colt 45 caliber auto pistol, model 1927, serial number 7111. This weapon was sold by Casavanova's, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to M and M Sporting Goods Store, 3823 North Richards, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The firearms was sold to M and M Sporting Goods June 9, 1969, and the stores books and records for the firearms report on their inventory, but have no record of the sale and it is their belief that the gun has been stolen.

3. Carbine 30 caliber M1, serial number 16573, was purchased on August 21, 1969, by Darlie M. Gentry, head of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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4. Llama 7.65 millimeter, serial number 443695, was purchased on August 20, 1969, by David Young, member of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Illinois. On February 12, 1970, [redacted] Service Manager, Stoeger Arms Corporation, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that the above firearms was shipped on October 10, 1968, to the Ken Goods Center, 49-10 West North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[redacted] advised that the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch barrel, serial number 175084, was not registered with the National Firearms Registration, Washington, D. C.. or were any of the above firearms registered with the National Firearms Registration file in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated that since the Ithaca 12 gauge sawed off 13 inch shotgun, serial number 175084, was manufactured by Ithaca in 1908, and no records are kept by the company; this does not violate the Federal Firearms Act. Mr. Dodich furnished additional information concerning the above firearms:

Colt 38 caliber, 4½ inch barrel, serial number 219414, is a Navy revolver 38, and was shipped to Simons Hardware, St. Louis, Missouri, on September 12, 1903 - too old to obtain any additional information.

On February 3, 1970, [redacted], Customer Service, Browning Arms Company, Morgan, Utah, advised that their records show that their Browning shotgun, 12 gauge, bearing serial number H15423, was shipped from their plant at St. Louis, Missouri on October 13, 1954, to the Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois - records at Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, are destroyed after five years.

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Page 2151

FD 302 (Rev. 3-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

Date

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21
   No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H
   No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200
   No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200
   No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 202407
   Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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Mfg. by Ithaca in 1908 and no records were kept at that time

9. Ithaca 12 ga pump 20" parkerized model 37
S/N 1019900. This gun has not been cleared but is believed to be stolen from Chicago PD.

10. Carbine 30 cal 18" M-1 autoload S/N 16573
Purchased on Aug. 21, 1969, by Dakin M. Gentry Head Black Panther Party, Milwaukee

11. Springfield 22 cal 24" autoload model 87A
Unable to trace because of lack of serial number.

12. Astra 9mm 5 ¼ model 600-43 pistol #41558

13. Llama 7.65 mm S/N 443695
Purchased by David Young on Aug. 20, 1969
Black Panther, Milwaukee

14. Colt 38 cal 4 ½ Rev. S/N 219414
It was a "New Navy Revolver" and was sent by Mfg. to Simmons Hardware in St. Louis on Sept. 12, 1903. Due to the date it would be unable.

15. Smith & Wesson 38 cal. 6 ½" Rev Model M & P
S/N 46272. This gun was made and shipped to Folsom Arms Co., New York City, on or around Nov. 5, 1904. Due to the date involved it would be too hard to trace.

16. S &W 32 cal 2" model 30-1 S/N 730073. This gun was shipped to Brown Supply Co., 416 S. Adams St., Peoria, and was sold on 9/19/64 to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria. This man is not listed in the phone book and was not known to Brown's.

17. .177 cal. Marksman Repeater model spring operated, air pistol, no serial number.

18. 12 ga Stevens model 520 pump shotgun

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2153

serial number 84940.

19. 12 ga High Standard Riot model K-1200 six shot pump shotgun, no serial number, blood on gun.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2154

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Hett also furnished the following information concerning department special order number 68-25, issued April 8, 1968, concerning registration of firearms by members of the Chicago Police Department. Mr. Hett advised that as far as he knows, that all guns used by the States Attorneys Police Officers were registered according to the above special order. Information concerning registration of firearms with the State of Illinois is as follows:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2155

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

ROSS V. RANDOLPH
Director

FIREARM OWNER'S IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Manley D. Hawks
Superintendent

SENATE BILL 1350

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective July 1, 1968

SENATE BILL 1351

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective August 3, 1967

HOUSE BILL 1258

75th General Assembly - 1967
Approved August 3, 1967
Effective August 3, 1967

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2156

Section 2. (a) No person may acquire or possess any firearm or any firearm ammunition within this State without having in his possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his name by the Department of Public Safety under the provisions of this Act.

(b) The provisions of this Section regarding the possession of firearms and firearm ammunition shall not apply to:

(1) United State's Marshals, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(3) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(4) Law enforcement officials of this or any other jurisdiction, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(5) Nonresident hunters during hunting season, with valid nonresident hunting licenses and while in an area where hunting is permitted; however, at all other times and in all other places such persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(6) Nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range recognized by the Department of Public Safety; however, such persons must at all other times and in all other places have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(7) Nonresidents, while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Department of Public Safety; however, at all other times and in all other places such persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(8) Nonresidents, whose firearms are unloaded and enclosed in a case; and

(9) Nonresidents, who are currently licensed or registered to possess a firearm in their resident state.

(10) Unemancipated minors while in the custody and immediate control of their parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to such minor; Provided, however, that such parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to such minor shall have a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2157

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Municipal Code of the City of Chicago is amended by adding Chapter 11.2 as follows:

Chapter 11.2

Possession of Firearms

11.2-1. It shall be unlawful for any person to carry in any vehicle or about his person except when on his land or in his own abode or fixed place of business, any rifle, shotgun, or other firearm; provided that this section shall not apply to:

(1) Peace officers or any person summoned by any such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he is actually engaged in assisting such officer.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense, while in the performance of their official duty.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Special agents employed by a railroad to perform police functions, or employees of a detective agency, watchman-guard or patrolman agency, licensed by the State of Illinois, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment.

(5) Agents and investigators of the Illinois Crime Investigating Commission authorized by the Commission to carry weapons, while on duty in the course of any investigation for the Commission.

(6) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of weapons to persons authorized under law to possess such.

(7) Members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while such members are using their firearms on such target ranges.

(8) Duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, with the special permission of the governor.

(9) Licensed hunters or fishermen while engaged in hunting or fishing.

(10) Transportation of weapons broken down in a non-functioning state or not immediately accessible.

11.2-2. Any person violating the provisions of Section 11.2-1 shall be fined $500.00.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2158

6-11

ILLINOIS STATUTES DON'T PREEMPT GUN FIELD CONTROL FROM CITIES

Chicago ordinance-curbing ordinance sustained against constitutional, statutory arguments by Illinois Supreme Court.

Chicago's all-embracing gun control ordinance requiring detailed information on every firearms transfer and registration of already possessed guns, and prohibiting anyone from taking a gun out of his house or place of business is unsuccessfully attacked by individuals and a sporting goods store. The Illinois Supreme Court sustains the ordinance against allegations that the state has pre-empted the gun control field, and that the ordinance violates the Second Amendment. The court is also unimpressed by arguments that the ordinance is vague and confusing, that it unlawfully delegates legislative power to a city official and that it is an unreasonable exercise of the police power. (Brown v. Chicago, 5/28/69)

Digest of Opinion: The pre-emption argument is without merit. The state statute deals with registration of owners only, whereas the ordinance is for registration of weapons themselves. There is no inconsistency or repugnancy between the two.

Although the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution provides that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, gun control that does not impair the efficiency of the state's active, organized militia (National Guard) does not violate the Amendment.

"Plaintiffs argue that the definition of 'firearms' in the ordinances is broader than the one in the statute, and that even though a person obeys all the requirements of the latter he will not necessarily be protected thereby from prosecution for violating the ordinances. This does not constitute a valid objection. As we have indicated, the statute and the ordinances have differing objectives."

Because the ordinance requires registration of a silencer, and the state's statute makes it a crime to possess one, the circuit court below held the silencer provision an unconstitutional violation of the privilege against self-incrimination. But that does not affect the constitutionality of the rest of the ordinance, since the silencer provision is severable.

A seller is required to register voluminous detailed information about the purchaser, and the weapon and "other relevant information deemed necessary by the City Collector." The plaintiffs claim that the "deeming" provision unlawfully confers legislative power on the City Collector.

"The position cannot be sustained. The discretion is not to be construed as being uncontrolled. It can be exercised only within limits which are relevant to the purpose of identification and is, we think, subject to adequate standards. . . .

"The city collector in administering the ordinance is in a position to determine more advantageously when and what further descriptive information is needed. . . .

"Plaintiffs argue at length that strict gun laws do not tend to reduce crime, and statistics and excerpts from reports and surveys are quoted to show that legal restrictions are easily circumvented by experienced criminals. The shameful fact is pointed out that it is unsafe to walk alone at night in many neighborhoods, and parks, and it is suggested that firearms might often be necessary for self protection. These arguments, whatever validity they might have, are not appropriately addressed to this court. They relate to matters of legislative instead of judicial concern, and bear on the advisability of the present provisions rather than on their validity." Klingbiel, J.

(Brown v. Chicago; Ill SupCt, 5/28/69)

-18-69

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Page 2159

SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

[redacted], Special Agent, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, 36 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, advised that their investigation concerning the firearms recovered by the States Attorney's Office at 2337 West Monroe Street, reflected that their department succeeded in tracing down only four of the 19 guns recovered. The four traceable firearms are as follows:

1. 32 caliber S and W model 30-1, serial number 730073, was sold on October 29, 1963 to Brown Supply Company, 416 South Adams Street, Peoria, Illinois. On September 19, 1964, Brown Supply Company sold the firearm to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Boulevard, Peoria, Illinois. Mayo owns and operates a restaurant, described as a white male, blond hair, blue eyes, 5' 9", 150 pounds.

2. Colt 45 caliber auto pistol, model 1927, serial number 7111. This weapon was sold by Casavanova's, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to M and M Sporting Goods Store, 3823 North Richards, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The firearm was sold to M and M Sporting Goods June 9, 1969, and the stores books and records for the firearms report on their inventory, but have no record of the sale and it is their belief that the gun has been stolen.

3. Carbine 30 caliber M1, serial number 16573, was purchased on August 21, 1969, by Darhie M. Gentry, head of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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4. Llama 7.65 millimeter, serial number 443695, was purchased on August 20, 1969, by David Young, member of the Black Panther Party, Milwaukee, Illinois. On February 12, 1970, [redacted] Service Manager, Stoeger Arms Corporation, Hackensack, New Jersey, advised that the above firearms was shipped on October 10, 1968, to the Ken Goods Center, 49-10 West North Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[redacted] advised that the Ithaca 12 gauge, sawed off 13 inch barrel, serial number 175084, was not registered with the National Firearms Registration, Washington, D. C., or were any of the above firearms registered with the National Firearms Registration file in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] stated that since the Ithaca 12 gauge sawed off 13 inch shotgun, serial number 175084, was manufactured by Ithaca in 1908, and no records are kept by the company; this does not violate the Federal Firearms Act. Mr. Dodich furnished additional information concerning the above firearms:

Colt 38 caliber, 4½ inch barrel, serial number 21944, is a Navy revolver 38, and was shipped to Simons Hardware, St. Louis, Missouri, on September 12, 1903 - too old to obtain any additional information.

On February 3, 1970, [redacted], Customer Service, Browning Arms Company, Morgan, Utah, advised that their records show that their Browning shotgun, 12 gauge, bearing serial number H15423, was shipped from their plant at St. Louis, Missouri on October 13, 1954, to the Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois - records at Sears and Roebuck Store, 403 South State Street, are destroyed after five years.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - AAG JEROME LEONARD, Chief of Civil Rights Division at Chicago
1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA ROBERT J. STEARNEY)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Chicago

Date: 4/7/70

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #: [redacted]

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL B. GE[illegible]TH;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: Investigation conducted by FBI at SPF apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago; FBI Identification Division and FBI lab reports set forth. FGJ adjourned 3/12/70 and reconvened 4/7/70.

-P-

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its [illegible] to your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-17-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/70

1.

Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory, made an on-the-scene examination of bullet holes found in the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, and made a trajectory pattern to show directions of the shots fired and made pertinent measurements to show the locations of the holes.

A number of items of evidence were collected for subsequent laboratory examination. These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. The items recovered are as follows:

1. Piece of wallboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door.

2. Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway.

3. Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

4. Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom.

5. Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom.

6. Bullet from south wall of front bedroom.

7. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom.

8. Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom.

12/22/69;
12/29-31/69;
On 1/3/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/8/70

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...other recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9. Mutilated bullet and bullet fragments from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom.

10. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom.

11. Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in north wall of front bedroom.

12. Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in north wall of front bedroom.

13. Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom.

14. Red plastic dish found on floor of rear bedroom.

15. Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom.

16. Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom.

17. Scrapings from blood stain on unattached door in dinning room.

18. Scrapings from blood stain on bed frame in rear bedroom.

19. Scrapings from blood stain on north wall in rear bedroom.

20. Scrapings from blood stain on south wall of living room.

21. Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

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3.

22. Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/70

On December 21, 1969, Officers AUGUST BLUE, Badge 200, and JOHN DENEEN, Badge 8, States Attorneys Police of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, brought two doors to the address 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. One door was for the front bedroom and one door with one panel missing was for the entrance to the first floor apartment.

Officers BLUE and DENEEN stayed with the doors and did not turn them over to the FBI.

On 12/31/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/6/70

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

Pursuant to an on-the-scene examination of the premises located at 2337 West Monroe Street on January 6 and 7, 1970, the following items were removed from the premises for subsequent Laboratory examination:

1. Copper fragment recovered from south west corner of kitchen.

2. Two cartridges recovered from bundle of clothing in entrance hall.

3. Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room.

These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises.

6

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

A shed attached to the residence located at 2335 West Monroe Street, was examined for the purpose of noting and recording any bullet and/or shot holes.

Pertinent measurements and trajectory patterns were taken. No projectiles were recovered and no items were removed from the premises.

7

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 6, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a copper bullet jacket was located in the southwest corner of the room. The jacket was under a piece of cloth tacked to the door frame and floor.

8

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 7, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a white plastic bottle containing pills, prescription number 216313 for LYNN FRENCH, dated July 29, 1969, was located on the kitchen table.

9

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 14-1502

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-12-4)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1970

On January 6, 1970, photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present were United States Department of Justice Attorney K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Deputy Coroner ANTHONY J. SCIAFFA, Special Agent [redacted], and [redacted] Visual Information Specialists, Special Agents [redacted], Deputy Marshal [redacted], Deputy Marshal [redacted] and MILTON BRANCH, attorney representing the Attorney General of the United States.

10

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

Photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe on January 7, 1970. Present were Special Agents [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], Visual Information Specialists, Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] and [redacted], K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney and ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Deputy Coroner.

On 1/7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 9, 1970, photographs were taken of kitchen door and rear entrance and porch of building at 2335 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present during filming were Special Agents [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], JESSE H. QUEEN, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, and [redacted], resident of this address.

12

On 1/9/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/70

On January 13, 1970, the grating in the floor of the front room of the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, was measured.

This grating is located 15½ inches from the south wall and 52 inches from the west wall of the front room.

The metal frame in the floor measures 20½ inches from east to west and 17 inches from north to south. The grating fitted inside of this frame measures 13½ inches from north to south and 15 inches from east to west. The grating rests on a ½ inch steel lip which reduces the opening to 13 inches by 14½ inches. The drop from the floor containing the grating to the floor below is 115 inches. The basement is full of garbage and debris. Directly under the opening was a large vehicle tire, an old overcoat and several pieces of duct work. The grating lifted out of the frame very easily.

13

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois

File #

by

1/13/70

Date dictated

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 197[illegible]

1

Photos of a vent located in the living room at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were made January 13, 1970, in the presence of Special Agent [redacted], K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, United States Department of Justice, Deputy Marshal [redacted] and HENRY YARBROUGH, and Sergeant JAMES COLLINS, Star Number 1819, Chicago Police Department.

14

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/15/7[illegible]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1971

1

At the Cook County Courthouse, 26th and California Avenue, Room 452, known as the Special Grand Jury Room, an inventory under order of Cook County Judge JOHN POWERS was instituted of evidence surrendered by FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney, and his Investigative Assistant VICTORY KADISH, representing the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

Also present during the taking of this inventory were the following:

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Department of Justice, Attorney, Civil Rights Division;

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Investigator, Cook County State's Attorney's Office;

NANCY DEMPSEY, from the law office of FRANCIS E. ANDREW, 2156 North Halsted, Chicago.

Miss KADISH advised she was the agent for ANDREW, that she had personally handled the evidence, had assisted ANDREW in securing the evidence from the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on December 4 and 5, 1969, and had originally inventoried the evidence.

It is noted that the inventory of this evidence, which was turned over to the FBI, commenced at 6:10 PM, January 19, 1970, and was completed at 11:58 PM, January 19, 1970.

Following the making of an inventory of this evidence, it was receipted for by SA [redacted] FRANCIS E. ANDREW and VICTORY KADISH. The original of the receipt was furnished to ANDREW and a copy was

15

On 1/19/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 1/21/70

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furnished SA [redacted]. All copies of this inventory were signed by SA [redacted], ANDREW and KADISH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 2 -

Date 1/31/70

On the afternoon of January 27, 1970, [redacted], New York, was contacted at his place of employment in [redacted] at which time he advised he possessed certain microscope slides concerning his examination of a Chicago, Illinois residence in December, 1969, and was willing to turn these slides over to the FBI, as he had been directed to do so by an attorney with the United States Department of Justice. Arrangements were made to obtain these slides from [redacted] on the evening of January 27, 1970, as he stated they were presently at his residence.

On the evening of January 27, 1970, [redacted] turned over to Special Agent [redacted] of the FBI, two-one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slides, which had been marked and were described by [redacted] as follows:

(1) Labled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head. These are scrapings from the head of the slug removed from the East wall of the Northeast (living) room of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. This by [redacted], on December 8, 1969. This piece of evidence described by the [redacted] lists as "F." The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

(2) Labeled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base. A Portion of the wooden fibers removed from the base of the slug described under number one above. The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

The above two described microscope slides were received from [redacted] at his residence, [redacted] New York, and a receipt was furnished [redacted] at that time.

17

On 1/29/70 at [redacted], New York File # [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/29/70

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[redacted] advised that the above-described two slides were of material removed by him from the slug shown in Photos #104, which he had introduced into evidence before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] exhibited a number of color photographs which he stated he had taken in connection with his examination of the residence at 7337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, and made the comment that there is something "very pertinent" to be concluded from the examination of the gun powder marks, which appear on the inside of the entrance door to the apartment and further, that he believes that he is the only one who has realized the particular significance of these powder marks.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the early afternoon of January 28, 1970, SA [redacted] New York FBI Resident Agency, personally turned over to SA [redacted], JR., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at Washington, D. C., the below-described two (2) items, which [redacted], New York, had turned over to SA [redacted] on the evening of January 27, 1970, at [redacted] residence in [redacted], New York:

#1 One (1) one-inch by three-inch microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head."

#2 One (1) one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base."

19

On 1/28/70 at Washington, D. C. File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/29/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

Date

1

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanova's Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

20

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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8. Ithaca 12 ga sawed off 13" S/N 175084. Mfg. by Ithaca in 1908 and no records were kept at that time

9. Ithaca 12 ga pump 20" parkerized model 37 S/N 1019900. This gun has not been cleared but is believed to be stolen from Chicago PD.

10. Carbine 30 cal 18" M-1 autoload S/N 16573 Purchased on Aug. 21, 1969, by Dakin M. Gentry Head Black Panther Party, Milwaukee

11. Springfield 22 cal 24" autoload model 87A Unable to trace because of lack of serial number.

12. Astra 9mm 5 ¼ model 600-43 pistol #41558

13. Llama 7.65 mm S/N 443695 Purchased by David Young on Aug. 20, 1969 Black Panther, Milwaukee

14. Colt 38 cal 4 ½ Rev. S/N 219414 It was a "New Navy Revolver" and was sent by Mfg. to Simmons Hardware in St. Louis on Sept. 12, 1903. Due to the date it would be unable.

15. Smith & Wesson 38 cal. 6 ½" Rev Model M & P S/N 46272. This gun was made and shipped to Folsom Arms Co., New York City, on or around Nov. 5, 1904. Due to the date involved it would be too hard to trace.

16. S &W 32 cal 2" model 30-1 S/N 730073. This gun was shipped to Brown Supply Co., 416 S. Adams St., Peoria, and was sold on 9/19/64 to H. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria. This man is not listed in the phone book and was not known to Brown's.

17. .177 cal. Marksman Repeater model spring operated, air pistol, no serial number.

18. 12 ga Stevens model 520 pump shotgun

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3

[redacted]

serial number 84940.

19. 12 ga High Standard Riot model K-1200 six shot pump shotgun, no serial number, blood on gun.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

[redacted] registered pharmacist, Walgreens Drug Store, 2300 West Madison, advised that their prescriptions are filed in number order only and no records are kept concerning prescriptions in name only.

[redacted] advised that he has seen FRED A. HAMPTON, deceased, and another member of the Black Panther Party in Walgreens purchasing cigarettes and so forth, but does not recall the following people ever obtaining prescriptions at Walgreens:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

23

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

Date dictated 2/13/70

by [redacted]

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

[redacted], pharmacist, Stineway Drugs, 2400 Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised that all their prescriptions are filed by number only and no records are kept on names of persons obtaining prescriptions at their store.

[redacted] was furnished the following names and advised that he does not recall any of these individuals obtaining prescriptions at their store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. JOHNSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

24

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 6-1-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

[redacted] registered pharmacist, Illinois license 5127769, employed with Par Pharmacy, 1202 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that prescription number 216313 was prescribed for LYNN FRENCH by Doctor JONES, 5321 South Woodlawn, phone 667-0909. [redacted] advised that the prescription contained 40 tablets of 40,000 units of penicillin. [redacted] advised the prescription was signed by LOUIS MARACUS on July 29, 1969.

[redacted] advised that all prescriptions filed at their pharmacy are filed by number and no records are maintained by name only. [redacted] advised that he does not recall the following persons obtaining prescriptions at this store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL "

25

2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

On [redacted] and SA [redacted] 2/13/70

SA [redacted] Date dictated

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 12, 1970

1.

[redacted] Medical Director, Neighborhood Health Center, Office of Economic Opportunity, 529 29th Street, advised he has records reflecting that CHERYL PETERSON, 2859 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, visited this center on August 9, 1969 and was diagnosed as being anemic. She was given two prescriptions on that date which were filled at this center, one pertained to iron tablets and the other to vitamin tablets.

She also visited this center on August 19, 1969 in connection with a possible pregnancy and was advised by the examining doctor she was not pregnant.

[redacted] advised that his records reflect she is a Negro female; born May 25, 1951 in the State of Illinois; Social Security Number 330-44-6203; parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLON PETERSON, 1516 South Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; marital status single.

[redacted] stated that CHERYL PETERSON failed to return for a reappointment set for two months after she was last in the center and that mail sent to her by the center to the above Denver address was returned marked addressee moved, no forwarding address.

He advised further that his records do not indicate that CHERYL PETERSON has any connection with the Black Panther Party or FRED A. HAMPTON, MARK CLARK, BRENDA HARRIS, VERLINA A. BREWER, BLAIR J. ANDERSON, RONALD SATCHEL, DEBROAH JOHNSON, LOUIS TRULOCK or HAROLD BELL.

26

On 2/12/70 at Denver, Colorado File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/12/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 18, 1970

A piece of the door jamb and wall board behind same was removed from the left side of the door frame of the livingroom at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. The cut of the piece of door jamb was made at 52 inches and 64 inches from the floor.

In addition, to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] also present were Deputy United States Marshals [redacted] and [redacted] plus Sergeant ERICKSON, Star Number 1014 and Patrolman VENRICH, Star Number 9073 of the Chicago Police Department.

The above articles were removed at the request of Mr. K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division.

27

On 2/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/16/70

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ther recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Prior to the autopsy of the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, impressions of the right index finger of HAMPTON were obtained using a common black ink pad and a sheet of white unlined paper.

The purpose of the impressions was to effect identification.

28

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Photographs were taken during the autopsy of FREDERICK ALLEN PAMPTON at the Veterans Administration Hospital, utilizing a speedgraphic camera with flash attachment and Poloroid adapter. Poloroid color sheet film was used.

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On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

At 6:00 PM, an autopsy was performed on the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON by Dr. CHARLES PETTY, pathologist from Dallas, Texas. The autopsy was performed at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana. Those in attendance, according to a list provided by [redacted] U. S. Marshal, Shreveport, Louisiana, were as follows:

For the State of Illinois:

1) THOMAS BETT, Assistant State Attorney

2) NICK MOTHERWAY, Assistant State Attorney

3) Dr. JERRY KEARNS, Cook County Coroner's Office

4) Dr. WILLIAM MAYNELLS, Pathologist

For the HAMPTON family:

1) FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney

2) Dr. DAVID SPAIN, Pathologist

3). Dr. EARL CALDWELL, Pathologist

For the U. S. Government:

1) Dr. CHARLES PETTY

2) JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice

3) JAMES TURNER, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice

4) DONALD E. WALTER, U. S. Attorney, Shreveport, Louisiana

5) [redacted] Deputy U. S. Marshal

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] 30 Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/3/70

Photographs of interior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were taken in the presence of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] and Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted].

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On 2/20/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/27/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

[redacted] Employment Supervisor, Cook County School of Nursing, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, advised that a search of their records revealed a personnel file for ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] advised that ANNIE WHITE entered on duty at the hospital as a clerical employee on November 29, 1951. She stated that the file further revealed that WHITE was terminated on June 2, 1956, and again rehired, exact date unknown. She said that WHITE again terminated her employment at County Hospital on December 29, 1960. [redacted] said that while employed at Cook County Hospital, WHITE was under the direct supervision of [redacted] RN, and that her specific duties were that of a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. [redacted] said that the personnel file further revealed that WHITE was born October 11, 1930, at Hartwell, Florida. Her Social Security Number is 354-24-5946. Her telephone number is listed as 762-0129, which is the telephone number of her mother, Mrs. ANNIE B. GUNBY, 2237 South Keeler.

[redacted] advised that from a review of the County payroll records, the following is to be noted regarding WHITE's employment during the week of December 1, 1969:

December 1	Sick
December 2	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 3	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 4	Sick
December 5	Sick
December 6	Day off
December 7	Day off
December 8	Vacation day
December 9	Vacation day
December 10	Vacation day

[redacted] stated that WHITE has recently filled out an application for reinstatement and that this application is presently being considered.

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On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and

[redacted] Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1. Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois, was located at the above address and served with a Federal Grand Jury Subpoena calling for her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at 11:00 AM, February 25, 1970.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she had been employed at the Cook County Hospital since approximately 1951 until December, 1969. She said that her supervisor while employed at the County Hospital was Miss MABEL WILSON. She stated that while employed at Cook County Hospital, she had been a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. She further advised that during the week of December 1, 1969, she recalls being ill one day during this week or two days perhaps, and that if she did work during that week, it was the 3:00 to 11:00 shift.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she is presently employed at Sears Roebuck as a sales clerk at Homan Avenue.

33

On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] mm/cp Date dictated 2/25/70

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CONFIDENTIAL

Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section, and of the FBI Laboratory are set forth hereafter:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

January 6, 1970

TO: SAC, Chicago

SGT. DANIEL GROTH, JAMES DAVIS,
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED)
MARK CLARK (DECEASED)
RE: BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA BREWER
BLAIN ANDERSON
RONALD STACHEL, ET AL. - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Evidence personally delivered to FBI Laboratory on
REFERENCE: 12-31-69 by SA
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q26, portion of door

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately, and will include disposition of the item.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

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John Edgar Hoover, Director

NOT TO BE FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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7-11

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 26, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY; et al Chicago, Illinois, Police Officers - Subjects; FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED); MARK CLARK (DECEASED); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER, BLAIR ANDERSON; RONALD STACHEL; et al - Victims; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Results of examination: (refer to diagram on page 6)

1. In the entrance hallway, two shot patterns are represented.

A. One shot fired from inside the hallway was fired laterally across the front door. This shot was fired from a shotgun using a shotshell loaded with Number 7 1/2 or 8 shot. The gauge of the shotgun is not known. Pieces of lead shot were recovered.

B. One shot is represented by a large hole in the southwest corner of the entrance hallway, 6' 7 1/2" above the floor. The hole is typical of one that could have been produced by a rifled slug. No slug was recovered. The trajectory of the missile producing this hole leads from an area in the northwest corner of the living room, through the doorway between the living room and entrance hallway, through the hole in the southwest corner of the entrance hallway into the stairway leading to an upstairs apartment to the west wall of the stairway. The shot with the trajectory described could have produced the hole in the panel of the living room door as shown in photographs made available for examination. The panel with the hole was missing from the door at the time the door was made available for examination.

(continued on next page)

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2. In the living room, forty-two bullet entrance holes were noted in the south wall, a bullet entrance hole was noted in the left side of the living room doorframe, a bullet entrance hole was found in a white four-drawer dresser in the living room with an accompanying exit hole in the back of the dresser, an impression of a bullet that keyholed and struck one of the dresser drawers of a black double dresser but did not exit the dresser and an area in the northwest corner of the living room approximately 80" from the floor that had been previously explored that could have represented either a bullet hole or shot pattern.

A. The bullets producing the forty-two entrance holes in the south wall of the living room all entered the front bedroom. Some penetrated the south wall of the front bedroom traveling through the partition and entered the back bedroom. It was possible, by plotting bullet trajectories from the living room through both north and south wall partitions in the front bedroom, to establish that nineteen of the forty-two bullets fired into the south wall of the living room entered the back bedroom.

B. One of the bullets fired through the south wall of the living room entered the closet in the front bedroom and exited through the closet in the back bedroom.

C. The bullet hole in the left doorframe of the living room door was 57 1/4" from the floor. The bullet had been removed previously. Its trajectory was nearly at right angles to the doorframe and level with the floor.

No bullets or lead shot were recovered in the living room.

(continued on next page)

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3. In addition to bullet holes in the front bedroom that were produced by bullets passing through the front bedroom from shots fired in the living room, there were three shot patterns on the north wall of the front bedroom, six bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom, three bullet holes through the east wall of the closet in the front bedroom and five bullet holes in a dresser in the front bedroom.

A. Two shot patterns in the north wall of the front bedroom were produced by one or more shotguns firing shotshells loaded with Number 7 1/2 or 8 shot. These patterns were 47" and 56" from the northwest corner of the front bedroom and 42" and 31" from the floor respectively. The trajectory of these shots established that they were fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. Pieces of lead shot were recovered from both holes.

B. The third shot pattern on the north wall of the front bedroom was produced by a shotgun firing a shotshell loaded with 00 Buck. It was established that the trajectory of the shot producing this pattern led from the doorway between the kitchen and dining room to a point in the east wall of the dining room near the northeast corner, 14 1/4" from the ceiling, passing through the wall into and through the plasterboard portion of the closet above the closet entrance opening, to the north wall of the front bedroom. The pattern on the north wall of the front bedroom was 80 1/2" above the floor level. Pieces of lead shot were recovered.

C. Six bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom were produced by shots fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. Five caliber .45 Auto bullets were recovered from behind these holes. These were identified as having been fired from the same weapon. The trajectories of two of these shots led to two holes in the edge of the open door exposed to the hallway.

(continued on next page)

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D. Three bullet holes were in the east wall of the closet in the front bedroom. The shots producing these holes were fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. They penetrated the east wall of the closet, went through the south wall of the front bedroom and exited into the back bedroom. The trajectory of one of these bullets led to the right side of the window-frame of the left window in the back bedroom, the trajectory of another of the bullets led to the baseboard on the south wall of the back bedroom. The trajectory of the third shot led to and may have exited through the left window of the back bedroom.

E. There were eight holes in a six-drawer black dresser in the front bedroom. Three of these holes appeared to have been in the trajectory path of bullets fired through the south wall of the living room. The position of the dresser in the back bedroom appeared fixed on the basis of these trajectories. The trajectories of four other holes in the dresser led to shots fired into the front bedroom from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. All four of the bullets producing these holes lodged in the dresser and were apparently recovered by previous search.

In the right end of the dresser is a depression characteristic of one produced by a bullet ricochet. Its trajectory could not be established.

4. In the back bedroom were two shot patterns on the east wall 74" above floor level. The shots producing these holes appeared to have been fired from a direction of the door leading

(continued on next page)

to the back bedroom. The shot patterns are typical of those produced by buckshot. The area had been previously explored but one shot pellet remained at the time of the Laboratory examination of the scene, and it was removed for examination.

All other holes appearing in the back bedroom have been logically associated by trajectories from shot sources fired elsewhere in the apartment.

5. A part of the building at 2335 West Monroe Street, property next door to the apartment where the shooting occurred, is an enclosure referred to as a shed. This enclosure is over a porch leading to the back door of the apartment at 2335 West Monroe Street. On the side of this enclosure is a shot pattern typical of one produced by buckshot. The shot producing this pattern appeared to have been fired from the direction of the right window in the back bedroom.

Inside the enclosure was an indentation in the side of a washing machine stored there that could have been produced by buckshot, but nothing was found in the impression to permit its identification with buckshot.

In the kitchen door was a hole that penetrated the door. The trajectory of the missile producing this hole led to a corner of the kitchen. No projectiles were found. The enclosure and kitchen of the premises referred to had been previously explored.

No holes having the appearance of bullet holes were in the kitchen or dining room other than the shot hole near the northeast corner of the dining room that has been described above.

It was not possible to determine the sequence of the shots fired in the apartment.

(continued on next page)

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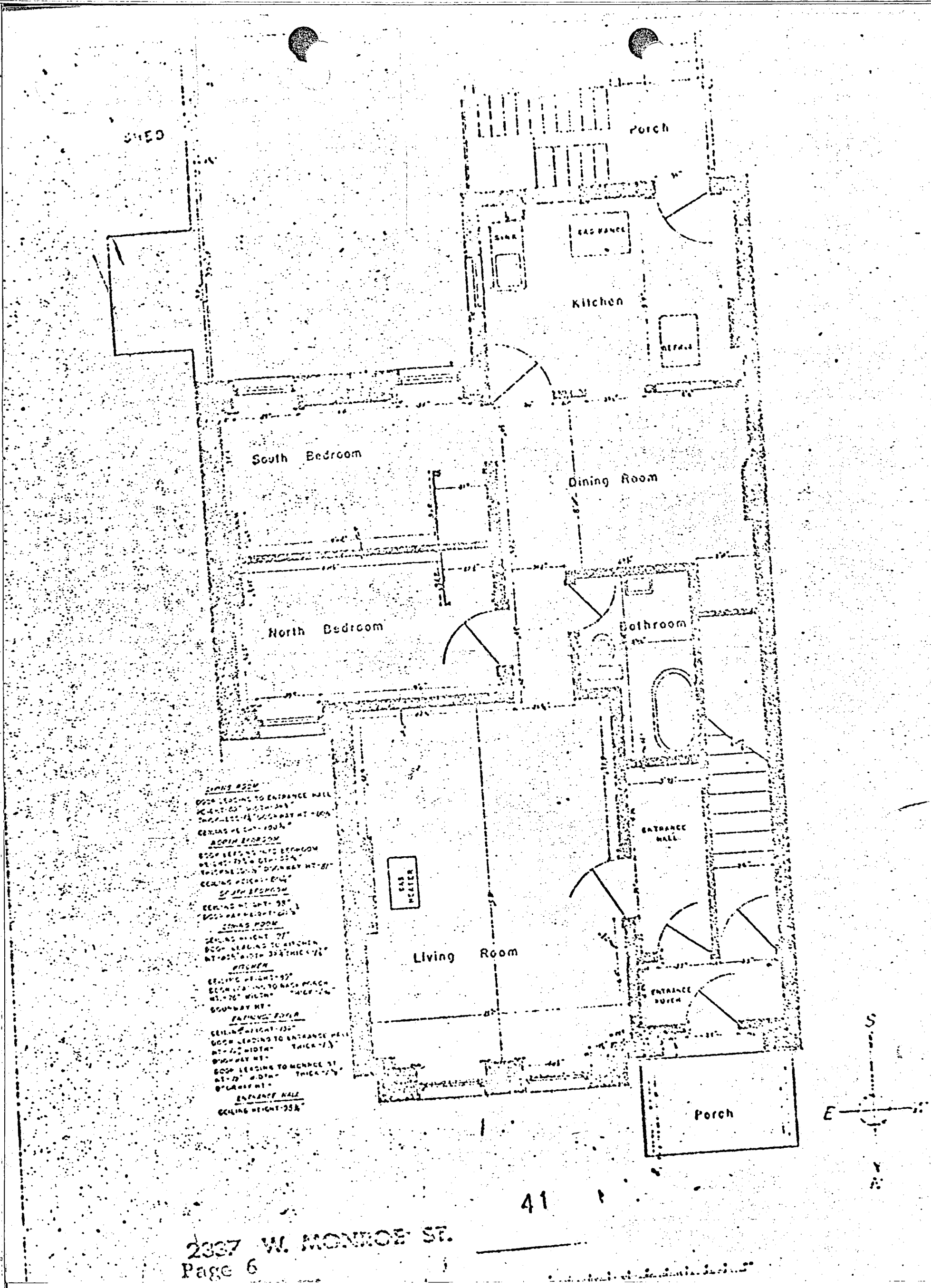

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2337 W. MONROE ST.

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago [redacted] Date: January 26, 197[illegible]

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS;
JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY; et al.
Chicago, Ill. Police Officers - Subjects;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED); MARK CLARK (DECEASED);
BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR ANDERSON;
RONALD STACHEL et al. - VICTIMS SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Specimens received 1/21/70

K1 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 16779 (Corbett)

K2 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 790280 (Howard)

K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number V-401642 (Howard)

K4 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 20275 (Davis)

K5 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number C-334879 (Kelly)

K6 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number C-174386 (Marusich)

K7 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 369988 (Marusich)

K8 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 36064 (Carmody)

K9 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number 7455 (Harris)

K10 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 7991 (Broderick)

K11 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number 183979 (Groth)

K12 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 857237 (Groth)

K13 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 627788 (Hughes)

K14 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 39731 (Hughes)

K15 .357 Magnum Smith and Wesson revolver,
Serial Number S-188411 (Gorman)

(continued on next page)

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K16 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 56827 (Cisewski)

K17 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 451863 (Jones)

K18 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 59493 (Jones)

K19 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number K-671261 (Joseph)

K20 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 59456 (Joseph)

Result of examination:

The above weapons were test fired in the Laboratory and the test bullets and cartridge cases obtained from these weapons will be retained in the Laboratory for future comparison purposes.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 27, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 12/31/69, personally delivered by SA [redacted]

[redacted]

Q1 Piece of plasterboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door

Q2 Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway

Q3 Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall

Q4 Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom

Q5 - Q9 Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom

Q10 Bullet from south wall of front bedroom

Q11 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom

Q12 Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom

Q13 Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom

Q14 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom

Q15 Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q16 Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q17 Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom

(continued on next page)

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Q18 Red plastic disc found on floor of rear bedroom
Q19 Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom
Q20 Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom
Q21 Scrapings from bloodstain on unmounted door in dining room
Q22 Scrapings from bloodstain on bed frame in rear bedroom
Q23 Scrapings from bloodstain on north wall in rear bedroom
Q24 Scrapings from bloodstain on south wall of living room
Q25 Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q26 Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall

Specimens received 1/12/70, personally delivered by SA [redacted]

Q27 Bullet jacket fragment recovered from southwest corner of kitchen, on floor
Q28 - Q29 Two cartridges recovered from clothes bundle in entrance hall
Q30 Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room

Specimens received 1/21/70, under cover of letter dated 1/12/70 [redacted]

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The shot pattern in the piece of plasterboard, [redacted], from the wall to the right of the front entrance door was produced by a contact or near contact shot. The pieces of

(continued on next page)

lead shot, Q2, removed from the hole in the entrance hall, which hole was produced by the same shot producing the shot pattern in Q1, are either Number 7 1/2 or 8 in size based upon their weight.

The Q3 wad, found among the clothing wrapped in the chenille bedspread in the entrance hallway, is the over-powder wad from a 12-gauge shotshell. Over-powder wads of this design are in Winchester-Western shotshells.

The two pieces of lead shot, Q4, are comparable in weight to 00 Buck in size. These were removed from the framework inside the closet in the front bedroom.

The following bullets are all .45 Auto, identified as having been fired from the same weapon:

Specimens Q5 through Q9 - Found by Laboratory representatives at the scene behind the bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom.

Specimen Q10 - Removed from the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives at the scene.

Specimen Q12 - Removed from behind hole designated Number 5 in the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q14 - Removed from behind hole designated Number 10 in the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

The general rifling characteristics on the above bullets, consisting of six lands and grooves, right twist, are like those produced by a .45 semiautomatic Carbine manufactured by the Eagle Gun Company, Incorporated, Stratford, Connecticut.

(continued on next page)

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The following bullets found by Laboratory representatives at the scene are caliber .30 carbine:

Specimen Q11 - From behind hole Number 6 in the south wall of the front bedroom.

Specimen Q13 - Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from a stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom.

Specimen Q17 - Copper and lead fragments from a night table in the back bedroom, possibly from the hole designated Number 11 in back bedroom.

Specimen Q20 - Lead core from metal-jacketed bullet, comparable in size to those of caliber .30 carbine bullets, from the base of the south wall in the back bedroom.

Specimen Q27 - Jacket fragment from caliber .30 carbine metal-jacketed bullet found on floor in southwest corner of the kitchen.

The above bullets and bullet fragments having general rifling characteristics were those produced by a gun barrel or gun barrels rifled with twelve lands and grooves, right twist. The absence of individual characteristics on the bullet specimens precluded the possibility of determining whether or not they were fired from the same weapon. Further, on the basis of insufficient markings, it would not be possible to identify the caliber .30 carbine bullets with the particular weapon firing them. General rifling characteristics of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, are common with barrels in .30 USA Carbines M1 and .30 carbines by Universal Firearms Company.

(continued on next page)

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Specimen Q15 consists of four pieces of lead shot identified as Number 8 shot. These were removed from the uppermost shot pattern in the center of the north wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q16 consists of eight pieces of lead shot identified as Number 8 shot. These were removed from the lower shot pattern in the center of the north wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q18 is a red plastic disc of the same size and type found in some 12-gauge shotshells manufactured by the Federal Cartridge Corporation, Minneapolis, Minnesota. This disc was found on the floor in the back bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q19 is a shot pellet identified as 00 Buck. This shot pellet was removed from the right shot pattern on the east wall of the back bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

One of the cartridges, designated specimen Q28, is a foreign-made .30 carbine cartridge. It was manufactured in Netherland by "Wapen and Munitiefabriek N. V." - 1959. Some loading marks of doubtful value for identification purposes are present.

The other cartridge, designated specimen Q29, is a Western-Winchester .380 Auto. Limited loading marks of doubtful value for identification purposes are present.

The Q28 and Q29 cartridges were recovered in the clothing wrapped in the chenille bedspread that was on the floor in the entrance hallway by Laboratory representatives.

Group "O" human blood was identified in specimens Q21, Q22, Q23 and Q24.

 (continued on next page)

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Group "B" blood was identified in specimen Q30.

No blood was identified in specimen Q25.

Specimens Q21 through Q24 and Q30 are scrapings of what appeared to be bloodstains taken by Laboratory representatives from the following locations:

Specimen Q21 - From an unmounted door described as a barricade, on the dining room floor.

Specimen Q22 - From a bed frame in the rear bedroom.

Specimen Q23 - From the north wall in the rear bedroom.

Specimen Q24 - From the south wall of the living room.

Specimen Q30 - From the eight-drawer black dresser in the living room.

From a radiographic examination of the Q31 hassock, it was concluded that no bullets or shot pellets were lodged therein.

In the left sleeve of the suit coat, Q32, is a hole having the appearance of a bullet entrance hole. Other holes, in alignment, were in the coat. These holes were in the lower left pocket and in the lower left corner of the back of the coat. No gunpowder residue was found. White paint, splattered while wet on the bottom of the coat, suggests the coat may have been hanging in the front bedroom closet at the time of the raid as two one-gallon cans of white paint were ruptured by gunfire and considerable paint was found on the floor of the closet.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 29, 19[illegible]

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received: 1/21/70

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The yellow tablets in the Q33 through Q35 cards were found to correspond in physical appearance and chemical composition to Provest. The product is an oral contraceptive prepared by the Upjohn Company.

The Q36 plastic vial was found to contain the barbituric acid derivative phenobarbital. The compound is used as a sedative and hypnotic.

The Q37 plastic vial was found to contain an iron supplement tablet, vitamin tablets and two penicillin tablets. No hypnotics were found in this specimen.

The Q38 empty pillbox contains a prescription label with the word "Octaplex" thereon. "Octaplex" is the trade name for a multivitamin preparation.

The Q39 orange pills were found to be candy.

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FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

February 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL.;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL. - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

REFERENCE: Letter 2/2/70
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: One junction box with attached wire

This supplements and confirms Butel of February 5, 1970.

No latent impressions of value were developed on the enclosed specimen.

51

Enc.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 9, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (Deceased) ET AL
VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT

Specimens received: 1/27/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent Walter H. Rice from Chicago

Q135 Blood sample from Cook County Coroner marked, TOX #69-2171 (FGJ, Chicago, exhibit #33)

Q136 Blood sample from Cook County Coroner described as blood sample from Clark TOX #69-2170 (FGJ, Chicago, exhibit #34)

Q137 Blood sample taken by Doctor Victor Levine described as blood of Hampton, marked "Dr. Levine's sample" C-69 #1

Q138 Blood sample taken by Doctor Victor Levine described as blood of Hampton marked C-69 #2

Results of examination:

Chemical and instrumental examinations were made of the various blood specimens, Q135 through Q138. The examinations did not disclose the presence of any barbiturate, including secobarbital; or, of a neutral drug such as meprobamate, glutethimide (Doriden), methyprylon (Noludar) and phenacetin.

No examinations were made for basic drug substances such as the amphetamines, cocaine and other alkaloids because the quantities of blood were too limited to identify those classes of drugs.

A very low level of ethyl alcohol was found present in one blood specimen, Q137, the loose blood from Hampton's body cavity. The amount of alcohol identified in that specimen ordinarily has limited toxicological significance since the presence of such a low level of alcohol is consistent with that which may be formed by decomposition of tissue after death. No alcohol was found in specimens Q135, Q136 and Q138.

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(continued on next page)

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Group "O" human blood was identified in Q135, Q137 and Q138. Group "B" human blood was identified in Q136. Due to the condition of the submitted blood, no additional serological tests were conducted.

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Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO. [redacted]

February 17, 1970

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL.;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED), ET AL. - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

REFERENCE: Letter 2-3-70
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q144, empty wine bottle

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately and will include disposition.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

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John Edgar Hoover, Director

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of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago [redacted]

Date: February 25, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON, (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/18/70

Q184 Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Federal Hi-Power, 00 Buck FBI #31 (1)
Q185 Cartridge marked "VF 1-61N 7 62" FBI #34 (2)
Q186 Cartridge marked ".32 S&W R-P" FBI #44 (3)
Q187 Cartridges, two, marked ".32 S&W R-P" FBI #221 (4)
Q188 Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Remington Shurshot FBI #235 (5)
Q189 Unfired 16-gauge shotshell, Sears Roebuck, Extra Range FBI #238 (6)

Results of examination:

No fired or unfired shotshells like the unfired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power, 00 Buck, Maximum Load shotshell, Q184, (FBI #31) were present among the shotshells received for examination. A small amount of a white paint on the shell tube of Q184 suggests it may have been near the middle bedroom closet where considerable white paint was spilled. Two paint cans in this area appeared to have been struck by bullets that passed completely through the cans of paint.

Specimen Q185 (FBI #34) is a .30 carbine cartridge manufactured in France. No bullets, cartridge cases or cartridges representative of this type of ammunition were received for examination in this case.

Specimens Q186 and Q187 (FBI #44 and #221 respectively) represent three Remington-Peters .32 S & W cartridges. No

(continued on next page)

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bullets cartridge cases or cartridges representative of ammunition of this type were received for examination in this case.

Specimen Q188 (FBI #225) is an unfired 12-gauge Remington Shurshot, 3-1-8, shotshell and the same type ammunition as that represented by the fired shotshells previously submitted and referred to as specimens Q122, Q124, Q125 and Q126. Shot wads like Q48 and Q50 are in shotshells of this type.

No ammunition like the unfired 16-gauge Sears Extra Range shotshell, Q189 (FBI #238) was among the items received for examination in this case. No 16-gauge weapons were received for examination.

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 26, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL
VICTIMS - SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received on 2/17/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent [redacted]

Q281 Left hand cast of Hampton
Q282 Right hand cast of Hampton

Also Submitted: Control sample of paraffin taken from Hampton

Results of examination:

A microscopic examination of Q281 and Q282 revealed no unburned gunpowder fragments.

Specimens Q281 and Q282 were examined by neutron activation analysis for the elements antimony and barium. Antimony and barium are components of most primer mixtures and can be deposited on the hand when a firearm is discharged. From the results of the examination, it could not be determined whether Hampton had discharged a firearm.

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REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 27, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS -
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/17/70

Q280 Section of doorjamb with underlying piece of plasterboard

Results of examination:

The hole in the section of doorjamb, specimen Q280, is comparable in size to one that could be produced by a caliber .38 or .38 Special size bullet and has the appearance of a bullet hole.

A microscopic examination of the hole revealed minute metallic smears which were analyzed spectrographically and found to be composed of lead. However, these smears are too limited in quantity for detailed compositional analysis and/or comparison purposes.

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SGT. DANIEL GROTH AND OTHERS,
POLICE OFFICERS;
FRAD HAMPTON, MARK CLARK AND
OTHERS - VICTIMS;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re:

Date: March 3, 1970
FBI File No.
Lab. No. [redacted]

Specimens received 2/9/70

Q153	Paint from hallside of door (#8)
Q154	Paint from top surface of door nearer hinged side (#10)
Q155	Paint from top surface of door near opening side (#11)
Q156	Paint from top panel of door, outside face (#12).
Q157	Paint from door edge near top hinge (#17)
K47	Paint from top inside door facing (#1)
K48	Paint from top inside door facing (#2)
K49	Paint from top inside door facing (#3)
K50	Paint from wall of bathroom (#4)
K51	Paint from wall of bathroom (#5)
K52	Paint from door facing on hall side (#7)
K53	Paint from door facing on hall side (#9)
K54	Paint from door facing on hall side (#13)
K55	Paint from hall wall (#15)
K56	Paint from hall wall (#16)
K57	Paint from bathroom wall (#14)
K58	Hinge half from door facing, top
K59	Hinge half from door, top
K60	Hinge half from door, bottom

Results of examination:

The bathroom door of the first level apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, exhibited a natural or varnish finish and bears many paint spatters deposited as a result of painting of surrounding areas.

The door and door frames are very old and show physical signs of having been salvaged from other use. Some of the individual pieces of the door frame appear to have originated from other sources based upon the paint colors and layer structures present or absent on each part.

An examination of specimens K58, K59, K60 and Q153, Q154, Q155, Q156 and Q157 from the hinge components and door

(continued on next page)

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respectively, reveal three paints which are similar in physical characteristics and composition and indicate that the door and hinge were painted at least three times as a unit.

An examination of the door facing both inside and outside the bathroom (specimens K47, K48, K49, K52, K53, K54) shows that there are at least three paint layers present on some of the parts (top horizonal pieces) which individually match various globules or droplets of paint on the door.

This indicates that parts of the frame were painted at least three times integrally with the door.

The bathroom walls bear two layers of paint, one of which appears to have been applied before the door was erected since this layer appears under the hinges. The top layer of bathroom paint was deposited on the inside door facing and dropped in some areas onto the door, indicating the door had been erected before the top layer of the bathroom finish was applied.

No paint was found on the door and door facing similar to a two-layered paint finish on the hall walls.

It was not possible from an examination of the paints examined on the hall wall or the bathroom walls to determine when the paints were applied.

An examination of other doors in the apartment failed to reveal any doors with which the bathroom door could have been interchanged.

60

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - AAG JEROME LEONARD, Chief of Civil Rights Division at Chicago
1 - USA, Chicago (Attention: AUSA VINCENT J. BIEBERSTEIN)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Chicago
Date: 4/7/70

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #: [redacted]

Title: SERGEANT DANIEL H. GAMPH;
ET AL -
SUBJECTS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS

Character: SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis: Investigation conducted by FBI at BPP apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago; FBI Identification Division and FBI Lab reports set forth. FGJ adjourned 3/12/70 and reconvened 4/7/70.

-P-

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its [illegible] to your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/70

1.

Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Laboratory, made an on-the-scene examination of bullet holes found in the apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, and made a trajectory pattern to show directions of the shots fired and made pertinent measurements to show the locations of the holes.

A number of items of evidence were collected for subsequent laboratory examination. These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. The items recovered are as follows:

1. Piece of wallboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door.

2. Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway.

3. Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

4. Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom.

5. Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom.

6. Bullet from south wall of front bedroom.

7. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom.

8. Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom.

12/22/69;
12/29-31/69;
On 1/3/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/8/70

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...other recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9. Mutilated bullet and bullet fragments from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom.

10. Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom.

11. Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in north wall of front bedroom.

12. Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in north wall of front bedroom.

13. Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom.

14. Red plastic dish found on floor of rear bedroom.

15. Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom.

16. Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom.

17. Scrapings from blood stain on unattached door in dinning room.

18. Scrapings from blood stain on bed frame in rear bedroom.

19. Scrapings from blood stain on north wall in rear bedroom.

20. Scrapings from blood stain on south wall of living room.

21. Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall.

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3.

22. Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/9/70

On December 21, 1969, Officers AUGUST BLUE, Badge 200, and JOHN DENEEN, Badge 8, States Attorneys Police of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, brought two doors to the address 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. One door was for the front bedroom and one door with one panel missing was for the entrance to the first floor apartment.

Officers BLUE and DENEEN stayed with the doors and did not turn them over to the FBI.

On 12/31/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/6/70

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

Pursuant to an on-the-scene examination of the premises located at 2337 West Monroe Street on January 6 and 7, 1970, the following items were removed from the premises for subsequent Laboratory examination:

1. Copper fragment recovered from south west corner of kitchen.

2. Two cartridges recovered from bundle of clothing in entrance hall.

3. Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room.

These items were listed with Deputy Coroner ANTHONY SCIARAFFA, Cook County, Illinois, and with his permission removed from the premises.

C

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/70

A shed attached to the residence located at 2335 West Monroe Street, was examined for the purpose of noting and recording any bullet and/or shot holes.

Pertinent measurements and trajectory patterns were taken. No projectiles were recovered and no items were removed from the premises.

7

On 1/6-7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-13-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/14/70

On January 7, 1970, during a search of the kitchen located in the apartment at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, a white plastic bottle containing pills, prescription number 216313 for LYNN FRENCH, dated July 29, 1969, was located on the kitchen table.

9

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-1502

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-12-4)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 16, 1970

On January 6, 1970, photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present were United States Department of Justice Attorney K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Deputy Coroner ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Special Agent [redacted], and [redacted] Visual Information Specialists, Special Agents [redacted], Deputy Marshal [redacted], Deputy Marshal [redacted] and MILTON BRANCH, attorney representing the Attorney General of the United States.

10

On 1/6/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1971

Photographs were taken at 2337 West Monroe on January 7, 1970. Present were Special Agents [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], Visual Information Specialists, Federal Bureau of Investigation, [redacted] and [redacted], K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney and ANTHONY J. SCIAFFRA, Deputy Coroner.

On 1/7/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 16, 1970

On January 9, 1970, photographs were taken of kitchen door and rear entrance and porch of building at 2335 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. Present during filming were Special Agents [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], JESSE H. QUEEN, U.S. Department of Justice Attorney, and [redacted], resident of this address.

12

On 1/9/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/12/70

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Page 2232

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/14/70

On January 13, 1970, the grating in the floor of the front room of the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, was measured.

This grating is located 15½ inches from the south wall and 52 inches from the west wall of the front room.

The metal frame in the floor measures 20½ inches from east to west and 17 inches from north to south. The grating fitted inside of this frame measures 13½ inches from north to south and 15 inches from east to west. The grating rests on a ½ inch steel lip which reduces the opening to 13 inches by 14½ inches. The drop from the floor containing the grating to the floor below is 115 inches. The basement is full of garbage and debris. Directly under the opening was a large vehicle tire, an old overcoat and several pieces of duct work. The grating lifted out of the frame very easily.

13

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

[redacted]

by

Date dictated 1/13/70

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Page 2233

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 1971

1

Photos of a vent located in the living room at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were made January 13, 1970, in the presence of Special Agent [redacted], K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, United States Department of Justice, Deputy Marshal [redacted] and HENRY YARBROUGH, and Sergeant JAMES COLLINS, Star Number 1819, Chicago Police Department.

14

On 1/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/15/71

by

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 23, 1971

1

At the Cook County Courthouse, 26th and California Avenue, Room 452, known as the Special Grand Jury Room, an inventory under order of Cook County Judge JOHN POWERS was instituted of evidence surrendered by FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney, and his Investigative Assistant VICTORY KADISH, representing the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

Also present during the taking of this inventory were the following:

K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Department of Justice, Attorney, Civil Rights Division;

JOHN E. RUSSELL, Investigator, Cook County State's Attorney's Office;

NANCY DEMPSEY, from the law office of FRANCIS E. ANDREW, 2156 North Halsted, Chicago.

Miss KADISH advised she was the agent for ANDREW, that she had personally handled the evidence, had assisted ANDREW in securing the evidence from the Black Panther Party (BPP) apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on December 4 and 5, 1969, and had originally inventoried the evidence.

It is noted that the inventory of this evidence, which was turned over to the FBI, commenced at 6:10 PM, January 19, 1970, and was completed at 11:58 PM, January 19, 1970.

Following the making of an inventory of this evidence, it was receipted for by SA [redacted] FRANCIS E. ANDREW and VICTORY KADISH. The original of the receipt was furnished to ANDREW and a copy was

---

15

On 1/19/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 1/21/70

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furnished SA [redacted]. All copies of this inventory were signed by SA [redacted], ANDREW and KADISH.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the afternoon of January 27, 1970, [redacted], New York, was contacted at his place of employment in [redacted] at which time he advised he possessed certain microscope slides concerning his examination of a Chicago, Illinois residence in December, 1969, and was willing to turn these slides over to the FBI, as he had been directed to do so by an attorney with the United States Department of Justice. Arrangements were made to obtain these slides from [redacted] on the evening of January 27, 1970, as he stated they were presently at his residence.

On the evening of January 27, 1970, [redacted] turned over to Special Agent [redacted] of the FBI, two-one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slides, which had been marked and were described by [redacted] as follows:

(1) Labled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head. These are scrapings from the head of the slug removed from the East wall of the Northeast (living) room of 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. This by [redacted], on December 8, 1969. This piece of evidence described by the [redacted] listas "F." The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

(2) Labeled HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base. A Portion of the wooden fibers removed from the base of the slug described under number one above. The mounting medium is Canada Balsam.

The above two described microscope slides were received from [redacted] at his residence, [redacted] New York, and a receipt was furnished [redacted] at that time.

17

On 1/29/70 at [redacted], New York File # [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 1/29/70

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[redacted] advised that the above-described two slides were of material removed by him from the slug shown in Photos #104, which he had introduced into evidence before the Federal Grand Jury sitting at Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] exhibited a number of color photographs which he stated he had taken in connection with his examination of the residence at 7337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, and made the comment that there is something "very pertinent" to be concluded from the examination of the gun powder marks, which appear on the inside of the entrance door to the apartment and further, that he believes that he is the only one who has realized the particular significance of these powder marks.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- 1 -

Date 1/31/70

On the early afternoon of January 28, 1970, SA [redacted] New York FBI Resident Agency, personally turned over to SA [redacted] JR., FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., at Washington, D. C., the below-described two (2) items, which [redacted], New York, had turned over to SA [redacted] on the evening of January 27, 1970, at [redacted] residence in [redacted], New York:

#1 One (1) one-inch by three-inch microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Head."

#2 One (1) one-inch by three-inch glass microscope slide labeled "HLMacD, 12/10/69, F Base."

19

On 1/28/70 at Washington, D. C. File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 1/29/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/17/70

Date

1

TOM HETT, States Attorney's Office, 26th and California, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following list of guns seized on the Black Panther raid at 2337 West Monroe on December 4, 1969:

1. Colt 45 cal automatic 5" blue model 1927 Argentina S/N # 7111

   Shipped June 9, 1969 to M&M Sporting Goods, 3823 N. Richards, Milwaukee, by Casavanovals, Milwaukee.

They have the gun on their books but do not have it in their possession and have never reported it stolen. They say they will report it now.

2. Sears Roebuck 20 ga pump 28" blue steel model 21 No serial number so cannot be traced.

3. Springfield 12 ga pump 28" blue steel model 67H No serial number so it cannot be traced.

4. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so it cannot be traced.

5. Browning High Standard 12 ga auto load model standard H15423

   Sold by Browning Mfg. to Sears Roebuck on Oct. 13, 1954. Sears is located at 403 S. State, Chicago, Illinois. Sears does not keep records that far back so unable to trace Further.

6. High standard 12 ga pump model K-1200 No serial number so unable to trace.

7. Remington 12 ga pump model 870 S/N 20240V Unable to trace because Remington threw out its records for guns made in 1950.

20

On 2/10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

By [redacted]

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...neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8. Ithaca 12 ga sawed off 13" S/N 175084
Mfg. by Ithaca in 1908 and no records were kept at that time

9. Ithaca 12 ga pump 20" parkerized model 37
S/N 1019900. This gun has not been cleared but is believed to be stolen from Chicago PD.

10. Carbine 30 cal 18" M-1 autoload S/N 16573
Purchased on Aug. 21, 1969, by Dakin M. Gentry
Head Black Panther Party, Milwaukee

11. Springfield 22 cal 24" autoload model 87A
Unable to trace because of lack of serial number.

12. Astra 9mm 5 ¼ model 600-43 pistol #41558

13. Llama 7.65 mm S/N 443695
Purchased by David Young on Aug. 20, 1969
Black Panther, Milwaukee

14. Colt 38 cal 4 ½ Rev. S/N 219414
It was a "New Navy Revolver" and was sent by Mfg. to Simmons Hardware in St. Louis on Sept. 12, 1903. Due to the date it would be unable.

15. Smith & Wesson 38 cal. 6 ½" Rev Model M & P
S/N 46272. This gun was made and shipped to Folsom Arms Co., New York City, on or around Nov. 5, 1904. Due to the date involved it would be too hard to trace.

16. S &W 32 cal 2" model 30-1 S/N 730073. This gun was shipped to Brown Supply Co., 416 S. Adams St., Peoria, and was sold on 9/19/64 to R. Mayo, 501 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria. This man is not listed in the phone book and was not known to Brown's.

17. .177 cal. Marksman Repeater model spring operated, air pistol, no serial number.

18. 12 ga Stevens model 520 pump shotgun

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3

[redacted]

serial number 84940.

19. 12 ga High Standard Riot model K-1200 six shot pump shotgun, no serial number, blood on gun.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

[redacted] registered pharmacist, Walgreens Drug Store, 2300 West Madison, advised that their prescriptions are filed in number order only and no records are kept concerning prescriptions in name only.

[redacted] advised that he has seen FRED A. HAMPTON, deceased, and another member of the Black Panther Party in Walgreens purchasing cigarettes and so forth, but does not recall the following people ever obtaining prescriptions at Walgreens:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

23

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

NW 88613 DocId:32199554 Page 2243

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-13-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/17/70

[redacted], pharmacist, Stineway Drugs, 2400 Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised that all their prescriptions are filed by number only and no records are kept on names of persons obtaining prescriptions at their store.

[redacted] was furnished the following names and advised that he does not recall any of these individuals obtaining prescriptions at their store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. JOHNSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL

24

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-1-44)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/17/70

1

[redacted] registered pharmacist, Illinois license 5127769, employed with Par Pharmacy, 1202 East 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that prescription number 216313 was prescribed for LYNN FRENCH by Doctor JONES, 5321 South Woodlawn, phone 667-0909. [redacted] advised that the prescription contained 40 tablets of 40,000 units of penicillin. [redacted] advised the prescription was signed by LOUIS MARACUS on July 29, 1969.

[redacted] advised that all prescriptions filed at their pharmacy are filed by number and no records are maintained by name only. [redacted] advised that he does not recall the following persons obtaining prescriptions at this store:

FRED A. HAMPTON
MARK CLARK
BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA A. BREWER
BLAIR J. ANDERSON
RONALD SATCHEL
DEBORAH JOHNSON
LOUIS TRULOCK
HAROLD BELL "

25

On 2/10/70 Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/13/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 12, 1970

1.

[redacted] Medical Director, Neighborhood Health Center, Office of Economic Opportunity, 529 29th Street, advised he has records reflecting that CHERYL PETERSON, 2859 Humboldt Street, Denver, Colorado, visited this center on August 9, 1969 and was diagnosed as being anemic. She was given two prescriptions on that date which were filled at this center, one pertained to iron tablets and the other to vitamin tablets.

She also visited this center on August 19, 1969 in connection with a possible pregnancy and was advised by the examining doctor she was not pregnant.

[redacted] advised that his records reflect she is a Negro female; born May 25, 1951 in the State of Illinois; Social Security Number 330-44-6208; parents, Mr. and Mrs. SOLON PETERSON, 1516 South Kostner, Chicago, Illinois; marital status single.

[redacted] stated that CHERYL PETERSON failed to return for a reappointment set for two months after she was last in the center and that mail sent to her by the center to the above Denver address was returned marked addressee moved, no forwarding address.

He advised further that his records do not indicate that CHERYL PETERSON has any connection with the Black Panther Party or FRED A. HAMPTON, MARK CLARK, BRENDA HARRIS, VERLINA A. BREWER, BLAIR J. ANDERSON, RONALD SATCHEL, DEBROAH JOHNSON, LOUIS TRULOCK or HAROLD BELL.

26

On 2/12/70 at Denver, Colorado File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/12/70

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 18, 1970

A piece of the door jamb and wall board behind same was removed from the left side of the door frame of the livingroom at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. The cut of the piece of door jamb was made at 52 inches and 64 inches from the floor.

In addition, to Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] also present were Deputy United States Marshals [redacted] and [redacted] plus Sergeant ERICKSON, Star Number 1014 and Patrolman VERNICH, Star Number 9073 of the Chicago Police Department.

The above articles were removed at the request of Mr. K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Attorney, United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division.

27

On 2/13/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/16/70

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ther recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Prior to the autopsy of the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, impressions of the right index finger of HAMPTON were obtained using a common black ink pad and a sheet of white unlined paper.

The purpose of the impressions was to effect identification.

28

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

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Neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency
distributed outside your agency

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/26/70

Photographs were taken during the autopsy of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON at the Veterans Administration Hospital, utilizing a speedgraphic camera with flash attachment and Polaroid adapter. Polaroid color sheet film was used.

29

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2/20/70

Date

At 6:00 PM, an autopsy was performed on the body of FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON by Dr. CHARLES PETTY, pathologist from Dallas, Texas. The autopsy was performed at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Shreveport, Louisiana. Those in attendance, according to a list provided by [redacted] U. S. Marshal, Shreveport, Louisiana, were as follows:

For the State of Illinois:

1) THOMAS BETT, Assistant State Attorney

2) NICK MOTHERWAY, Assistant State Attorney

3) Dr. JERRY KEARNS, Cook County Coroner's Office

4) Dr. WILLIAM MAYNELLS, Pathologist

For the HAMPTON family:

1) FRANCIS E. ANDREW, Attorney

2) Dr. DAVID SPAIN, Pathologist

3). Dr. EARL CALDWELL, Pathologist

For the U. S. Government:

1) Dr. CHARLES PETTY

2) JERRIS LEONARD, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice

3) JAMES TURNER, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice

4) DONALD E. WALTER, U. S. Attorney, Shreveport, Louisiana

5) [redacted] Deputy U. S. Marshal

[redacted]

On 2/16/70 at Shreveport, Louisiana File # 30

[redacted] Date dictated 2/20/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/3/70

Photographs of interior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, were taken in the presence of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] and Deputy U. S. Marshal [redacted].

31

On 2/20/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/27/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

[redacted] Employment Supervisor, Cook County School of Nursing, 1900 West Polk Street, Chicago, advised that a search of their records revealed a personnel file for ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] advised that ANNIE WHITE entered on duty at the hospital as a clerical employee on November 29, 1951. She stated that the file further revealed that WHITE was terminated on June 2, 1956, and again rehired, exact date unknown. She said that WHITE again terminated her employment at County Hospital on December 29, 1969. [redacted] said that while employed at Cook County Hospital, WHITE was under the direct supervision of [redacted] RN, and that her specific duties were that of a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. [redacted] said that the personnel file further revealed that WHITE was born October 11, 1930, at Hartwell, Florida. Her Social Security Number is 354-24-5846. Her telephone number is listed as 762-0129, which is the telephone number of her mother, Mrs. ANNIE B. GUNBY, 2237 South Keeler.

[redacted] advised that from a review of the County payroll records, the following is to be noted regarding WHITE's employment during the week of December 1, 1969:

December 1	Sick
December 2	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 3	3:00 to 11:00 shift
December 4	Sick
December 5	Sick
December 6	Day off
December 7	Day off
December 8	Vacation day
December 9	Vacation day
December 10	Vacation day

[redacted] stated that WHITE has recently filled out an application for reinstatement and that this application is presently being considered.

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On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 2/25/70

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/25/70

1.

Mrs. ANNIE WHITE, 2237 South Keeler, Chicago, Illinois, was located at the above address and served with a Federal Grand Jury Subpoena calling for her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois at 11:00 AM, February 25, 1970.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she had been employed at the Cook County Hospital since approximately 1951 until December, 1969. She said that her supervisor while employed at the County Hospital was Miss HAZEL WILSON. She stated that while employed at Cook County Hospital, she had been a clerk assigned to the Trauma Unit. She further advised that during the week of December 1, 1969, she recalls being ill one day during this week or two days perhaps, and that if she did work during that week, it was the 3:00 to 11:00 shift.

Mrs. WHITE advised that she is presently employed at Sears Roebuck as a sales clerk at Homan Avenue.

On 2/24/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 2/25/70

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...er recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your ...

CONFIDENTIAL

Report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section, and of the FBI Laboratory are set forth hereafter:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

January 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

SGT. DANIEL GROTH, JAMES DAVIS,
JOHN CISZEWSKI, EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, POLICE OFFICERS - SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED)
MARK CLARK (DECEASED)
RE: BRENDA HARRIS
VERLINA BREWER
BLAIN ANDERSON
RONALD STACHEL, ET AL. - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE: Evidence personally delivered to FBI Laboratory on 12-31-69 by SA
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q26, portion of door

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately, and will include disposition of the item.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

35

John Edgar Hoover, Director

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7-11

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI; Chicago

Date: January 26, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY; et al Chicago, Illinois, Police Officers - Subjects; FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED); MARK CLARK (DECEASED); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER, BLAIR ANDERSON; RONALD STACHEL; et al - Victims; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Results of examination: (refer to diagram on page 6)

1. In the entrance hallway, two shot patterns are represented.

A. One shot fired from inside the hallway was fired laterally across the front door. This shot was fired from a shotgun using a shotshell loaded with Number 7 1/2 or 8 shot. The gauge of the shotgun is not known. Pieces of lead shot were recovered.

B. One shot is represented by a large hole in the southwest corner of the entrance hallway, 6' 7 1/2" above the floor. The hole is typical of one that could have been produced by a rifled slug. No slug was recovered. The trajectory of the missile producing this hole leads from an area in the northwest corner of the living room, through the doorway between the living room and entrance hallway, through the hole in the southwest corner of the entrance hallway into the stairway leading to an upstairs apartment to the west wall of the stairway. The shot with the trajectory described could have produced the hole in the panel of the living room door as shown in photographs made available for examination. The panel with the hole was missing from the door at the time the door was made available for examination.

(continued on next page)

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2. In the living room, forty-two bullet entrance holes were noted in the south wall, a bullet entrance hole was noted in the left side of the living room doorframe, a bullet entrance hole was found in a white four-drawer dresser in the living room with an accompanying exit hole in the back of the dresser, an impression of a bullet that keyholed and struck one of the dresser drawers of a black double dresser but did not exit the dresser and an area in the northwest corner of the living room approximately 80" from the floor that had been previously explored that could have represented either a bullet hole or shot pattern.

A. The bullets producing the forty-two entrance holes in the south wall of the living room all entered the front bedroom. Some penetrated the south wall of the front bedroom traveling through the partition and entered the back bedroom. It was possible, by plotting bullet trajectories from the living room through both north and south wall partitions in the front bedroom, to establish that nineteen of the forty-two bullets fired into the south wall of the living room entered the back bedroom.

B. One of the bullets fired through the south wall of the living room entered the closet in the front bedroom and exited through the closet in the back bedroom.

C. The bullet hole in the left doorframe of the living room door was 57 1/4" from the floor. The bullet had been removed previously. Its trajectory was nearly at right angles to the doorframe and level with the floor.

No bullets or lead shot were recovered in the living room.

(continued on next page)

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3. In addition to bullet holes in the front bedroom that were produced by bullets passing through the front bedroom from shots fired in the living room, there were three shot patterns on the north wall of the front bedroom, six bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom, three bullet holes through the east wall of the closet in the front bedroom and five bullet holes in a dresser in the front bedroom.

A. Two shot patterns in the north wall of the front bedroom were produced by one or more shotguns firing shotshells loaded with Number 7 1/2 or 8 shot. These patterns were 47" and 56" from the northwest corner of the front bedroom and 42" and 31" from the floor respectively. The trajectory of these shots established that they were fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. Pieces of lead shot were recovered from both holes.

B. The third shot pattern on the north wall of the front bedroom was produced by a shotgun firing a shotshell loaded with 00 Buck. It was established that the trajectory of the shot producing this pattern led from the doorway between the kitchen and dining room to a point in the east wall of the dining room near the northeast corner, 14 1/4" from the ceiling, passing through the wall into and through the plasterboard portion of the closet above the closet entrance opening, to the north wall of the front bedroom. The pattern on the north wall of the front bedroom was 80 1/2" above the floor level. Pieces of lead shot were recovered.

C. Six bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom were produced by shots fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. Five caliber .45 Auto bullets were recovered from behind these holes. These were identified as having been fired from the same weapon. The trajectories of two of these shots led to two holes in the edge of the open door exposed to the hallway.

(continued on next page)

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D. Three bullet holes were in the east wall of the closet in the front bedroom. The shots producing these holes were fired from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. They penetrated the east wall of the closet, went through the south wall of the front bedroom and exited into the back bedroom. The trajectory of one of these bullets led to the right side of the window frame of the left window in the back bedroom, the trajectory of another of the bullets led to the baseboard on the south wall of the back bedroom. The trajectory of the third shot led to and may have exited through the left window of the back bedroom.

E. There were eight holes in a six-drawer black dresser in the front bedroom. Three of these holes appeared to have been in the trajectory path of bullets fired through the south wall of the living room. The position of the dresser in the back bedroom appeared fixed on the basis of these trajectories. The trajectories of four other holes in the dresser led to shots fired into the front bedroom from the hallway through the open door to the front bedroom. All four of the bullets producing these holes lodged in the dresser and were apparently recovered by previous search.

In the right end of the dresser is a depression characteristic of one produced by a bullet ricochet. Its trajectory could not be established.

4. In the back bedroom were two shot patterns on the east wall 74" above floor level. The shots producing these holes appeared to have been fired from a direction of the door leading

(continued on next page)

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to the back bedroom. The shot patterns are typical of those produced by buckshot. The area had been previously explored but one shot pellet remained at the time of the Laboratory examination of the scene, and it was removed for examination.

All other holes appearing in the back bedroom have been logically associated by trajectories from shot sources fired elsewhere in the apartment.

5. A part of the building at 2335 West Monroe Street, property next door to the apartment where the shooting occurred, is an enclosure referred to as a shed. This enclosure is over a porch leading to the back door of the apartment at 2335 West Monroe Street. On the side of this enclosure is a shot pattern typical of one produced by buckshot. The shot producing this pattern appeared to have been fired from the direction of the right window in the back bedroom.

Inside the enclosure was an indentation in the side of a washing machine stored there that could have been produced by buckshot, but nothing was found in the impression to permit its identification with buckshot.

In the kitchen door was a hole that penetrated the door. The trajectory of the missile producing this hole led to a corner of the kitchen. No projectiles were found. The enclosure and kitchen of the premises referred to had been previously explored.

No holes having the appearance of bullet holes were in the kitchen or dining room other than the shot hole near the northeast corner of the dining room that has been described above.

It was not possible to determine the sequence of the shots fired in the apartment.

(continued on next page)

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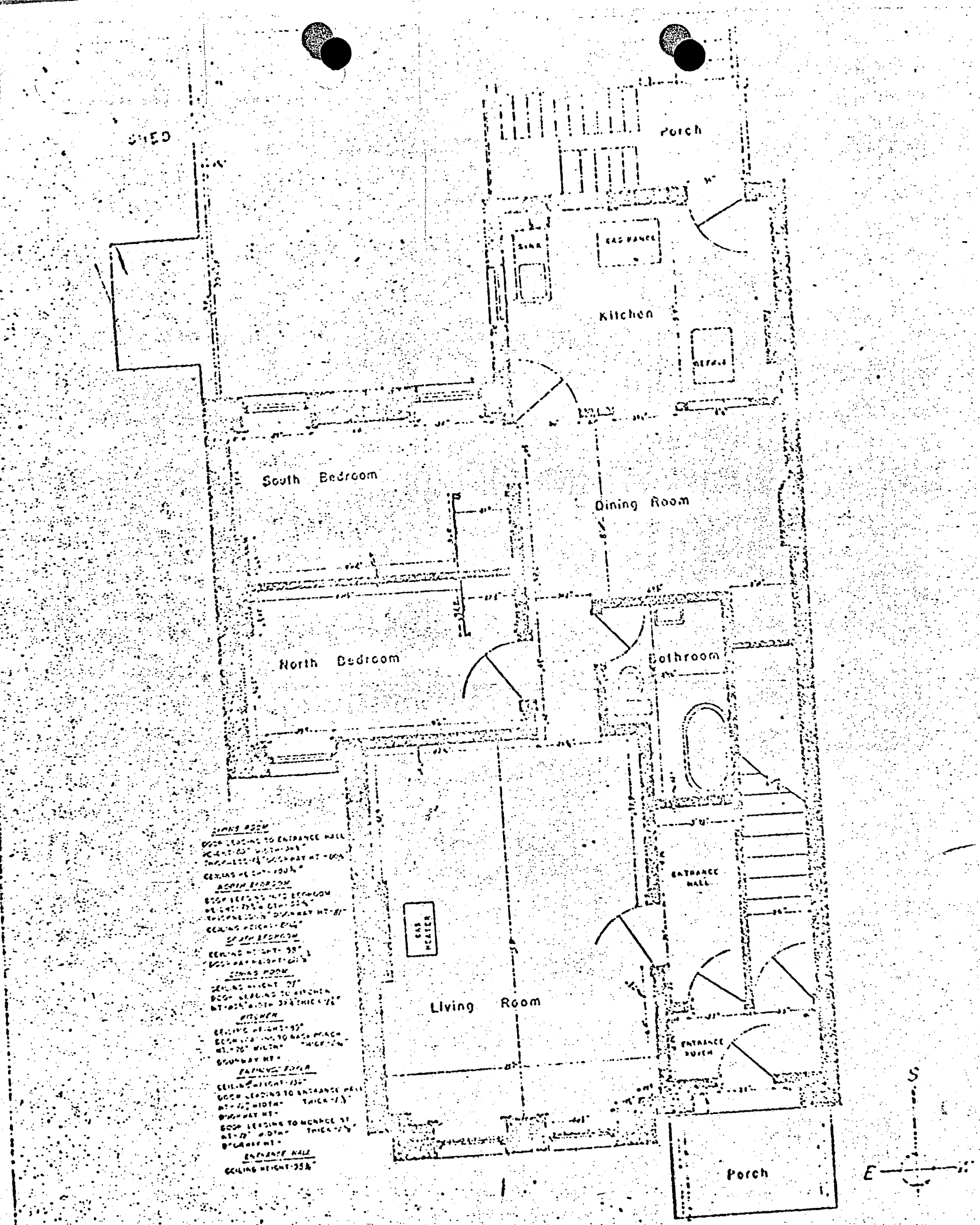

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567 W. MONROE ST.

6

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: January 26, 197[illegible]
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No.

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SGT. DANIEL GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY; et al.
Chicago, Ill. Police Officers - Subjects;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED); MARK CLARK (DECEASED);
BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR ANDERSON;
RONALD STACHEL et al. - VICTIMS SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS
1/21/70

Specimens received

K1 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 16779 (Corbett)

K2 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 790280 (Howard)

K3 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number V-401642 (Howard)

K4 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 20275 (Davis)

K5 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number C-334879 (Kelly)

K6 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number C-174386 (Marusich)

K7 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 369988 (Marusich)

K8 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 36064 (Carmody)

K9 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 7455 (Harris)

K10 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 7991 (Broderick)

K11 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 183979 (Groth)

K12 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 857237 (Groth)

K13 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 627788 (Hughes)

K14 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 39731 (Hughes)

K15 .357 Magnum Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number S-188411 (Gorman)

(continued on next page)

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K16 .357 Magnum Colt revolver, Serial Number 56827 (Cisewski)

K17 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 451863 (Jones)

K18 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 59493 (Jones)

K19 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number K-671261 (Joseph)

K20 .38 Special Colt revolver, Serial Number 59456 (Joseph)

Result of examination:

The above weapons were test fired in the Laboratory and the test bullets and cartridge cases obtained from these weapons will be retained in the Laboratory for future comparison purposes.

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7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 27, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

[redacted]

Specimens received 12/31/69, personally delivered by SA [redacted]

[redacted]

Q1 Piece of plasterboard from inside wall to right of front entrance door

Q2 Three pieces of lead from hole in northeast corner of entrance hallway

Q3 Wad from bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall

Q4 Two pieces of lead from northeast frame of closet in front bedroom

Q5 - Q9 Five bullets removed from behind holes in east wall of front bedroom

Q10 Bullet from south wall of front bedroom

Q11 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 6 in south wall of front bedroom

Q12 Bullet from behind hole in baseboard on south wall of front bedroom

Q13 Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom

Q14 Bullet from behind hole designated Number 39 in south wall of front bedroom

Q15 Pieces of lead from behind uppermost shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q16 Pieces of lead from lower shot hole in the center of the north wall of front bedroom

Q17 Lead and copper fragments removed from leg of night table in back bedroom

(continued on next page)

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Q18 Red plastic disc found on floor of rear bedroom
Q19 Shot pellet removed from shot hole designated Number 2 in east wall of back bedroom
Q20 Lead core from copper-jacketed bullet from base of south wall in back bedroom
Q21 Scrapings from bloodstain on unmounted door in dining room
Q22 Scrapings from bloodstain on bed frame in rear bedroom
Q23 Scrapings from bloodstain on north wall in rear bedroom
Q24 Scrapings from bloodstain on south wall of living room
Q25 Shotgun wad from under bundle of clothing wrapped in chenille bedspread on floor of entrance hall
Q26 Part of door through entrance to living room from entrance hall

Specimens received 1/12/70, personally delivered by SA [redacted]

Q27 Bullet jacket fragment recovered from southwest corner of kitchen, on floor
Q28 - Q29 Two cartridges recovered from clothes bundle in entrance hall
Q30 Blood sample removed from black eight-drawer dresser in living room

Specimens received 1/21/70, under cover of letter dated 1/12/70 [redacted]

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The shot pattern in the piece of plasterboard, [redacted], from the wall to the right of the front entrance door was produced by a contact or near contact shot. The pieces of

(continued on next page)
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lead shot, Q2, removed from the hole in the entrance hall, which hole was produced by the same shot producing the shot pattern in Q1, are either Number 7 1/2 or 8 in size based upon their weight.

The Q3 wad, found among the clothing wrapped in the chenille bedspread in the entrance hallway, is the over-powder wad from a 12-gauge shotshell. Over-powder wads of this design are in Winchester-Western shotshells.

The two pieces of lead shot, Q4, are comparable in weight to 00 Buck in size. These were removed from the framework inside the closet in the front bedroom.

The following bullets are all .45 Auto, identified as having been fired from the same weapon:

Specimens Q5 through Q9 - Found by Laboratory representatives at the scene behind the bullet holes in the east wall of the front bedroom.

Specimen Q10 - Removed from the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives at the scene.

Specimen Q12 - Removed from behind hole designated Number 6 in the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q14 - Removed from behind hole designated Number 8 in the south wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

The general rifling characteristics on the above bullets, consisting of six lands and grooves, right twist, are like those produced by a .45 semiautomatic Carbine manufactured by the Eagle Gun Company, Incorporated, Stratford, Connecticut.

(continued on next page)

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The following bullets found by Laboratory representatives at the scene are caliber .30 carbine:

Specimen Q11 - From behind hole Number 6 in the south wall of the front bedroom.

Specimen Q13 - Mutilated bullet and bullet fragment from a stud behind hole designated Number 3 on south wall of front bedroom.

Specimen Q17 - Copper and lead fragments from a night table in the back bedroom, possibly from the hole designated Number 11 in back bedroom.

Specimen Q20 - Lead core from metal-jacketed bullet, comparable in size to those of caliber .30 carbine bullets, from the base of the south wall in the back bedroom.

Specimen Q27 - Jacket fragment from caliber .30 carbine metal-jacketed bullet found on floor in southwest corner of the kitchen.

The above bullets and bullet fragments having general rifling characteristics were those produced by a gun barrel or gun barrels rifled with twelve lands and grooves, right twist. The absence of individual characteristics on the bullet specimens precluded the possibility of determining whether or not they were fired from the same weapon. Further, on the basis of insufficient markings, it would not be possible to identify the caliber .30 carbine bullets with the particular weapon firing them. General rifling characteristics of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, are common with barrels in .30 USA Carbines M1 and .30 carbines by Universal Firearms Company.

(continued on next page)

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Specimen Q15 consists of four pieces of lead shot identified as Number 8 shot. These were removed from the uppermost shot pattern in the center of the north wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q16 consists of eight pieces of lead shot identified as Number 8 shot. These were removed from the lower shot pattern in the center of the north wall of the front bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q18 is a red plastic disc of the same size and type found in some 12-gauge shotshells manufactured by the Federal Cartridge Corporation, Minneapolis, Minnesota. This disc was found on the floor in the back bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

Specimen Q19 is a shot pellet identified as 00 Buck. This shot pellet was removed from the right shot pattern on the east wall of the back bedroom by Laboratory representatives.

One of the cartridges, designated specimen Q28, is a foreign-made .30 carbine cartridge. It was manufactured in Netherland by "Wapen and Munitiefabriek N. V." - 1959. Some loading marks of doubtful value for identification purposes are present.

The other cartridge, designated specimen Q29, is a Western-Winchester .380 Auto. Limited loading marks of doubtful value for identification purposes are present.

The Q28 and Q29 cartridges were recovered in the clothing wrapped in the chenille bedspread that was on the floor in the entrance hallway by Laboratory representatives.

Group "O" human blood was identified in specimens Q21, Q22, Q23 and Q24.

(continued on next page)

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Group "B" blood was identified in specimen Q30.

No blood was identified in specimen Q25.

Specimens Q21 through Q24 and Q30 are scrapings of what appeared to be bloodstains taken by Laboratory representatives from the following locations:

Specimen Q21 - From an unmounted door described as a barricade, on the dining room floor.

Specimen Q22 - From a bed frame in the rear bedroom.

Specimen Q23 - From the north wall in the rear bedroom.

Specimen Q24 - From the south wall of the living room.

Specimen Q30 - From the eight-drawer black dresser in the living room.

From a radiographic examination of the Q31 hassock, it was concluded that no bullets or shot pellets were lodged therein.

In the left sleeve of the suit coat, Q32, is a hole having the appearance of a bullet entrance hole. Other holes, in alignment, were in the coat. These holes were in the lower left pocket and in the lower left corner of the back of the coat. No gunpowder residue was found. White paint, splattered while wet on the bottom of the coat, suggests the coat may have been hanging in the front bedroom closet at the time of the raid as two one-gallon cans of white paint were ruptured by gunfire and considerable paint was found on the floor of the closet.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: January 29, 19[illegible]

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH; JAMES DAVIS; JOHN CISZEWSKI; EDWARD CARMODY, ET AL, Chicago Police Officers; FRED A. HAMPTON (deceased); MARK CLARK (deceased); BRENDA HARRIS; VERLINA BREWER; BLAIR J. ANDERSON; RONALD SATCHEL; ET AL - VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received: 1/21/70

Q31 Hassock
Q32 Man's suit coat
Q33 - Q37 Five packages of tablets
Q38 Pillbox
Q39 Packet containing two orange tablets or candies

Results of examination:

The yellow tablets in the Q33 through Q35 cards were found to correspond in physical appearance and chemical composition to Provest. The product is an oral contraceptive prepared by the Upjohn Company.

The Q36 plastic vial was found to contain the barbituric acid derivative phenobarbital. The compound is used as a sedative and hypnotic.

The Q37 plastic vial was found to contain an iron supplement tablet, vitamin tablets and two penicillin tablets. No hypnotics were found in this specimen.

The Q38 empty pillbox contains a prescription label with the word "Octaplex" thereon. "Octaplex" is the trade name for a multivitamin preparation.

The Q39 orange pills were found to be candy.

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Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

February 6, 1970

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL.;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL. - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

REFERENCE: Letter 2/2/70
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: One junction box with attached wire

This supplements and confirms Butel of February 5, 1970.

No latent impressions of value were developed on the enclosed specimen.

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Enc.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 9, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (Deceased) ET AL
VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT

Specimens received: 1/27/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent Walter H. Rice from Chicago

Q135 Blood sample from Cook County Coroner marked, TOX #69-2171 (FGJ, Chicago, exhibit #33)

Q136 Blood sample from Cook County Coroner described as blood sample from Clark TOX #69-2170 (FGJ, Chicago, exhibit #34)

Q137 Blood sample taken by Doctor Victor Levine described as blood of Hampton, marked "Dr. Levine's sample" C-69 #1

Q138 Blood sample taken by Doctor Victor Levine described as blood of Hampton marked C-69 #2

Results of examination:

Chemical and instrumental examinations were made of the various blood specimens, Q135 through Q138. The examinations did not disclose the presence of any barbiturate, including secobarbital; or, of a neutral drug such as meprobamate, glutethimide (Doriden), methyprylon (Noludar) and phenacetin.

No examinations were made for basic drug substances such as the amphetamines, cocaine and other alkaloids because the quantities of blood were too limited to identify those classes of drugs.

A very low level of ethyl alcohol was found present in one blood specimen, Q137, the loose blood from Hampton's body cavity. The amount of alcohol identified in that specimen ordinarily has limited toxicological significance since the presence of such a low level of alcohol is consistent with that which may be formed by decomposition of tissue after death. No alcohol was found in specimens Q135, Q136 and Q138.

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Group "O" human blood was identified in Q135, Q137 and Q138. Group "B" human blood was identified in Q136. Due to the condition of the submitted blood, no additional serological tests were conducted.

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Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. [redacted]
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

February 17, 1970

TO: SAC, Chicago

RE: SERGEANT DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL.;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED), ET AL. - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

REFERENCE: Letter 2-3-70
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Chicago
SPECIMENS: Q144, empty wine bottle

The listed Q specimen is described in the Laboratory report, which is being furnished separately and will include disposition.

No latent prints of value present or developed on specimen.

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John Edgar Hoover, Director

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of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago [redacted]

Date: February 25, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON, (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/18/70

Q184 Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Federal Hi-Power, 00 Buck FBI #31 (1)
Q185 Cartridge marked "VF 1-61N 7 62" FBI #34 (2)
Q186 Cartridge marked ".32 S&W R-P" FBI #44 (3)
Q187 Cartridges, two, marked ".32 S&W R-P" FBI #221 (4)
Q188 Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Remington Shurshot FBI #235 (5)
Q189 Unfired 16-gauge shotshell, Sears Roebuck, Extra Range FBI #238 (6)

Results of examination:

No fired or unfired shotshells like the unfired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power, 00 Buck, Maximum Load shotshell, Q184, (FBI #31) were present among the shotshells received for examination. A small amount of a white paint on the shell tube of Q184 suggests it may have been near the middle bedroom closet where considerable white paint was spilled. Two paint cans in this area appeared to have been struck by bullets that passed completely through the cans of paint.

Specimen Q185 (FBI #34) is a .30 carbine cartridge manufactured in France. No bullets, cartridge cases or cartridges representative of this type of ammunition were received for examination in this case.

Specimens Q186 and Q187 (FBI #44 and #221 respectively) represent three Remington-Peters .32 S & W cartridges. No

(continued on next page)

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bullets cartridge cases or cartridges representative of ammunition of this type were received for examination in this case.

Specimen Q188 (FBI #225) is an unfired 12-gauge Remington Shurshot, 3-1-8, shotshell and the same type ammunition as that represented by the fired shotshells previously submitted and referred to as specimens Q122, Q124, Q125 and Q126. Shot wads like Q48 and Q50 are in shotshells of this type.

No ammunition like the unfired 16-gauge Sears Extra Range shotshell, Q189 (FBI #238) was among the items received for examination in this case. No 16-gauge weapons were received for examination.

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LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Date: February 26, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No.

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL
VICTIMS - SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received on 2/17/70 and were personally delivered by Special Agent [redacted]

Q231 Left hand cast of Hampton
Q232 Right hand cast of Hampton

Also Submitted: Control sample of paraffin taken from Hampton

Results of examination:

A microscopic examination of Q231 and Q232 revealed no unburned gunpowder fragments.

Specimens Q231 and Q232 were examined by neutron activation analysis for the elements antimony and barium. Antimony and barium are components of most primer mixtures and can be deposited on the hand when a firearm is discharged. From the results of the examination, it could not be determined whether Hampton had discharged a firearm.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: February 27, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS -
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/17/70

Q280 Section of doorjamb with underlying piece of plasterboard

Results of examination:

The hole in the section of doorjamb, specimen Q280, is comparable in size to one that could be produced by a caliber .38 or .38 Special size bullet and has the appearance of a bullet hole.

A microscopic examination of the hole revealed minute metallic smears which were analyzed spectrographically and found to be composed of lead. However, these smears are too limited in quantity for detailed compositional analysis and/or comparison purposes.

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of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SGT. DANIEL GROTH AND OTHERS,
POLICE OFFICERS;
FRAD HAMPTON, MARK CLARK AND
OTHERS - VICTIMS;
CIVIL RIGHTS

Date: March 3, 1970
FBI File No.
Lab. No. [redacted]

Specimens received 2/9/70

Q153	Paint from hallside of door (#8)
Q154	Paint from top surface of door nearer hinged side (#10)
Q155	Paint from top surface of door near opening side (#11)
Q156	Paint from top panel of door, outside face (#12).
Q157	Paint from door edge near top hinge (#17)
K47	Paint from top inside door facing (#1)
K48	Paint from top inside door facing (#2)
K49	Paint from top inside door facing (#3)
K50	Paint from wall of bathroom (#4)
K51	Paint from wall of bathroom (#5)
K52	Paint from door facing on hall side (#7)
K53	Paint from door facing on hall side (#9)
K54	Paint from door facing on hall side (#13)
K55	Paint from hall wall (#15)
K56	Paint from hall wall (#16)
K57	Paint from bathroom wall (#14)
K58	Hinge half from door facing, top
K59	Hinge half from door, top
K60	Hinge half from door, bottom

Results of examination:

The bathroom door of the first level apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, exhibited a natural or varnish finish and bears many paint spatters deposited as a result of painting of surrounding areas.

The door and door frames are very old and show physical signs of having been salvaged from other use. Some of the individual pieces of the door frame appear to have originated from other sources based upon the paint colors and layer structures present or absent on each part.

An examination of specimens K58, K59, K60 and Q153, Q154, Q155, Q156 and Q157 from the hinge components and door

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respectively, reveal three paints which are similar in physical characteristics and composition and indicate that the door and hinge were painted at least three times as a unit.

An examination of the door facing both inside and outside the bathroom (specimens K47, K48, K49, K52, K53, K54) shows that there are at least three paint layers present on some of the parts (top horizonal pieces) which individually match various globules or droplets of paint on the door.

This indicates that parts of the frame were painted at least three times integrally with the door.

The bathroom walls bear two layers of paint, one of which appears to have been applied before the door was erected since this layer appears under the hinges. The top layer of bathroom paint was deposited on the inside door facing and dropped in some areas onto the door, indicating the door had been erected before the top layer of the bathroom finish was applied.

No paint was found on the door and door facing similar to a two-layered paint finish on the hall walls.

It was not possible from an examination of the paints examined on the hall wall or the bathroom walls to determine when the paints were applied.

An examination of other doors in the apartment failed to reveal any doors with which the bathroom door could have been interchanged.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: March 3, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) LT AL -
VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 3/2/70

Q283 .45 Auto bullet from knee of Verlina Brewer

Results of examination:

Specimen Q283 is a .45 Auto bullet that was identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, serial number 5954 previously submitted and referred to as specimen K21.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Date: 3/4/70
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No.

Specimens received 2/11/70

Q162 Double bed mattress - Wonder Rest FBI #301 (1)
Q163 Box springs twin size, blue striped FBI #302 (2)
Q164 Mattress - Slumber Industries #97765, blue-white-tree size FBI #303 (3)
Q165 Box springs - Slumber Industries #97929 blue-white design, twin size FBI #306 (4)
Q166 Mattress, Posture Firm, twin size FBI #307 (5)
Q167 Mattress, yellow and gray, twin size FBI #308 (6)

Results of examination:

A radiograph of the Q162 mattress revealed the presence of a bullet in the center of the mattress, 10½ inches from the end which is the end opposite the label "Restonic Fuller." A probe of the mattress in this area was made and a .30 Carbine Norma bullet was recovered. The absence of sufficient individual characteristics on this specimen precluded the possibility of identifying it with the particular weapon firing it. The general rifling characteristics on this bullet, consisting of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, are the same as those on test bullets fired from the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, Serial Number 66174, specimen K27.

A radiograph of the Q162 mattress revealed the presence of small metallic particles in the lower left side of the mattress. A probe of this area was made and three very small lead fragments, the sources of which are not known, were found. Corresponding holes of entrance in the mattress cover were noted.

No other metal fragments in this mattress were detected in the radiographs.

No foreign metal particles were found in the radiographs of the Q163 specimen.

(continued on next page)

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A radiograph of the Q164 mattress revealed the presence of considerable metallic particles. Accompanying holes were in the mattress cover. The areas from which metallic particles were removed were appropriately marked on the mattress and the particles removed are described as follows:

From area #7 - A .45 Auto bullet identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, Serial Number 5954, referred to as specimen M1.

From area #10 - A copper-colored steel fragment and a lead fragment. The steel fragment is from a .30 Carbine bullet jacket. The bullet represented by this fragment has general rifling characteristics consisting of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, like those on test bullets obtained from the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, K27. There were insufficient marks on the fragment to permit identification.

The lead fragment is from the lead core of a .30 Carbine bullet.

From area #11 - Two copper-colored steel fragments from one or more .30 Carbine bullets. Both have general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets from the K27 Carbine. Neither has any marks of value for identification.

From area #12 - One copper-colored steel fragment and three small lead fragments. The steel fragment had a land impression comparable in width to those on the test bullets obtained from the M1 Carbine. The fragments possessed no marks of value for identification. It was not possible to establish the specific source of the lead fragments.

From area #13 - One silver-colored steel fragment, one

 (continued on next page)

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copper-colored steel fragment and three very small lead fragments. The steel fragments are from Norma and Winchester..30 Carbine bullets respectively. They both have general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine, but neither have suitable marks for identification purposes. It was not possible to establish the specific source of the lead fragments.

From area #14 - One copper-colored steel fragment and three lead fragments. The steel fragment has several land impressions comparable in size to those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. but there are insufficient marks of value for identification. One piece of lead is from the lead core of a jacketed bullet. The specific source or sources of the other two lead fragments could not be established.

From area #15 - One small silver-colored steel fragment having a land impression comparable in size to those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. There were no marks on this fragment to permit identification.

From area #16 - A lead fragment from the lead core of a jacketed bullet of unknown size and type.

From area #18 - A copper-colored steel fragment with general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. There were insufficient marks on this fragment present to permit identification.

From area #19 - One small copper-colored steel fragment and two small lead fragments, the specific sources of which could not be established.

A radiograph of the Q165 specimen revealed the presence of metallic particles in one end.

 (continued on next page)

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The metallic fragments were removed and the specimen appropriately marked.

Removed from the area marked "1" was a lead fragment the specific source of which could not be established.

Removed from the area marked "2" was a copper-colored steel fragment from a .30 Carbine bullet having general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets fired from the [redacted] Carbine, but there were insufficient marks on this fragment for identification.

A radiograph of the Q166 mattress revealed no foreign metallic particles embedded therein. No holes of significance were in the mattress cover.

A radiograph of the Q167 mattress revealed the presence of two objects that appeared to be bullets. These objects were removed and the mattress appropriately marked.

From the area marked "R-1," in one corner of the mattress, and from the area marked "R-8," in the center of the mattress, were .45 Auto bullets which were identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, Serial Number 5954, referred to as specimen K21.

Fibers representative of those in the mattresses were obtained for use in logical comparison with fibers found on other objects recovered from the scene.

Group "O" human blood was identified on the Q164 and Q166 mattresses. Grouping tests conducted on the human bloodstains on Q164 were inconclusive. No blood was identified on Q163, Q165 and Q167.

7-1b

REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRAD A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Date: 3/4/70
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Specimens received 2/12/70

Q168	Pillow FBI #12 (1)
Q169	Part of a bloodstained sheet FBI #49 (2)
Q170	Pink blanket FBI #50 (3)
Q171	Pieces of cotton FBI #64 (4)
Q172	White sheet FBI #66 (5)
Q173	White sheet FBI #72 (6)
Q174	Blue-green sheet FBI #73 (7)
Q175	Green blanket FBI #78 (8)
Q176	Plaster fragments FBI #171 (9)
Q177	Part of a white bedsheet, torn, FBI #180 (10)
Q178	Part of a white pillowcase, torn, FBI #244 (11)
Q179	Brown blanket and white chenille bedspread FBI #249 (12)
Q180	White sheet FBI #250 (13)
Q181	White sheet FBI #254 (14)
Q182	Green thermo blanket, FBI #257 (15)
Q183	Brown and maroon quilt, FBI #258 (16)

Results of examination:

The hole in one surface of the Q168 pillow could be a wear hole. No bullet or shot pellet was found in the pillow stuffing.

Where the blood is heavily concentrated on the Q169 sheet, several holes are present. It was not possible to determine what produced these holes.

Two groups of small holes, each in a pattern and each in the same relative position were in the Q173 sheet, Q170 pink blanket and Q175 green blanket. In one of the holes in Q173 was a clump of mattress padding in which a lead fragment was embedded. The lead fragment weighed 25.6 grains and while mutilated and suffering obvious weight loss, bore some characteristics of a shot pellet, the original size of which could not be determined.

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In the Q172, Q174, Q176, Q180, Q181 specimens and Q178 pillowcase, no holes that could be associated with bullet or shot pellet holes were found. On the surface of Q176 was a small flattened lead fragment, the source of which could not be determined.

In the partial bed sheet, Q177, was a cluster of holes each approximately three-tenths of an inch in diameter. These holes could represent a pattern produced by a buckshot load from a shotgun. Based upon the shot spread, the weapon could have been approximately fifteen to twenty feet from the sheet when discharged.

Numerous holes were in the chenille bedspread and brown blanket, Q179. The heavy black rings around several of these holes in the bedspread could be bullet lubricant. The sizes of these holes are comparable to what may have been produced by bullets. Other holes could have been produced by shot pellets, but the specific sources of the objects producing these holes could not be identified.

There were several holes in the green blanket, Q182, the sources of which could not be determined.

Specimen Q183 was so torn from obvious wear that it would be impossible to distinguish holes caused by wear from those caused either by bullets or pellets.

Group "O" human blood was identified on Q168, Q169, Q173, Q175, Q177 through Q180, Q182 and Q183. Grouping tests conducted on the human bloodstains on Q172, Q174 and Q181 were inconclusive. Human blood which was too limited in amount for grouping purposes was identified on Q170, Q171 and Q176.

Representative fibers from each of the above-listed specimens were obtained for logical comparisons with fibers adhering to bullets and lead fragments recovered in this case.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: March 5, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/12/70

Q158 Wood panel 10" by 24", FBI #304
Q159 Door panel, FBI #309
Q160 Wood splinters, FBI #132
Q161 Window shutters, FBI #305

Results of examination:

The large hole in the Q159 panel is comparable in size to one produced in tests by a 12-gauge rifled slug. The pock-marked area surrounding this hole appears to have been caused by the displacement of varnish that was struck forcibly by powder residue. This same pattern was obtained when test shots were fired in the Q158 panel. The pattern on Q159 is comparable to one that would be obtained when the shotgun muzzle was from 12" to 18" from the panel and nearly perpendicular to the panel when discharged. Entrance was in the pock-marked side of the panel.

The small hole in Q159 has the appearance of a bullet hole and could have been produced by a caliber .38 bullet fired from the side of the panel opposite that into which the object producing the large hole was fired. The shot producing the hole was fired from left to right at an angle of about 15° from the panel surface and about 15° downward.

Material taken from the large hole in specimen Q159 was analyzed spectrographically and found to exhibit a minute quantity of foreign lead.

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The small hole in specimen Q159 bore deposits of a gray metallic material. A microscopic examination of these deposits was made and no copper-like metal smears or particles were present. However, a spectrographic examination of these deposits revealed the presence of foreign lead, copper and antimony.

The copper coating and underlying lead of the Q253 bullet previously examined were analyzed and compared with the deposits surrounding the small hole in Q159. The copper coating of the Q253 bullet contains tin which was not detected in the deposits around the small hole in specimen Q159.

Gray smears which were found surrounding the holes in specimen Q161 were analyzed spectrographically and found to consist of foreign copper with extremely minute quantities of lead.

Two holes which could have been produced by caliber .30 Carbine bullets are present in the Q161 shutters. Each hole is about .3" in diameter. Entrance was on the blue-painted side of the shutters. The projectile causing the hole in the right shutter entered at an angle of approximately 72° (with reference to the face of the shutters), traveling from right to left. This hole was 10 1/8" from the bottom and 4 7/8" from the right edge. The line of fire was approximately horizontal.

The hole in the left shutter is 10 3/8" from the bottom and 1 3/4" from the left edge. The projectile causing this hole was traveling nearly horizontally from right to left at an angle of approximately 60° from the panel surface.

No other holes or impressions in the Q161 shutters that have the appearance of bullet or shot holes were found.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI; Chicago

Date: March 5, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED),
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/18/70

Q190	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #3
Q191	Unfired shotshell (two pieces), FBI #4
Q192	Fired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power shotshell, FBI #5
Q193	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #9
Q194-197	Three .45 Auto cartridge cases and one fired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power shotshell, FBI #10
Q198	Bullet, caliber .45 Auto, FBI #14
Q199	Lead fragments, shotgun pellets, shotgun wad, FBI #15
Q200	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #16
Q201	Metal fragment, FBI #17
Q202	Two lead pellets, FBI #18
Q203	Lead pellet, FBI #19
Q204	Metal fragment, FBI #20
Q205	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #21
Q206	Metal fragment, FBI #22
Q207	Shotgun primer cup, FBI #23
Q208	Metal fragment, FBI #24
Q209	Metal fragment, FBI #25
Q210	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #26
Q211	Metal fragment, FBI #27
Q212	Cartridge case marked "TW69", FBI #28
Q213	Metal fragment, FBI #29
Q214	Two metal fragments, FBI #30
Q215	Metal fragment, FBI #32
Q216	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #33
Q217	Two .45 Auto cartridge cases, FBI #35
Q218	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #36
Q219	Metal fragment, FBI #37
Q220	Cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #38

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Q221	Metal fragment, FBI #39
Q222	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #40
Q223	Metal fragment, FBI #41
Q224	Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Federal Monark, FBI #42
Q225	Brass fragment, FBI #43
Q226	.30 caliber bullet, FBI #46
Q227	.45 Auto caliber case, FBI #47
Q228	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #48
Q229	Lead fragment, FBI #101
Q230	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #102
Q231	Lead fragment, FBI #103
Q232	Lead fragment, FBI #104
Q233	Lead fragment, FBI #105
Q234	.30 Carbine bullet, FBI #106
Q235	.45 Auto bullet in plastic vial, FBI #118
Q236	Caliber .30 Carbine cartridge case, FBI #117
Q237	Lead fragment, FBI #119
Q238	Pink capsule, FBI #120
Q239	Metal fragment, FBI # 121
Q240	Plastic vial containing green and brown leaves, FBI #122
Q241	Lead fragment, FBI #123
Q242	Shotgun wad, FBI #124
Q243	.30 Carbine cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #125
Q244	Lead fragment in plastic vial, FBI #126
Q245	Metal fragment in plastic vial, FBI #128
Q246	Lead fragment, FBI #129
Q247	Two shot pellets, FBI #130
Q248	Shotgun wad, FBI #133
Q249	Shotgun wad, FBI #134
Q250	Lead fragment, FBI #135
Q251	Bullet fragment, FBI #137
Q252	12-gauge fired shotshell, Federal Hi-Power, FBI #138
Q253	.38 Special bullet, FBI #139
Q254	Shotgun wad, plastic, FBI #140
Q255	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #142
Q256	Two .32 S&W Long cartridge cases, FBI #143
Q257	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #144
Q258	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #145
Q259	.30 Carbine cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #146
Q260	Metal fragment, FBI #147

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Q261	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #148
Q262	Metal fragment in wrapper marked "AA", FBI #149
Q263	Metal fragment, FBI #150
Q264	Pamphlet "Family Guide Emergency Health", FBI #208
Q265	Book - "First Aid"for your family, FBI #209
Q266	Book - "Toward the African Revolution", FBI #210
Q267	Lead fragment, FBI #220
Q268	Sixteen shot pellets, FBI #222
Q269	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #223
Q270	Lead pellet, FBI #226
Q271	Lead fragment, FBI #227
Q272	Shot pellets, FBI #228
Q273	Lead fragment, FBI #230
Q274	Lead fragment, FBI #232
Q275	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #233
Q276	Shot pellets, FBI #234
Q277	.38 Special bullet, FBI #237
Q278	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #239
Q279	Suit, FBI #252

Results of examination:

CALIBER .45 AUTO BULLETS

The specimens referred to above as Q190, Q198, Q20[illegible] Q205, Q210, Q218, Q222, Q235, Q251, Q275 and Q278 are all .45 Auto lead bullets that were identified as having been fired in the .45 Thompson submachine gun, serial number 5954, previously referred to as specimen K21.

Specimen Q193 is a mutilated .45 Auto bullet with the same general rifling characteristics as on those referred to in the preceding paragraph. However, specimen Q193 did not have sufficient individual characteristics to permit identification

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CALIBER .45 AUTO CARTRIDGE CASES

The specimens referred to as Q195, Q196, Q197, Q2[illegible] Q217 (two cartridge cases marked Q217A and Q217B), Q227, Q2[illegible] Q230, Q257, Q258, Q261 and Q269 are all Remington-Peters .45 Auto cartridge cases that were identified as having been fired in the .45 Thompson submachine gun, serial number 5954, previously referred to as specimen K21.

CALIBER .30 CARBINE CARTRIDGE CASES

The specimens referred to as Q220, Q236, Q243 and Q259 are all .30 Carbine cartridge cases that were identified as having been fired in the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, previously referred to as specimen K27.

Specimens Q220, Q243 and Q259 represent ammunition made for U. S. Military use by Winchester and Q236 was manufactured by Norma.

CALIBER .32 S&W LONG CARTRIDGE CASES

In specimen Q256 are two Winchester-Western .32 S&W Long cartridge cases having the same type firing pin impressions as those in the .32 S&W Long cartridge cases previously submitted and referred to as specimens Q93 through Q99. None of these cartridge cases possessed marks to permit identification with the weapon firing them. Their firing pin impressions are different from those on test cartridge cases obtained from the K43 weapon, a .32 S&W Long Smith and Wesson revolver, serial number 730073, the only weapon submitted capable of firing ammunition of this type.

CALIBER 7.62 MM NATO CARTRIDGE CASE

Specimen Q212 is a cartridge case removed from the construction assembly line prior to its completion. It represents an unfinished 7.62 mm Nato cartridge from Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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CALIBER .30 CARBINE BULLETS

Specimens previously submitted and referred to as Q40, Q41 and Q52 were identified as having been fired from the same .30 Carbine as specimens Q226, Q234 and Q245 listed above. Specimens Q234 and Q245 were identified as having been fired in the caliber .30 Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, referred to previously as K27. It follows, therefore, that specimens Q40, Q41, Q52 and Q226 were also fired from the caliber .30 Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, specimen K27.

Specimen Q226 is a bullet of the type loaded into Winchester Military .30 Carbine cartridges and specimens Q234 and Q245 are bullets of the type loaded into Norma .30 Carbine cartridges.

12-GAUGE FIRED SHOTSHELLS

Specimens Q192, Q194 and Q252 are 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power, Maximum Load 0 Buck, fired shotshells identified as having been fired in the 12-gauge Remington Wingmaster Model 870 shotgun, serial number 70216 V, referred to previously as specimen K23.

12-GAUGE UNFIRED SHOTSHELLS

Specimen Q191 is an unfired 12-gauge Federal Monarch one-ounce #5, shotshell. The brass portion was separated from the shell tube. The primer was intact. Both pieces were enveloped in white paint. This shotshell apparently fell in the puddle of white paint on the floor of the closet in the middle bedroom.

Specimen Q224 is an unfired 12-gauge Federal Monarch Field Load, one-ounce #5, shotshell. This specimen was likewise enveloped in white paint and apparently fell in the puddle of white paint on the floor of the closet in the middle bedroom.

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.38 SPECIAL BULLETS

Specimen Q233 is a Remington-Peters type .38 Special lead bullet that was identified as having been fired from the .38 Special Colt revolver, serial number 857237, previously submitted and referred to as K12, carried by Officer Groth. Specimen Q233 weighed 152.35 grains. Standard weight is 158 grains.

Specimen Q246 is a badly mutilated Remington-Peters type .38 Special lead bullet fired from a .38 Special revolver with Colt-type rifling. It was not possible, from the limited marks present, to identify this bullet with any of the weapons submitted. It could not have been fired from the Colt revolver referred to as specimen K41. Specimen Q246 weighs 155.4 grains. Standard weight is 158.0 grains.

Specimens Q253 and Q277 are Western-Winchester type .38 Special copper-coated lead bullets that were identified as having been fired from the same caliber .38 Special Colt revolver, but it was not possible to identify them as having been fired from any of the submitted Colt revolvers. Specimen Q253 weighs 198.0 grains. Specimen Q277 weighs 199.69 grains. Standard weight is 200 grains.

SHOTGUN WADS FROM SCENE

Specimen Q199 contained a 12-gauge shotgun wad composed of purple paper fibers and is like the under shot wads in 12-gauge Remington Express, 00 Buck, shotshells.

Specimen Q242 is a composition wad like those in 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power and 12-gauge Federal Monark shotshells.

Specimen Q248 is a cardboard over powder wad like those in 12-gauge Remington-Peters, 00 Buck, shotshells.

Specimen Q254 is the plastic over powder wad like those in 12-gauge Remington Express, 00 Buck, shotshells.

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LARGE LEAD FRAGMENT

Specimen Q237 is a large flattened lead fragment weighing 346.0 grains. There is nothing characteristic about its size or shape, in its present condition, to permit identification of its source. If Q237 is a rifled slug, there is evidence of weight loss. At 346.0 grains in its present condition, and considering its weight loss, if a rifled slug it would fall in the classification of a 12-gauge rifled slug. Its present weight, without considering weight loss is equal to an unmutilated 16-gauge rifled slug. A 16-gauge rifled slug (approximately 7/8 of an ounce) weighs 345.125 grains (Western Super X 16-gauge rifled slug). A 12-gauge rifled slug (approximately one ounce) weighs 402.25 grains (Western Super X 12-gauge rifled slug).

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 00 BUCK

The shot pellets submitted that are comparable in size and/or weight to 00 Buck shot pellets are Q202, Q211, Q213, Q223, Q241, Q250, shot pellet removed from Q264 book, two shot pellets removed from Q266 book, Q270 and Q276.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 0 BUCK

The shot pellets submitted that are comparable in size and/or weight to 0 Buck shot pellets are: Q201, Q209, Q231 and Q232.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 1 BUCK

In specimen Q214 are two shot pellets comparable in weight to 1 Buck shot. They are both too deformed for accurate measurement.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #5 SHOT

There are sixteen shot pellets in specimen Q268 and eighteen shot pellets in Q272 none of which are mutilated. These may have come from the unfired 12-gauge Federal Monark, Field Load #5, shotshell, Q224, as some of the pellets, like Q214 are coated with white paint.

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SHOT PELLET COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #7 1/2 SHOT

One shot pellet, Q239, was comparable in size to #7 1/2 shot. Some weight loss was evident and while the measurable diameter was comparable to that of #7 1/2 shot, its weight was slightly less than standard for #7 1/2 shot.

SHOT PELLET COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #8 SHOT

One shot pellet, Q203, was found to be comparable in size and weight to #8 shot. This pellet was not deformed and did not possess markings normally present on a shot pellet that had been fired from a shotgun.

LEAD FRAGMENTS THAT COULD NEITHER BE ASSOCIATED WITH SHOT PELLETS NOR BULLET FRAGMENTS

The following specimens are mutilated, deformed and fractured lead fragments which could not be identified as to source:

Specimens Number	Weight (in grains)	Specimen Number	Weight (in grains)
Q204	24.25	Q262	29.875
Q206	52.375	Q263	25.0
Q208	28.4	Q267	11.2
Q215	.625		
Q219	44.6	Q271	34.9
Q221	12.75	Q273	18.125
Q229	35.8	Q274	5.25
Q244	6.63		
Q247 (2 pieces)	.4 & .9		
Q260	33.75		

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS SUBMITTED

Specimen Q207 is a copper cup into which a shotgun primer is seated. This specimen has suffered no apparent damage.

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Specimen Q225 is a distorted brass primer cup that appears to have separated from a cartridge or shotshell, as a result of a primer "blowback". This occurs when the powder charge is ignited by some means other than normal firing of a cartridge or shotshell and resulting pressure blows the primer.

EXAMINATION OF DAMAGED BOOKS

The book "Family Guide Emergency Health Care", Q264, was struck by a 00 Buck pellet. The pellet entered the upper left hand corner of the front of the book, penetrating the first twenty-six pages. A 00 Buck shot pellet was removed from the book at this point.

The book entitled "First Aid", Q265, had a hole in the top left corner that could have been produced by a small shot pellet, size not known. No pellets were found in the book and no exit holes were found. The hole in the middle right side of the cover appears to have been made by a tapered pointed instrument, such as a pencil, penetrating the cover from the inside to the outside. There is no indication this hole was produced either by a shot pellet or by a bullet.

The book "Toward the African Revolution" by Frantz Fanon, was struck by two 00 Buck shot pellets that entered the top right corner of the book. The two pellets were recovered along with a small piece of steel with white enameled surface. This steel fragment was cupped in such a manner to suggest one of the pellets recovered struck an intervening object, tearing the steel fragment from it and carrying it into the book. It was found on the same page as the two 00 Buck shot pellets.

Another hole was in the right edge of this book where a shot pellet of unknown size struck the book. A black deposit resembling graphite like the graphite with which shot pellets are coated was on the pages of the book where penetration occurred. No shot pellet was found.

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EXAMINATION OF SUIT OF CLOTHES

Specimen Q279, a suit of clothes consisting of a coat and one pair of pants on a wire hanger was found to have been struck with #8 shot from two shotgun charges. One charge struck the lower left front of the coat below the pocket opening. The shot penetrated the pants near the belt line and through the rear pocket which was probably hanging downward from the pants on the hanger. The pellets exited through the lower left back of the coat. The shot dispersal is typical of that which would be fired at roughly a 45° angle to the right of the front of the coat. The pattern is typical of one produced at a distance of from six to nine feet.

A second charge struck the lower portion of the right sleeve. An exit hole was in the back of the right sleeve and a small number of pellets entered the lower right front of the coat below the pocket opening. The shot producing the hole in the sleeve was fired at approximately right angles to the material of the sleeve, also at a distance of from six to nine feet based on shot dispersal. It was not possible to determine from what direction within the premises the shots producing the holes in the suit were fired as it is not known where the suit was hanging at the time the shots were fired.

EXAMINATION OF PINK CAPSULE AND PLANT MATERIAL

Chemical and instrumental examinations of the capsule, specimen Q238, showed the presence of propoxyphene hydrochloride. Propoxyphene hydrochloride, an analgesic and narcotic, is dispensed in capsules similar to specimen Q238 by Eli Lilly and Company under the trade name "DARVON". A portion of this material was consumed in the examination.

The plant material, specimen Q240, did not contain any marijuana. This specimen was consumed in the examination.

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BLOOD EXAMINATIONS

Human blood which was too limited in amount for grouping purposes was identified on specimens Q192, Q197, Q201, Q210, Q226 and Q275. No blood was identified on Q190, Q233 and Q234.

WOOD EXAMINATIONS

The wood on the Q206 bullet and the wood on the Q134 slide previously submitted are softwoods such as pine, spruce or fir which are too small for species identification.

The wood fragments on Q231 and Q246 are pine such as sugar pine, Idaho white pine or northern white pine. These fragments are too small for species identification.

The wood on the Q134 slide, the wood found on Q206, Q231 and Q246 could not have originated from the three ply plywood of the Q159 panel previously submitted which consists of birch outer layers and an American sweetgum inner layer.

No wood of value was found on Q214.

EXAMINATIONS OF FIBERS

Fibers were found on the following bullets and metal fragments: Q200, Q201, Q210, Q213, Q215, Q223, Q237, Q244, Q245, Q251 and Q260.

Several sisal fibers were adhering to Q260. These fibers have the same appearance as fibers in the composition of the Q164 and Q167 mattresses and could have come from one of them.

No other fibers were found in the above-listed bullets and metal fragments that could be associated with the mattress, bedding or clothing submitted previously.

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White cotton fibers were present on Q200, Q201, Q213, Q215 and Q245; however, white cotton fibers are too common and possess too few individual microscopic characteristics to be associated with a particular source.

Other fibers for which no source could be found were black synthetic fibers on Q200; a yellow-green cotton fiber, a white woolen fiber and a green paper fiber on Q201; a white synthetic fiber and three green paper fibers on Q210; a black woolen fiber, a red cotton fiber and a green paper fiber on Q215; a black woolen fiber on Q233; an orange woolen fiber on Q237 and a blue acrylic fiber on Q251.

Fragments of foam were adhering to Q233. These foam fragments are different from the foam in the composition of the Q167 specimen.

Fragments of tan paper were adhering to Q237. These paper fragments are different from the paper in the composition of the Q165 specimen.

PAINT EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q208 bears deposits of paint which exhibit the following layer structure:

(1) Light brown varnish
(2) Beige paint
(3) Dark brown paint

Specimen Q218 exhibits deposits of a blue paint intermixed with plaster-like material.

Specimens Q219 and Q235 exhibit thin contaminated deposits of a gray paint-like material which is too contaminated for comparison purposes.

Specimen Q237 bears heavy deposits of a gold metallic nitrocellulose lacquer paint.

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The following specimens were examined for the presence of glass, gypsum board and plaster:

(1) Q211, Q213 and Q214 - glass found on or in these specimens.

(2) Q193, Q204, Q208, Q210, Q218, Q226, Q237, Q239 and Q275 - gypsum was found on or in these specimens.

(3) Q201, Q204, Q209, Q219, Q229, Q232, Q235, Q241, Q244, Q245, Q246, Q250, Q253, Q267, Q271 and Q273 - lime-gypsum-sand plaster was found on or in these specimens.

Specimens Q190, Q200, Q231, Q242 and Q255 each had a trace of a white material which was too limited in amount for significant comparison purposes.

No glass, gypsum or plaster was found on or in Q212, Q251 or Q261.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SERGEANT DANIEL GROTH, et. al.;
Re: CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS, SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED), et. al.
VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Date: March 17, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Specimens received

Q284 Caliber .380 Auto bullet from Northwest corner of living room

Results of examination:

From a preliminary examination of specimen Q284 it was possible to identify it as a caliber .380 auto bullet having general rifling characteristics consisting of six lands and grooves, right twist.

The nose of this bullet was compressed at an angle consistent with that of a bullet striking a brick wall at the angle represented by the trajectory of a bullet that produced the hole in a piece of timber in the northwest corner of the living room at the premises, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

It was concluded that none of the weapons received for examination could have fired Q284.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: March 3, 1970
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL;
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED) ET AL -
VICTIMS; SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 3/2/70

Q283 .45 Auto bullet from knee of Verlina Brewer

Results of examination:

Specimen Q283 is a .45 Auto bullet that was identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, serial number 5954 previously submitted and referred to as specimen K21.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Date: 3/4/70
FBI File No.
Lab. No.

Specimens received 2/11/70

Q162 Double bed mattress - Wonder Rest FBI #301 (1)
Q163 Box springs twin size, blue striped FBI #302 (2)
Q164 Mattress - Slumber Industries #97765, blue-white-tw-- size FBI #303 (3)
Q165 Box springs - Slumber Industries #97929 blue-white design, twin size FBI #306 (4)
Q166 Mattress, Posture Firm, twin size FBI #307 (5)
Q167 Mattress, yellow and gray, twin size FBI #308 (6)

Results of examination:

A radiograph of the Q162 mattress revealed the presence of a bullet in the center of the mattress, 10½ inches from the end which is the end opposite the label "Restonic -- Fuller." A probe of the mattress in this area was made and a .30 Carbine Norma bullet was recovered. The absence of sufficient individual characteristics on this specimen precluded the possibility of identifying it with the particular weapon firing it. The general rifling characteristics on this bullet, consisting of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, are the same as those on test bullets fired from the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, Serial Number 66174, specimen K27.

A radiograph of the Q162 mattress revealed the presence of small metallic particles in the lower left side of the mattress. A probe of this area was made and three very small lead fragments, the sources of which are not known, were found. Corresponding holes of entrance in the mattress cover were noted.

No other metal fragments in this mattress were detected in the radiographs.

No foreign metal particles were found in the radiographs of the Q163 specimen.

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A radiograph of the Q164 mattress revealed the presence of considerable metallic particles. Accompanying holes were in the mattress cover. The areas from which metallic particles were removed were appropriately marked on the mattress and the particles removed are described as follows:

From area #7 - A .45 Auto bullet identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, Serial Number 5954, referred to as specimen M21.

From area #10 - A copper-colored steel fragment and a lead fragment. The steel fragment is from a .30 Carbine bullet jacket. The bullet represented by this fragment has general rifling characteristics consisting of twelve lands and grooves, right twist, like those on test bullets obtained from the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, K27. There were insufficient marks on the fragment to permit identification.

The lead fragment is from the lead core of a .30 Carbine bullet.

From area #11 - Two copper-colored steel fragments from one or more .30 Carbine bullets. Both have general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets from the K27 Carbine. Neither has any marks of value for identification.

From area #12 - One copper-colored steel fragment and three small lead fragments. The steel fragment had a land impression comparable in width to those on the test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. The fragments possessed no marks of value for identification. It was not possible to establish the specific source of the lead fragments.

From area #13 - One silver-colored steel fragment, one

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copper-colored steel fragment and three very small lead fragments. The steel fragments are from Norma and Winchester .30 Carbine bullets respectively. They both have general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine, but neither have suitable marks for identification purposes. It was not possible to establish the specific source of the lead fragments.

From area #14 - One copper-colored steel fragment and three lead fragments. The steel fragment has several land impressions comparable in size to those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine, but there are insufficient marks of value for identification. One piece of lead is from the lead core of a jacketed bullet. The specific source or sources of the other two lead fragments could not be established.

From area #15 - One small silver-colored steel fragment having a land impression comparable in size to those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. There were no marks on this fragment to permit identification.

From area #16 - A lead fragment from the lead core of a jacketed bullet of unknown size and type.

From area #18 - A copper-colored steel fragment with general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets obtained from the K27 Carbine. There were insufficient marks on this fragment present to permit identification.

From area #19 - One small copper-colored steel fragment and two small lead fragments, the specific sources of which could not be established.

A radiograph of the Q165 specimen revealed the presence of metallic particles in one end.

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The metallic fragments were removed and the specimen appropriately marked.

Removed from the area marked "1" was a lead fragment, the specific source of which could not be established.

Removed from the area marked "2" was a copper-colored steel fragment from a .30 Carbine bullet having general rifling characteristics like those on test bullets fired from the .30 Carbine, but there were insufficient marks on this fragment for identification.

A radiograph of the Q166 mattress revealed no foreign metallic particles embedded therein. No holes of significance were in the mattress cover.

A radiograph of the Q167 mattress revealed the presence of two objects that appeared to be bullets. These objects were removed and the mattress appropriately marked.

From the area marked "R-1," in one corner of the mattress, and from the area marked "R-8," in the center of the mattress, were .45 Auto bullets which were identified as having been fired from the .45 Thompson Submachine gun, Serial Number 5954, referred to as specimen K21.

Fibers representative of those in the mattresses were obtained for use in logical comparison with fibers found on other objects recovered from the scene.

Group "O" human blood was identified on the Q164 and Q166 mattresses. Grouping tests conducted on the human bloodstains on Q164 were inconclusive. No blood was identified on Q163, Q165 and Q167.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH, ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRAD A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Date: 3/4/70
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No. [redacted]

Specimens received 2/12/70

Q168 Pillow FBI #12 (1)
Q169 Part of a bloodstained sheet FBI #49 (2)
Q170 Pink blanket FBI #50 (3)
Q171 Pieces of cotton FBI #64 (4)
Q172 White sheet FBI #66 (5)
Q173 White sheet FBI #72 (6)
Q174 Blue-green sheet FBI #73 (7)
Q175 Green blanket FBI #78 (8)
Q176 Plaster fragments FBI #171 (9)
Q177 Part of a white bedsheet, torn, FBI #180 (10)
Q178 Part of a white pillowcase, torn, FBI #244 (11)
Q179 Brown blanket and white chenille bedspread FBI #249 (12)
Q180 White sheet FBI #250 (13)
Q181 White sheet FBI #254 (14)
Q182 Green thermo blanket, FBI #257 (15)
Q183 Brown and maroon quilt, FBI #258 (16)

Results of examination:

The hole in one surface of the Q168 pillow could be a wear hole. No bullet or shot pellet was found in the pillow stuffing.

Where the blood is heavily concentrated on the Q169 sheet, several holes are present. It was not possible to determine what produced these holes.

Two groups of small holes, each in a pattern and each in the same relative position were in the Q173 sheet, Q170 pink blanket and Q175 green blanket. In one of the holes in Q173 was a clump of mattress padding in which a lead fragment was embedded. The lead fragment weighed 25.6 grains and while mutilated and suffering obvious weight loss, bore some characteristics of a shot pellet, the original size of which could not be determined.

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In the Q172, Q174, Q176, Q180, Q181 specimens and Q178 pillowcase, no holes that could be associated with bullet or shot pellet holes were found. On the surface of Q176 was a small flattened lead fragment, the source of which could not be determined.

In the partial bed sheet, Q177, was a cluster of holes each approximately three-tenths of an inch in diameter. These holes could represent a pattern produced by a buckshot load from a shotgun. Based upon the shot spread, the weapon could have been approximately fifteen to twenty feet from the sheet when discharged.

Numerous holes were in the chenille bedspread and brown blanket, Q179. The heavy black rings around several of these holes in the bedspread could be bullet lubricant. The sizes of these holes are comparable to what may have been produced by bullets. Other holes could have been produced by shot pellets, but the specific sources of the objects producing these holes could not be identified.

There were several holes in the green blanket, Q182, the sources of which could not be determined.

Specimen Q183 was so torn from obvious wear that it would be impossible to distinguish holes caused by wear from those caused either by bullets or pellets.

Group "O" human blood was identified on Q168, Q169, Q173, Q175, Q177 through Q180, Q182 and Q183. Grouping tests conducted on the human bloodstains on Q172, Q174 and Q181 were inconclusive. Human blood which was too limited in amount for grouping purposes was identified on Q170, Q171 and Q176.

Representative fibers from each of the above-listed specimens were obtained for logical comparisons with fibers adhering to bullets and lead fragments recovered in this case.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago

Date: March 5, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No.

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/12/70

Q158 Wood panel 10" by 24", FBI #304
Q159 Door panel, FBI #309
Q160 Wood splinters, FBI #132
Q161 Window shutters, FBI #305

Results of examination:

The large hole in the Q159 panel is comparable in size to one produced in tests by a 12-gauge rifled slug. The pock-marked area surrounding this hole appears to have been caused by the displacement of varnish that was struck forcibly by powder residue. This same pattern was obtained when test shots were fired in the Q158 panel. The pattern on Q159 is comparable to one that would be obtained when the shotgun muzzle was from 12" to 18" from the panel and nearly perpendicular to the panel when discharged. Entrance was in the pock-marked side of the panel.

The small hole in Q159 has the appearance of a bullet hole and could have been produced by a caliber .38 bullet fired from the side of the panel opposite that into which the object producing the large hole was fired. The shot producing the hole was fired from left to right at an angle of about 15° from the panel surface and about 15° downward.

Material taken from the large hole in specimen Q159 was analyzed spectrographically and found to exhibit a minute quantity of foreign lead.

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The small hole in specimen Q159 bore deposits of a gray metallic material. A microscopic examination of these deposits was made and no copper-like metal smears or particles were present. However, a spectrographic examination of these deposits revealed the presence of foreign lead, copper and antimony.

The copper coating and underlying lead of the Q253 bullet previously examined were analyzed and compared with the deposits surrounding the small hole in Q159. The copper coating of the Q253 bullet contains tin which was not detected in the deposits around the small hole in specimen Q159.

Gray smears which were found surrounding the holes in specimen Q161 were analyzed spectrographically and found to consist of foreign copper with extremely minute quantities of lead.

Two holes which could have been produced by calibe .30 Carbine bullets are present in the Q161 shutters. Each hole is about .3" in diameter. Entrance was on the blue-painted side of the shutters. The projectile causing the hole in the right shutter entered at an angle of approximately 72° (with reference to the face of the shutters), traveling from right to left. This hole was 10 1/8" from the bottom and 4 7/8" from the right edge. The line of fire was approximately horizontal.

The hole in the left shutter is 10 3/8" from the bottom and 1 3/4" from the left edge. The projectile causing this hole was traveling nearly horizontally from right to left at an angle of approximately 60° from the panel surface.

No other holes or impressions in the Q161 shutters that have the appearance of bullet or shot holes were found.

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REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI; Chicago

Date: March 5, 1970

FBI File No. [redacted]

Lab. No. [redacted]

Re: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED)
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

Specimens received 2/18/70

Q190	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #3
Q191	Unfired shotshell (two pieces), FBI #4
Q192	Fired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power shotshell, FBI #5
Q193	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #9
Q194-197	Three .45 Auto cartridge cases and one fired 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power shotshell, FBI #10
Q198	Bullet, caliber .45 Auto, FBI #14
Q199	Lead fragments, shotgun pellets, shotgun wad, FBI #15
Q200	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #16
Q201	Metal fragment, FBI #17
Q202	Two lead pellets, FBI #18
Q203	Lead pellet, FBI #19
Q204	Metal fragment, FBI #20
Q205	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #21
Q206	Metal fragment, FBI #22
Q207	Shotgun primer cup, FBI #23
Q208	Metal fragment, FBI #24
Q209	Metal fragment, FBI #25
Q210	Bullet, .45 Auto, FBI #26
Q211	Metal fragment, FBI #27
Q212	Cartridge case marked "TW69", FBI #28
Q213	Metal fragment, FBI #29
Q214	Two metal fragments, FBI #30
Q215	Metal fragment, FBI #32
Q216	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #33
Q217	Two .45 Auto cartridge cases, FBI #35
Q218	Caliber .45 Auto bullet, FBI #36
Q219	Metal fragment, FBI #37
Q220	Cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #38

(continued on next page)

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Q221	Metal fragment, FBI #39
Q222	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #40
Q223	Metal fragment, FBI #41
Q224	Unfired 12-gauge shotshell, Federal Monark, FBI #42
Q225	Brass fragment, FBI #43
Q226	.30 caliber bullet, FBI #46
Q227	.45 Auto caliber case, FBI #47
Q228	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #48
Q229	Lead fragment, FBI #101
Q230	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #102
Q231	Lead fragment, FBI #103
Q232	Lead fragment, FBI #104
Q233	Lead fragment, FBI #105
Q234	.30 Carbine bullet, FBI #106
Q235	.45 Auto bullet in plastic vial, FBI #118
Q236	Caliber .30 Carbine cartridge case, FBI #117
Q237	Lead fragment, FBI #119
Q238	Pink capsule, FBI #120
Q239	Metal fragment, FBI # 121
Q240	Plastic vial containing green and brown leaves, FBI #122
Q241	Lead fragment, FBI #123
Q242	Shotgun wad, FBI #124
Q243	.30 Carbine cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #125
Q244	Lead fragment in plastic vial, FBI #126
Q245	Metal fragment in plastic vial, FBI #128
Q246	Lead fragment, FBI #129
Q247	Two shot pellets, FBI #130
Q248	Shotgun wad, FBI #133
Q249	Shotgun wad, FBI #134
Q250	Lead fragment, FBI #135
Q251	Bullet fragment, FBI #137
Q252	12-gauge fired shotshell, Federal Hi-Power, FBI #138
Q253	.38 Special bullet, FBI #139
Q254	Shotgun wad, plastic, FBI #140
Q255	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #142
Q256	Two .32 S&W Long cartridge cases, FBI #143
Q257	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #144
Q258	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #145
Q259	.30 Carbine cartridge case marked "WCC 52", FBI #146
Q260	Metal fragment, FBI #147

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Q261	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #148
Q262	Metal fragment in wrapper marked "AA", FBI #149
Q263	Metal fragment, FBI #150
Q264	Pamphlet "Family Guide Emergency Health", FBI #208
Q265	Book - "First Aid"for your family, FBI #209
Q266	Book - "Toward the African Revolution", FBI #210
Q267	Lead fragment, FBI #220
Q268	Sixteen shot pellets, FBI #222
Q269	.45 Auto cartridge case, FBI #223
Q270	Lead pellet, FBI #226
Q271	Lead fragment, FBI #227
Q272	Shot pellets, FBI #228
Q273	Lead fragment, FBI #230
Q274	Lead fragment, FBI #232
Q275	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #233
Q276	Shot pellets, FBI #234
Q277	.38 Special bullet, FBI #237
Q278	.45 Auto bullet, FBI #239
Q279	Suit, FBI #252

Results of examination:

CALIBER .45 AUTO BULLETS

The specimens referred to above as Q190, Q198, Q201, Q205, Q210, Q218, Q222, Q235, Q251, Q275 and Q278 are all .45 Auto lead bullets that were identified as having been fired in the .45 Thompson submachine gun, serial number 5954, previously referred to as specimen K21.

Specimen Q193 is a mutilated .45 Auto bullet with the same general rifling characteristics as on those referred to in the preceding paragraph. However, specimen Q193 did not have sufficient individual characteristics to permit identification

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CALIBER .45 AUTO CARTRIDGE CASES

The specimens referred to as Q195, Q196, Q197, Q2[illegible] Q217 (two cartridge cases marked Q217A and Q217B), Q227, Q2[illegible] Q230, Q257, Q258, Q261 and Q269 are all Remington-Peters .45 Auto cartridge cases that were identified as having been fired in the .45 Thompson submachine gun, serial number 5954, previously referred to as specimen K21.

CALIBER .30 CARBINE CARTRIDGE CASES

The specimens referred to as Q220, Q236, Q243 and Q259 are all .30 Carbine cartridge cases that were identified as having been fired in the .30 caliber Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, previously referred to as specimen K27.

Specimens Q220, Q243 and Q259 represent ammunition made for U. S. Military use by Winchester and Q236 was manufactured by Norma.

CALIBER .32 S&W LONG CARTRIDGE CASES

In specimen Q256 are two Winchester-Western .32 S&W Long cartridge cases having the same type firing pin impressions as those in the .32 S&W Long cartridge cases previously submitted and referred to as specimens Q93 through Q99. None of these cartridge cases possessed marks to permit identification with the weapon firing them. Their firing pin impressions are different from those on test cartridge cases obtained from the K43 weapon, a .32 S&W Long Smith and Wesson revolver, serial number 730073, the only weapon submitted capable of firing ammunition of this type.

CALIBER 7.62 MM NATO CARTRIDGE CASE

Specimen Q212 is a cartridge case removed from the construction assembly line prior to its completion. It represents an unfinished 7.62 mm Nato cartridge from Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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CALIBER .30 CARBINE BULLETS

Specimens previously submitted and referred to as Q40, Q41 and Q52 were identified as having been fired from the same .30 Carbine as specimens Q226, Q234 and Q245 listed above. Specimens Q234 and Q245 were identified as having been fired in the caliber .30 Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, referred to previously as K27. It follows, therefore, that specimens Q40, Q41, Q52 and Q226 were also fired from the caliber .30 Universal Carbine, serial number 66174, specimen K27.

Specimen Q226 is a bullet of the type loaded into Winchester Military .30 Carbine cartridges and specimens Q234 and Q245 are bullets of the type loaded into Norma .30 Carbine cartridges.

12-GAUGE FIRED SHOTSHELLS

Specimens Q192, Q194 and Q252 are 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power, Maximum Load 0 Buck, fired shotshells identified as having been fired in the 12-gauge Remington Wingmaster Model 870 shotgun, serial number 70216 V, referred to previously as specimen K23.

12-GAUGE UNFIRED SHOTSHELLS

Specimen Q191 is an unfired 12-gauge Federal Monarch one-ounce #5, shotshell. The brass portion was separated from the shell tube. The primer was intact. Both pieces were enveloped in white paint. This shotshell apparently fell in the puddle of white paint on the floor of the closet in the middle bedroom.

Specimen Q224 is an unfired 12-gauge Federal Monarch Field Load, one-ounce #5, shotshell. This specimen was likewise enveloped in white paint and apparently fell in the puddle of white paint on the floor of the closet in the middle bedroom.

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.38 SPECIAL BULLETS

Specimen Q233 is a Remington-Peters type .38 Special lead bullet that was identified as having been fired from the .38 Special Colt revolver, serial number 857237, previously submitted and referred to as K12, carried by Officer Groth. Specimen Q233 weighed 152.35 grains. Standard weight is 158 grains.

Specimen Q246 is a badly mutilated Remington-Peters type .38 Special lead bullet fired from a .38 Special revolver with Colt-type rifling. It was not possible, from the limited marks present, to identify this bullet with any of the weapons submitted. It could not have been fired from the Colt revolver referred to as specimen K41. Specimen Q246 weighs 155.4 grains. Standard weight is 158.0 grains.

Specimens Q253 and Q277 are Western-Winchester type .38 Special copper-coated lead bullets that were identified as having been fired from the same caliber .38 Special Colt revolver, but it was not possible to identify them as having been fired from any of the submitted Colt revolvers. Specimen Q253 weighs 198.0 grains. Specimen Q277 weighs 199.69 grains. Standard weight is 200 grains.

SHOTGUN WADS FROM SCENE

Specimen Q199 contained a 12-gauge shotgun wad composed of purple paper fibers and is like the under shot wads in 12-gauge Remington Express, 00 Buck, shotshells.

Specimen Q242 is a composition wad like those in 12-gauge Federal Hi-Power and 12-gauge Federal Monark shotshells.

Specimen Q248 is a cardboard over powder wad like those in 12-gauge Remington-Peters, 00 Buck, shotshells.

Specimen Q254 is the plastic over powder wad like those in 12-gauge Remington Express, 00 Buck, shotshells.

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LARGE LEAD FRAGMENT

Specimen Q237 is a large flattened lead fragment weighing 346.0 grains. There is nothing characteristic about its size or shape, in its present condition, to permit identification of its source. If Q237 is a rifled slug, there is evidence of weight loss. At 346.0 grains in its present condition, and considering its weight loss, if a rifled slug it would fall in the classification of a 12-gauge rifled slug. Its present weight, without considering weight loss is equal to an unmutilated 16-gauge rifled slug. A 16-gauge rifled slug (approximately 7/8 of an ounce) weighs 345.125 grains (Western Super X 16-gauge rifled slug). A 12-gauge rifled slug (approximately one ounce) weighs 402.25 grains (Western Super X 12-gauge rifled slug).

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 00 BUCK

The shot pellets submitted that are comparable in size and/or weight to 00 Buck shot pellets are Q202, Q211, Q213, Q223, Q241, Q250, shot pellet removed from Q264 book, two shot pellets removed from Q266 book, Q270 and Q276.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 0 BUCK

The shot pellets submitted that are comparable in size and/or weight to 0 Buck shot pellets are: Q201, Q209, Q231 and Q232.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO 1 BUCK

In specimen Q214 are two shot pellets comparable in weight to 1 Buck shot. They are both too deformed for accurate measurement.

SHOT PELLETS COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #5 SHOT

There are sixteen shot pellets in specimen Q268 and eighteen shot pellets in Q272 none of which are mutilated. These may have come from the unfired 12-gauge Federal Monark, Field Load #5, shotshell, Q224, as some of the pellets, like Q214, are coated with white paint.

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SHOT PELLET COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #7 1/2 SHOT

One shot pellet, Q239, was comparable in size to #7 1/2 shot. Some weight loss was evident and while the measurable diameter was comparable to that of #7 1/2 shot, its weight was slightly less than standard for #7 1/2 shot.

SHOT PELLET COMPARABLE IN SIZE AND/OR WEIGHT TO #8 SHOT

One shot pellet, Q203, was found to be comparable in size and weight to #8 shot. This pellet was not deformed and did not possess markings normally present on a shot pellet that had been fired from a shotgun.

LEAD FRAGMENTS THAT COULD NEITHER BE ASSOCIATED WITH SHOT PELLETS NOR BULLET FRAGMENTS

The following specimens are mutilated, deformed and fractured lead fragments which could not be identified as to source:

Specimens Number	Weight (in grains)	Specimen Number	Weight (in grains)
Q204	24.25	Q262	29.875
Q206	52.375	Q263	25.0
Q208	28.4	Q267	11.2
Q215	.625		
Q219	44.6	Q271	34.9
Q221	12.75	Q273	18.125
Q229	35.9	Q274	5.25
Q244	6.63		
Q247 (2 pieces)	.4 & .9		
Q260	33.75		

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS SUBMITTED

Specimen Q207 is a copper cup into which a shotgun primer is seated. This specimen has suffered no apparent damage.

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Specimen Q225 is a distorted brass primer cup that appears to have separated from a cartridge or shotshell, as a result of a primer "blowback". This occurs when the powder charge is ignited by some means other than normal firing of a cartridge or shotshell and resulting pressure blows the primer.

EXAMINATION OF DAMAGED BOOKS

The book "Family Guide Emergency Health Care", Q264, was struck by a 00 Buck pellet. The pellet entered the upper left hand corner of the front of the book, penetrating the first twenty-six pages. A 00 Buck shot pellet was removed from the book at this point.

The book entitled "First Aid", Q265, had a hole in the top left corner that could have been produced by a small shot pellet, size not known. No pellets were found in the book and no exit holes were found. The hole in the middle right side of the cover appears to have been made by a tapered pointed instrument, such as a pencil, penetrating the cover from the inside to the outside. There is no indication this hole was produced either by a shot pellet or by a bullet.

The book "Toward the African Revolution" by Frantz Fanon, was struck by two 00 Buck shot pellets that entered the top right corner of the book. The two pellets were recovered along with a small piece of steel with white enameled surface. This steel fragment was cupped in such a manner to suggest one of the pellets recovered struck an intervening object, tearing the steel fragment from it and carrying it into the book. It was found on the same page as the two 00 Buck shot pellets.

Another hole was in the right edge of this book where a shot pellet of unknown size struck the book. A black deposit resembling graphite like the graphite with which shot pellets are coated was on the pages of the book where penetration occurred. No shot pellet was found.

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EXAMINATION OF SUIT OF CLOTHES

Specimen Q279, a suit of clothes consisting of a coat and one pair of pants on a wire hanger was found to have been struck with #8 shot from two shotgun charges. One charge struck the lower left front of the coat below the pocket opening. The shot penetrated the pants near the belt line and through the rear pocket which was probably hanging downward from the pants on the hanger. The pellets exited through the lower left back of the coat. The shot dispersal is typical of that which would be fired at roughly a 45° angle to the right of the front of the coat. The pattern is typical of one produced at a distance of from six to nine feet.

A second charge struck the lower portion of the right sleeve. An exit hole was in the back of the right sleeve and a small number of pellets entered the lower right front of the coat below the pocket opening. The shot producing the hole in the sleeve was fired at approximately right angles to the material of the sleeve, also at a distance of from six to nine feet based on shot dispersal. It was not possible to determine from what direction within the premises the shots producing the holes in the suit were fired as it is not known where the suit was hanging at the time the shots were fired.

EXAMINATION OF PINK CAPSULE AND PLANT MATERIAL

Chemical and instrumental examinations of the capsule, specimen Q238, showed the presence of propoxyphene hydrochloride. Propoxyphene hydrochloride, an analgesic and narcotic, is dispensed in capsules similar to specimen Q238 by Eli Lilly and Company under the trade name "DARVON". A portion of this material was consumed in the examination.

The plant material, specimen Q240, did not contain any marijuana. This specimen was consumed in the examination.

(continued on next page)

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BLOOD EXAMINATIONS

Human blood which was too limited in amount for grouping purposes was identified on specimens Q192, Q197, Q201, Q210, Q226 and Q275. No blood was identified on Q190, Q203 and Q234.

WOOD EXAMINATIONS

The wood on the Q206 bullet and the wood on the Q134 slide previously submitted are softwoods such as pine, spruce or fir which are too small for species identification.

The wood fragments on Q231 and Q246 are pine such as sugar pine, Idaho white pine or northern white pine. These fragments are too small for species identification.

The wood on the Q134 slide, the wood found on Q206, Q231 and Q246 could not have originated from the three ply plywood of the Q159 panel previously submitted which consists of birch outer layers and an American sweetgum inner layer.

No wood of value was found on Q214.

EXAMINATIONS OF FIBERS

Fibers were found on the following bullets and metal fragments: Q200, Q201, Q210, Q213, Q215, Q223, Q237, Q244, Q245, Q251 and Q260.

Several sisal fibers were adhering to Q260. These fibers have the same appearance as fibers in the composition of the Q164 and Q167 mattresses and could have come from one of them.

No other fibers were found in the above-listed bullets and metal fragments that could be associated with the mattress, bedding or clothing submitted previously.

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White cotton fibers were present on Q200, Q201, Q213, Q215 and Q245; however, white cotton fibers are too common and possess too few individual microscopic characteristics to be associated with a particular source.

Other fibers for which no source could be found were black synthetic fibers on Q200; a yellow-green cotton fiber, a white woolen fiber and a green paper fiber on Q201; a white synthetic fiber and three green paper fibers on Q210; a black woolen fiber, a red cotton fiber and a green paper fiber on Q215; a black woolen fiber on Q233; an orange woolen fiber on Q237 and a blue acrylic fiber on Q251.

Fragments of foam were adhering to Q233. These foam fragments are different from the foam in the composition of the Q167 specimen.

Fragments of tan paper were adhering to Q237. These paper fragments are different from the paper in the composition of the Q165 specimen.

PAINT EXAMINATIONS:

Specimen Q208 bears deposits of paint which exhibit the following layer structure:

(1) Light brown varnish
(2) Beige paint
(3) Dark brown paint

Specimen Q218 exhibits deposits of a blue paint intermixed with plaster-like material.

Specimens Q219 and Q235 exhibit thin contaminated deposits of a gray paint-like material which is too contaminated for comparison purposes.

Specimen Q237 bears heavy deposits of a gold metallic nitrocellulose lacquer paint.

(continued on next page)

The following specimens were examined for the presence of glass, gypsum board and plaster:

(1) Q211, Q213 and Q214 - glass found on or in these specimens.

(2) Q193, Q204, Q208, Q210, Q218, Q226, Q237, Q239 and Q275 - gypsum was found on or in these specimens.

(3) Q201, Q204, Q209, Q219, Q229, Q232, Q235, Q241, Q244, Q245, Q246, Q250, Q253, Q267, Q271 and Q273 - lime-gypsum-sand plaster was found on or in these specimens.

Specimens Q190, Q200, Q231, Q242 and Q255 each had a trace of a white material which was too limited in amount for significant comparison purposes.

No glass, gypsum or plaster was found on or in Q212, Q251 or Q261.

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REPORT
of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Chicago
SERGEANT DANIEL GROTH, et. al.;

Re: CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS, SUBJECTS;
FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED), et. al.
VICTIMS;
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CIVIL RIGHTS

Date: March 17, 1972
FBI File No. [redacted]
Lab. No.

Specimens received

Q284 Caliber .380 Auto bullet from Northwest corner of living room

Results of examination:

From a preliminary examination of specimen Q284 it was possible to identify it as a caliber .380 Auto bullet having general rifling characteristics consisting of six lands and grooves, right twist.

The nose of this bullet was compressed at an angle consistent with that of a bullet striking a brick wall at the angle represented by the trajectory of a bullet that produced the hole in a piece of timber in the northwest corner of the living room at the premises, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

It was concluded that none of the weapons received for examination could have fired Q284.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 11, 1970

On June 9, 1970, upon the writer's return to duty from extended sick leave, an attempt was made to examine the evidence in this case maintained under custody of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office in Room 2114 of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, the key originally assigned to the Chicago FBI Office to this room by K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Justice, would no longer open the lock.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SINSKY, Room 280, Federal Building, Office of General Services Administration (GSA), advised on June 10, 1970, that GSA had received authorization from Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of property for United States Attorney's (USA) Office, Room 1500, Federal Building, to clean this room and to change the lock. She does not recall the exact date this was completed, but that it was approximately during the last week in May, 1970.

Mrs. SINSKY with the writer entered Room 2114 on June 10, 1970, and observed that the room had been cleaned of all surplus boxes and packaging materials and that there remained in the room three items each containing the sticker "Evidence Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C."

An examination of these items by the writer disclosed they contained the following items:

Box number one, 18 inches by 22 inches by 5 inches, contained a package with a notation, "Photographs of Q 162 through Q 167 Mattresses of Q 31 Hassock (PC-C3999FA)" The box had been returned from the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C. under date March 2, 1970, and contained the following information on the invoice of contents:

"'Bullets, bullet fragments and lead fragments removed from mattresses Q 162 through Q 167.' Radiographs of Q 162 through Q 167 mattresses. Radiographs of hassock Q 31 (PC-C3999FA)."

On 6/9,10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] 6/10/70

Date dictated

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Box number two consisted of the following:

1. Man's black with white pin dot suit coat identified as FBI Laboratory number Q 32. Also included on the marking were two letter "Z's" to indicate that possibly the coat might have been examined by SA ROBERT ZIMMERS, FBI Laboratory, who did the balistics examinations in this case.

2. A 8½ inch by 11 inch manilla envelope containing FBI Laboratory items Q 21, Q 22, Q 23, Q 24, and Q 30.

3. A box approximately 6 inches by 8 inches by 1 inch containing FBI Laboratory items "Q 153 through Q 157 K47-K60 PC-C4471LU."

4. One unopened box approximately 4½ inches by 5½ inches by 1 inch marked "Q 133 and Q 134 MAC DONELL Slides."

5. One cardboard carton approximately 13½ inches by 11 inches by one inch containing a piece of plasterboard identified as "Q 1."

6. One card identified as "Q 281" approximately 5 inches by 7½ inches by 3/4 inches.

7. Small envelope approximately 3 inches by 5 inches containing FBI Laboratory "Q 28 and Q 29 - 2 cartrages from clothes bundle in entrance hall."

8. One package, wrapped, approximately 13 inches by 7 inches by 2 inches containing identification "Q 281."

9. One brick wrapped in brown paper identified as "Q 139."

10. "Q 26" consisted of a piece of wood, approximately 11½ inches by 4½ inches by 1 3/4 inches wrapped in brown paper.

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[redacted]
3

Item number three consisted of a shopping bag containing invoices returned from the FBI Laboratory of numerous items previously submitted, as well as large manilla envelopes which had originally been received on January 19, 1970, by the writer from FRANCIS G. ANDRES, attorney for the Black Panther Party.

All of the above items are to be retained in the bulky exhibit file until such time that all litagation in this matter has been completed, it being noted that on June 10, 1970, a civil suit was filed in Federal District Court by Mrs. IBERIA HAMPTON, mother of deceased FRED HAMPTON, seeking damages in HAMPTON's death of $3,755,000.

On June 10, 1970, Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of porperties, Office of USA, Room 1500, Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, (353-5302) advised that he authorized the changing of the locks in Room 2114 of the Federal Building during approximately the last week in May when the Office of the Building Manager of GSA assured him the "room was cleaned."

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1148 PMURGENT 12-10-69

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO [redacted] 1P

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM.

TOM PANUSH, RECORDS OFFICER, COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ADVISED INSTANT THAT FOLLOWING RELEASED INSTANT ON BOND: BRENDA HARRIS, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH), LEWIS TRULOCK, TWO FIVE THOUSAND (TWO FIVE HUNDRED CASH), HAROLD BELL, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH), BLAIR ANDERSON, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH).

ABOVE ARRESTED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, BY CHICAGO PD, AFTER SHOOT OUT AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE, CHICAGO, WHICH RESULTED IN DEATH OF FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, AND MARK CLARK, LT., ILLINOIS BPP, AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
1 - USA, New Haven

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
PATRICK KEEN;
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON;
JESSIE WARD;
GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Character: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER;
CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER; KIDNAPING; CONSPIRACY
TO COMMIT KIDNAPING; BINDING; HARBORING

Snopsis: On 6/3 and 4/69, information was received that subject GEORGE SAMS, JR. was being secreted at the Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, which during the early morning hours of 6/4/69, Chicago Agents attempted to gain access to this office in an attempt to locate subject. After repeated attempts to gain cooperation of members of the BPP, all occupants ordered out of premises. Arrested and charged with harboring subject GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code, were subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, AND GEORGIA WASHINGTON. AUSA, Chicago authorized filing of these charges before United States Commissioner, Chicago, on 6/4/69. All subjects appeared before United States Commissioner that day and released on bond for reappearance on 6/20/69. A search incidental to subjects' arrests and in connection with search for fugitive, resulted in seizure by Agents of 13 guns, large quantities of ammunition, swords, gasmasks, office machines, books and quantities of records, posters and literature. SUBJECT SAMS REPORTEDLY ENFORCER FOR BPP AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA [redacted]. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1[redacted], United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA [redacted], telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA [redacted] attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], arrested LOCKETT P. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "Breakfast for Children Program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

SAs [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] by [redacted] Date dictated 6/6/69

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12

The following description was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	LOCKETT PHILLIP BIBBS
Aliases	"LUCKY"
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	41
Dated of Birth	June 7, 1927
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	American
Height	6'0"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Slim
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complextion	Dark
Teeth	Fair
Scars and Marks	12" scar right knee; 1" scar bridge of nose
Residence	
Present	None
Past	2525 West Jackson
Occupation	Machine operator
Employment	
Present	None
Past	Chicago Molded Products Corporation, 1020 North Kolmar
Marital status	Separated - wife - LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Military Service	1945-1947; 1951-1954 United States Army US 460 45 367
Education	4 years high school, did not graduate, last school Du Sable

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3

Selective Service Number	US 460 45 367
Social Security Number	326-20-3293
Relatives	
Wife	LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN ROBELIA DOBSON, 95th Street
Child	LOCKETT BIBBS, Port Clinton, Ohio 1121 State
Father	MARGARET BIBBS 54-- South State. Chicago, Illinois Apartment 412
Mother	MARILYN WINDFIELD 6400 South Woodlawn. GWENDOLYN EVANS 102nd and Peoria Chicago Illinois
Sisters	
Admitted Prior Arrest Record	3 years probation for burglary, November, 1966, at Chicago. Advises he is still on probation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 AM, June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 180, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted].

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either s 1 inch scar on left shoulder bl ½ inch circular scar inside elb left arm ½ inch circular scar back of elb

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/10/69

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2
CG [redacted]

Scars

left arm
½ inch scar left wrist
1½ inch scar across right wrist

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party. However, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY B. HITHE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1429.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4233, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June [illegible], 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/5/69

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its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

2

Two letters bearing return address on United States Department of Army, Official Business envelopes of RONALD DAVIS, Drawer A, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 66027. Both letters mailed postage free. Telephone numbers 243-8276, or 243-8376, and 873-1429 were handwritten on envelope.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 379-7746.

Card for membership in the Majestic Social Club in name of DIANN BROOKS. Written on back of card was "ELAINE ROBERTSON, 8019 S. Kimbark, 734-7025."

The following descriptive and background data was obtained from interview and observation:

Name	ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	October 3, 1947
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'5"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Grandmother	MAGGIE BURTON, 8440 Vernon, Chicago, Illinois

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 1969

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/9/69

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[redacted]

Marital status	Single
Selective Service No.	11-53-43-197
Social Security No.	349-36-2478
Drivers license	Illinois, number H43032443287
Employment	Present: St. Malachy Catholic Church, Chicago, Illinois, Gym Supervisor Prior: Automatic Electric Properties, Incorporated, Northlake, Illinois
Education	Presently a student at Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago, Illinois, entered January 31, 1969
Admitted prior arrests	Traffic violation, January, 1969, while driving a Chevrolet, 1968 Illinois drivers license BM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 429503

The following is an inventory of personal property in the possession of HOLT at the time of his arrest:

A. Cash - $18.82

B. A General Motors car key

C. A set of keys

D. Ball point pen

E. An envelope addressed to HOLT at the above address bearing the return address, Wilson Campus, Chicago City College.

F. A box of pills, explained by HOLT to be for the treatment of gonorrhea.

G. A comb

H. A wallet containing the following:

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3\

1. A Certificate of Proficiency issued at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, identifying HOLT as a Heating Equipment Operator.

2. Auto insurance identification card issued by Parliment Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois, telephone LO 1-6460.

3. A photograph showing two Negro females with the notation, "fashion show" on the back.

4. A card from Motors Insurance Corporation, stamped Midway Chevrolet Company, 6522 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

5. A United States Government Motor Vehicle Operator's License issued at Fort Carson, Colorado.

6. An original membership card in the "Black Brothers of 'Unity'", president ERVINE AKBAR, telephones, 287-0658, 9.

7. St. Phillip Basilica High School commencement exercise admission card.

8. Social Security card showing number 349-36-2478.

9. Veterans Administration card number 24669326.

10. Identification card issued by Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago.

11. Traffic ticket dated January 31, 1969, indicating HOLT was at that time driving a Chevrolet, Illinois license HM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295039.

12. A guest identification card issued by the Clinton Job Corps Center, to one MARVIN WEST, born July 23, 1948, 3112 West 15th Place, Chicago Illinois (HOLT explained that his photo, which appears on this card, was put on the wrong card by the Job Corps Center by mistake).

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[redacted]
4.

13. An Illinois Bell Telephone receipt for telephone number 277-3612, for the address 4102 West 16th Street, dated May 2, 1969.

14. A telephone dial tag containing the above number.

15. A scrap of paper bearing the name MALONE 684-4620, 6703 Merr....(illegible).

16. A scrap of paper bearing the names PAT MITCHUM, HENRY, 6112 Kimbark, 667-6016.

17. Five receipts from the Westlane Hotel for rental of Apartment 410 to one HARVEY COLT. The receipts are dated April 14, 1969, April 21, 1969, April 26, 1969, May 5, 1969, and May 10, 1969. (HOLT explained the above name was merely a spelling error on the part of the hotel).

18. A scrap of paper bearing the name ED LEWIS, 626-8764.

19. A receipt for a $1.00 registration fee to the Black University.

20. A receipt for an American Express money order in the amount of $80.00 dated February 10, 1968, payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

21. A card of ROBERT L. GREEN, Republic Precinct Captain, 5018 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

22. Chicago Public Library card number 391846.

23. GMAC card bearing the name C. L. HARRIS, 10046 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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[redacted]

5.

24. A receipt from the Northlake Currency Exchange, 23 North Wolf Road, Northlake, Illinois, dated March 16, 1968, for a money order payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

25. A scrap of paper bearing the name KATHIE, 826-8125, and the notation "met at JERRY's house".

26. A card from the Chicago Commission on Urban Opportunity, with the name CARSON R. BROWN, Program Assistant Unit Coordinator, 400 South Peoria, Chicago, Illinois, telephone 243-4315.

27. A notice of attempt to deliver certified mail April 23, 1969.

28. A card from BEN ELLIS Optical Laboratory, 140 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, Room 602, telephone 372-9253.

29. Army meal card showing HOLT's RA number to be 16-769-553.

30. An address book containing the following entries:

a. On the front page were listed the following telephone numbers: 826-9107, 722-4678, 943-3455, 751-0733.

b. ARRGERINA, 422 South 12th Avenue, 344-6417.

c. ANNET and WELL, 826-3678.

d. BARBARA WILLIAMS, 378-8761.

e. B.S.A. office 922-3580 x 421.

f. A & E 379-4300 x 141.

g. ARLENE, 533-6541.

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h. BRENDA, 928-6794.

i. AL, 533-5010.

j. ANNE, 722-4384.

k. BOO, 265-1909.

l. CHARMAINE, 666-6523.

m. DOUGLAS BLANCHARD, 521-0850.

n. DIANE B., 1646 West 14th Place, 243-6586.

o. DOSS (Shell Station) SE 3-9342, 243-3095.

p. DOROTHY TURNER, 642-9782.

q. DELORIS, 261-4997.

r. Count 19, 522-1273.

s. ETHEL GRIFFIN, 667-7607.

t. FANNIE, 337-5163.

u. FRANK, 277-7724.

v. JOAN GREY, 704 East 51st Street, KE 6-2854.

w. WILLIE HAWKINS, 4258 West Adams, 826-2440.

x. WILLIE HOLMAN, 56 North Long, 261-2117.

y. GEORGE (JONES), 287-1087.

z. JOAN, HU 3-6620.

aa. LYNN and FRENCH, 5301 South Maryland, 667-0115.

bb. MOSE, 1404 East 76th, 955-8890.

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7.

cc. MILDRED WILLIAM, 421-6426.

dd. MOTHER (job), ST 2-1500 x 191, Wieboldts

ee. MARIE (DORIS) G., 6660 South Mich., 487-7127.

ff. PEGGY TAFT, 4112 Adams, 826-0631.

gg. JAMES PURNELL, 553-0094.

hh. Office, SE 3-9638.

ii. P. Office, 243-8276.

jj. PAM, 738-0336.

kk. REGINA, 1296 A Washburn, CA 6-6425.

ll. ROSEMARY, 722-0989.

mm. TOMMIE, 343-7530, 343-7763.

nn. L. C. SMITH, 221-1814.

oo. WM. SCANLAN, NE 8-5461.

pp. SYLVESTER, ES 8-1868; a number 429 was listed also

qq. OSCAR TANNER, 7059 South Halsted, 994-4430 x 195.

rr. MARVIN WELLS, bus: 268-8081, home: 747-0256.

ss. VERON HENDERSON, 7712 Drexel.

tt. On the last page were the following notations: SE 3-9638, G.T. 287-1087, St. Malachy SE 3-1068.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and SA [redacted] arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office.

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/1/69 at Chicago, Illinois File [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/5/69

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DG

KEEN declined to further discuss his activities within the BPP or activities of the BPP itself.

The following description was obtained by interview and observation:

Name	PATRICK KEEN
Alias	PAT KEEN
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	March 4, 1949
Place of birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Nationality	American
Scars and marks	Birth mark oblong shape one inch by 3/4 inch; upper right leg, front
Peculiarities	Wears glasses (tinted)
Education	Graduated John Marshall High School, Chicago, Illinois, 1967; Roosevelt University, Chicago 1967; De Paul University, Chicago 1967-68; Wheaton College, Wheaton Illinois, 1968-69 (Completed two years college, major: music)
Employment	None
Social Security Number	334-45-8580
Selective Service No.	11-49-49-45
Selective Service Classification	1A
Address	3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Illinois
Previous addresses	1640 South Spaulding, Chicago, Ill. 170 North Le Claire, Chicago, Ill.
Marital status	Single
Mother	CLARA KEEN, 3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Ill.
Father	THEODORE KEEN, same address

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/26/48
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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2

Education	Completed John Marshall High School, Chicago, August, 1966., Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, September, 1968-1969
Selective Service Number	11-49-48-1930
Social Security Number	346-42-1930
Father	HENRY BELL ROBERSON
Mother	DORIS JEAN ROBERSON Nee MITCHELL
Brother	DERRICK LEROY ROBERSON, age 15 (Above individuals residing at 3326 West Fulton)
Prior Arrests	Admitted 1969 Chicago declined to state reason for arrest.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation: Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wisp goatee and mustache

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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Justice, Washington, D. C., where the registration statement of China Books and Periodicals, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco, IO, California, as an agent of Guozi Shudian of Peking, China, is available for inspection. The fact of registration does not indicate approval of this material by the Government of the United States."

Also taken during the search were: one pair of tweezers; one felt tip blue pen; one blank firearms registration form; and numerous assorted papers which WARD declined to accept and requested they be discarded by the searching Agents. All of the items taken from WARD were returned to him except the pair of tweezers which were given to the United States Marshal.

In addition, WARD had in his possession the following items which were not taken: fifty cents in change comprised of one quarter, three nickels and one dime; one cigarette lighter; five books of matches; one pack of Kool cigarettes; one scrap of paper bearing the notation DIANE JONES, 2822 California, telephone number 326-6189; one scrap of paper bearing the notation "has been changed" 201 South Ashland, Political Orientation MWF 8:00; one scrap of paper bearing the notation BEVERLEY, 722-5960, 4122 North Wilcox.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA [redacted]. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITHE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/6/69

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Employment	Typist for Security Plating Company
	2645 West Fulton
Present Address	2350 West Madison
Former Address	4317 West Wilcox
Education	Presently enrolled in night school at Austin High School
Mother	MARY WASHINGTON Address unknown
Father	Unknown
Brothers and Sisters	None
Previous admitted arrests	Arrested by Chicago Police Department early in 1968 was held for a few hours and then released, reason for arrest unknown.

WASHINGTON had the following names and addresses in her purse:

BARBARA A. SANKEY
2156 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois
Employment Mc Master-Car Supply Company
PO Box 4355

Brother WOODS
DA 8-3123
At home 344-4540.

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On June 4, 1969, the facts of this case were presented to Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS J. ETTEN, authorized the filing of a complaint charging subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, and GEORGIA WASHINGTON with harboring and concealing subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code.

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Form A.O. 91 (Rev. 12-1-65)

Com

United States District Court

FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

NDE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIRES; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KEMP; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES

Commissioner's Docket No.

Case No.

COMPLAINT for VIOLATION of 2114

U.S.C. Title 18

Section 1071

BEFORE JAMES T. BALOG, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Name of Commissioner — Address of Commissioner

The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states:

That on or about June 4, , 19 69 , at Chicago

in the

Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIRES; (1) BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KEMP; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES having notice and with knowledge that a federal warrant of arrest had been issued xxxx(2) for the apprehension of George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Wadell Smith, in a complaint charging George Sams, Jr. with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder, a violation of the laws of the United States, willfully and knowingly, did for the purpose of preventing his arrest on said warrant and for the purpose of preventing his discovery, did harbor and conceal George Sams, Jr. at 2750 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1071.

And the complainant states that this complaint is based on

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

And the complainant further states that he believes that

are material witnesses in relation to this charge.

Signature of Complainant

Special Agent, F.B.I.

Official Title

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, , 19

United States Commissioner

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And the complainant states that this complaint is based on information supplied to complainant by Roy Mitchell, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Mitchell stated to your complainant that in the early morning hours of June 4, 1969, he was contacted by a confidential informant who on numerous occasions has supplied information to Agent Mitchell which has proven to be reliable. The confidential informant stated to Mitchell that George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Madell Smith, was then in a second floor office of a building at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which office is known by your complainant to be the Chicago headquarters of the Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he is familiar with the aforesaid George Sams, Jr. and that said individual is known by him to be a member of the National Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he has knowledge that a federal criminal complaint and arrest warrant are presently outstanding at New Haven, Connecticut, charging the said George Sams with the federal felony offense of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073. Complainant further states that on June 4, 1969 shortly after being informed of the aforesaid information supplied by the confidential informant, he and other agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to the building at 2350 West Madison Street. All defendants who were then in the second floor Black Panther Office of the aforesaid building were informed by Agents of the F.B.I. that the said Agents were in possession of a warrant for the arrest of George Sams, Jr. All defendants were then requested to leave the building. For a period of approximately 30 minutes all defendants refused to comply with this request, refused to permit access to the building and refused to answer Agents' questions as to whether or not George Sams, Jr. was present in the building.

Complainant further states that pursuant to a search of the aforesaid Black Panther Party incident to the arrest of defendants, several photographs depicting George Sams, Jr. were seized. Complainant further states that he recognizes the background in each of these photographs as being the inside of the office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois.

Complainant further states that he has personal knowledge of the aforesaid information.

NJE:ulf

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[redacted]

On June 4, 1969, [redacted], signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date June 11, 1970

On June 9, 1970, upon the writer's return to duty from extended sick leave, an attempt was made to examine the evidence in this case maintained under custody of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office in Room 2114 of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, the key originally assigned to the Chicago FBI Office to this room by K. WILLIAM O'CONNOR, Civil Rights Attorney, United States Department of Justice, would no longer open the lock.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SINSKY, Room 280, Federal Building, Office of General Services Administration (GSA), advised on June 10, 1970, that GSA had received authorization from Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of property for United States Attorney's (USA) Office, Room 1500, Federal Building, to clean this room and to change the lock. She does not recall the exact date this was completed, but that it was approximately during the last week in May, 1970.

Mrs. SINSKY with the writer entered Room 2114 on June 10, 1970, and observed that the room had been cleaned of all surplus boxes and packaging materials and that there remained in the room three items each containing the sticker "Evidence Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C."

An examination of these items by the writer disclosed they contained the following items:

Box number one, 18 inches by 22 inches by 5 inches, contained a package with a notation, "Photographs of Q 162 through Q 167 Mattresses of Q 31 Hassock (PC-C3999FA)" The box had been returned from the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C. under date March 2, 1970, and contained the following information on the invoice of contents:

"'Bullets, bullet fragments and lead fragments removed from mattresses Q 162 through Q 167.' Radiographs of Q 162 through Q 167 mattresses. Radiographs of hassock Q 31 (PC-C3999FA)."

On 6/9,10/70 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/10/70

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Box number two consisted of the following:

1. Man's black with white pin dot suit coat identified as FBI Laboratory number Q 32. Also included on the marking were two letter "Z's" to indicate that possibly the coat might have been examined by SA ROBERT ZIMMERS, FBI Laboratory, who did the balistics examinations in this case.

2. A 8½ inch by 11 inch manilla envelope containing FBI Laboratory items Q 21, Q 22, Q 23, Q 24, and Q 30.

3. A box approximately 6 inches by 8 inches by 1 inch containing FBI Laboratory items "Q 153 through Q 157 K47-K60 PC-C4471LU."

4. One unopened box approximately 4½ inches by 5½ inches by 1 inch marked "Q 133 and Q 134 MAC DONELL Slides."

5. One cardboard carton approximately 13½ inches by 11 inches by one inch containing a piece of plasterboard identified as "Q 1."

6. One card identified as "Q 281" approximately 5 inches by 7½ inches by 3/4 inches.

7. Small envelope approximately 3 inches by 5 inches containing FBI Laboratory "Q 28 and Q 29 - 2 cartrages from clothes bundle in entrance hall."

8. One package, wrapped, approximately 13 inches by 7 inches by 2 inches containing identification "Q 281."

9. One brick wrapped in brown paper identified as "Q 139."

10. "Q 26" consisted of a piece of wood, approximately 11½ inches by 4½ inches by 1 3/4 inches wrapped in brown paper.

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[redacted]

3

Item number three consisted of a shopping bag containing invoices returned from the FBI Laboratory of numerous items previously submitted, as well as large manilla envelopes which had originally been received on January 19, 1970, by the writer from FRANCIS G. ANDRES, attorney for the Black Panther Party.

All of the above items are to be retained in the bulky exhibit file until such time that all litagation in this matter has been completed, it being noted that on June 10, 1970, a civil suit was filed in Federal District Court by Mrs. IBERIA HAMPTON, mother of deceased FRED HAMPTON, seeking damages in HAMPTON's death of $3,755,000.

On June 10, 1970, Mr. JACK MEYER, in charge of porperties, Office of USA, Room 1500, Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, (353-5302) advised that he authorized the changing of the locks in Room 2114 of the Federal Building during approximately the last week in May when the Office of the Building Manager of GSA assured him the "room was cleaned."

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3 PMURGENT 12-10-69

DIRECTOR

OM CHICAGO IP

ACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM.

TOM PANUSH, RECORDS OFFICER, COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, LLINOIS, ADVISED INSTANT THAT FOLLOWING RELEASED INSTANT ON OND: BRENDA HARRIS, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH), LEWIS RULOCK, TWO FIVE THOUSAND (TWO FIVE HUNDRED CASH), HAROLD BELL, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH), BLAIR ANDERSON, FIVE THOUSAND (FIVE HUNDRED CASH).

ABOVE ARRESTED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, BY CHICAGO PD; AFTER SHOOT OUT AT TWO THREE THREE SEVEN WEST MONROE, CHICAGO, WHICH RESULTED IN DEATH OF FRED ALLEN HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, AND MARK CLARK, LT., ILLINOIS BPP, AT PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - USA, Chicago
1 - USA, New Haven

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: June 12, 1969

Field Office File #: [redacted] Bureau File #:

Title: GEORGE SAMS, JR.;
LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS;
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON;
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES;
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT;
PATRICK KEEN;
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON;
JESSIE WARD;
GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Character: UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION - MURDER;
CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT MURDER; KIDNAPING; CONSPIRACY
TO COMMIT KIDNAPING; BINDING; HARBORING

Snopsis: On 6/3 and 4/69, information was received that subject GEORGE SAMS, JR. was being secreted at the Headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, which during the early morning hours of 6/4/69, Chicago Agents attempted to gain access to this office in an attempt to locate subject. After repeated attempts to gain cooperation of members of the BPP, all occupants ordered out of premises. Arrested and charged with harboring subject GEORGE SAMS, JR., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code, were subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, AND GEORGIA WASHINGTON. AUSA, Chicago authorized filing of these charges before United States Commissioner, Chicago, on 6/4/69. All subjects appeared before United States Commissioner that day and released on bond for reappearance on 6/20/69. A search incidental to subjects' arrests and in connection with search for fugitive, resulted in seizure by Agents of 13 guns, large quantities of ammunition, swords, gasmasks, office machines, books and quantities of records, posters and literature. SUBJECT SAMS REPORTEDLY EMPOWERED FOR BPP AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This investigation was predicated upon receipt of information from the New Haven Division reflecting that GEORGE SAMS, JR., had been charged with the holding and subsequent murder of one, ALEX RACKLEY for several days in May, 1969, during which time he was tortured, scalded with boiling water, beaten, burned, and subsequently murdered. An authorized complaint was filed May 27, 1969, before United States Commissioner (USC) ARTHUR H. LATIMER at New Haven, Connecticut, by SA [redacted]. A Commissioner's warrant was issued for his arrest on May 27, 1969, charging violation of Title 18, Section 1[illegible], United States Code.

On June 3 and 4, 1969, information was received that the subject had been, and was then, on June 4, 1969, in the Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

At approximately 5:00 a.m., on June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office surrounded the premises at BPP Headquarters. SA [redacted], telephonically informed a person answering the telephone at this address that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., and three other individuals. SA [redacted] attempted to elicit cooperation of those within the BPP Headquarters without success. After approximately 30 minutes, the occupants of this building were ordered out on the street and were placed under arrest. These eight individuals identified themselves as follows:

LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS
BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON
ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT
PATRICK KEEN
LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON
JESSIE WARD
GEORGIA WASHINGTON.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

On June 4, 1969, SAs [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], arrested LOCKETT F. BIBBS on the sidewalk in front of 2350 West Madison. This address houses the offices of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and BIBBS was about to enter same at the time he was arrested.

BIBBS was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn, where he was photographed, fingerprinted, and provided with a printed warning and waiver form which he read but declined to sign.

BIBBS was interviewed by SAs [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] regarding his association with the BPP and he advised as follows:

BIBBS stated he has been a member of the BPP for about four or five months. He then amended his statement regarding his membership with the BPP and advised he is merely a friend of the party and works for them. He stated, however, he has never formally joined the BPP. BIBBS stated that at the time of his arrest he was about to enter the offices of the BPP to help supervise their "Breakfast for Children Program." He stated that his duties are to set tables and help serve the children as they are being fed. He stated that the BPP tries to help the people in the neighborhood and he feels it is a very good and worthwhile organization. He advised that he has never seen any guns or other weapons in the BPP headquarters and that he has never seen a member of the BPP carrying a gun on his person.

BIBBS was shown a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR., and stated he did not know SAMS by name or photograph. BIBBS advised he had been in the BPP headquarters several times during the previous evening, but again denied having seen SAMS on the premises.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] Date dictated 6/6/69

by

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[redacted]

12

The following description was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	LOCKETT PHILLIP BIBBS
Aliases	"LUCKY"
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	41
Dated of Birth	June 7, 1927
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	American
Height	6'0"
Weight	160 pounds
Build	Slim
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complextion	Dark
Teeth	Fair
Scars and Marks	12" scar right knee; 1" scar bridge of nose
Residence	
Present	None
Past	2525 West Jackson
Occupation	Machine operator
Employment	
Present	None
Past	Chicago Molded Products Corporation, 1020 North Kolmar
Marital status	Separated - wife - LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Military Service	1945-1947; 1951-1954 United States Army US 460 45 367
Education	4 years high school, did not graduate, last school Du Sable

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[redacted]
3

Selective Service Number	US 460 45 367
Social Security Number	326-20-3293
Relatives	
Wife	LOUISE BIBBS nee GOLPHIN
Child	ROBELIA DOBSON, 95th Street
Father	LOCKETT BIBBS, Port Clinton, Ohio 1121 State
Mother	MARGARET BIBBS 54-- South State. Chicago, Illinois Apartment 412
Sisters	MARILYN WINDFIELD 6400 South Woodlawn GWENDOLYN EVANS 102nd and Peoria Chicago Illinois
Admitted Prior Arrest Record	3 years probation for burglary, November, 1966, at Chicago. Advises he is still on probation.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date June 10, 1969

After being advised of the identities and official capacities of the arresting officers, BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON was arrested for harboring a Federal fugitive at 5:58 AM, June 4, 1969, at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He was immediately orally advised of his rights as contained in "Interrogation; Advice of Rights; Your Rights" Form. He declined to make a statement and refused to give his identity. He was then transported in Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Radio Car Number 180, to FBI Headquarters, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, for processing by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted].

At FBI Headquarters, DICKSON was again advised of his rights as contained in the "Your Rights" Form, and he stated he understood his rights, but refused to be interviewed other than giving his name and his home address, which he listed as being 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

The following is a description of subject obtained through interview and observation:

Name	BRUCE ALLAN DICKSON
Date of birth	Refused to give
Place of birth	Refused to give
Former employment	Janitor
Residence	2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Build	Medium
Complexion	Light
Scars	9 inch scar on upper left arm with stitching scars on either s 1 inch scar on left shoulder bl ½ inch circular scar inside elb left arm ½ inch circular scar back of elb

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/10/69

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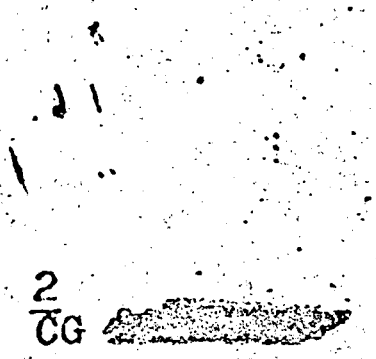

Scars

left arm
½ inch scar left wrist
1½ inch scar across right wrist

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES was interviewed at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 4, 1969, by Special Agents (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] Prior to being interviewed GRAVES was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and was furnished with a form entitled, "Interrogation; Advice of Rights" which she read. After reading this form GRAVES stated she understood her rights and declined to sign the form.

GRAVES admitted she is a member of the Black Panther Party. However, declined to state how long she had been a member.

GRAVES was displayed photographs of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and RORY B. HITE and stated she does not know either of them and has never seen them.

GRAVES refused to answer any further questions with the exception of some questions regarding her background and description.

An examination of GRAVES' personal effects disclosed the following items:

One aerosol spray can of "Protect-U" defensive spray, which was retained.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 873-1429.

Card listing person to notify in case of emergency as Grandmother BURTON, 8440 Vernon, telephone number RA3-4233, and ST3-9523.

Card indicating GRAVES had completed course in Red Cross Home Nursing at Peace Memorial Hospital, June [illegible], 1968.

Card indicating GRAVES is a registered Practical Nurse.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/5/69

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its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

2

Two letters bearing return address on United States Department of Army, Official Business envelopes of RONALD DAVIS, Drawer A, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 66027. Both letters mailed postage free. Telephone numbers 243-8276, or 243-8376, and 873-1429 were handwritten on envelope.

A piece of paper bearing telephone number 379-7746.

Card for membership in the Majestic Social Club in name of DIANN BROOKS. Written on back of card was "ELAINE ROBERTSON, 8019 S. Kimbark, 734-7025."

The following descriptive and background data was obtained from interview and observation:

Name	ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES
Race	Negro
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	October 3, 1947
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'5"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Grandmother	MAGGIE BURTON, 8440 Vernon, Chicago, Illinois

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 9, 1969

HARVEY D. HOLT was arrested at the headquarters of the Chicago Office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. He was informed that he was being arrested for harboring a fugitive from justice wanted by Federal authorities. He was informed of the identities of the below named agents as agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

HOLT was informed that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him later in a court of law, that he was entitled to contact an attorney and to talk to him before talking to the arresting agents, and that if he could not afford an attorney the Federal District Court would appoint one for him.

The above rights were exhibited to HOLT in written form, and he executed a waiver of rights. He furnished no information other than the following background information:

Name	HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, aka, Harvey D. Holt, Dwight Holt
Date of birth	10/8/43
Place of birth	Bay St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5' 9"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Scars and marks	Mustache; blemishes on right shoulder; a small pencil-line scar under each nostril; left ear pierced.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/9/69

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[redacted]

Marital status	Single
Selective Service No.	11-53-43-197
Social Security No.	349-36-2478
Drivers license	Illinois, number H430324432B7
Employment	Present: St. Malachy Catholic Church, Chicago, Illinois, Gym Supervisor Prior: Automatic Electric Properties, Incorporated, Northlake, Illinois
Education	Presently a student at Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago, Illinois, entered January 31, 1969
Admitted prior arrests	Traffic violation, January, 1969, while driving a Chevrolet, 1968 Illinois drivers license BM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295033

The following is an inventory of personal property in the possession of HOLT at the time of his arrest:

A. Cash - $18.82

B. A General Motors car key

C. A set of keys

D. Ball point pen

E. An envelope addressed to HOLT at the above address bearing the return address, Wilson Campus, Chicago City College.

F. A box of pills, explained by HOLT to be for the treatment of gonorrhea.

G. A comb

H. A wallet containing the following:

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1. A Certificate of Proficiency issued at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, identifying HOLT as a Heating Equipment Operator.

2. Auto insurance identification card issued by Parliment Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois, telephone LO 1-6460.

3. A photograph showing two Negro females with the notation, "fashion show" on the back.

4. A card from Motors Insurance Corporation, stamped Midway Chevrolet Company, 6522 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

5. A United States Government Motor Vehicle Operator's License issued at Fort Carson, Colorado.

6. An original membership card in the "Black Brothers of 'Unity'", president ERVINE AKBAR, telephones, 287-0658, 9.

7. St. Phillip Basilica High School commencement exercise admission card.

8. Social Security card showing number 349-36-2473.

9. Veterans Administration card number 24669326.

10. Identification card issued by Wilson Campus, Chicago City College, 7047 South Stewart, Chicago.

11. Traffic ticket dated January 31, 1969, indicating HOLT was at that time driving a Chevrolet, Illinois license HM 3154, Chicago Vehicle Tag 4295039.

12. A guest identification card issued by the Clinton Job Corps Center, to one MARVIN WEST, born July 23, 1943, 3112 West 15th Place, Chicago Illinois (HOLT explained that his photo, which appears on this card, was put on the wrong card by the Job Corps Center by mistake).

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4.

13. An Illinois Bell Telephone receipt for telephone number 277-3612, for the address 4102 West 16th Street, dated May 2, 1969.

14. A telephone dial tag containing the above number.

15. A scrap of paper bearing the name MALONE 684-4620, 6703 Merr....(illegible).

16. A scrap of paper bearing the names PAT MITCHUM, HENRY, 6112 Kimbark, 667-6016.

17. Five receipts from the Westlane Hotel for rental of Apartment 410 to one HARVEY COLT. The receipts are dated April 14, 1969, April 21, 1969, April 26, 1969, May 5, 1969, and May 10, 1969. (HOLT explained the above name was merely a spelling error on the part of the hotel).

18. A scrap of paper bearing the name ED LEWIS, 626-8764.

19. A receipt for a $1.00 registration fee to the Black University.

20. A receipt for an American Express money order in the amount of $80.00 dated February 10, 1968, payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

21. A card of ROBERT L. GREEN, Republic Precinct Captain, 5018 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois.

22. Chicago Public Library card number 391846.

23. GMAC card bearing the name C. L. HARRIS, 10046 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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5.

24. A receipt from the Northlake Currency Exchange, 23 North Wolf Road, Northlake, Illinois, dated March 16, 1968, for a money order payable to Mc Cabe Realty.

25. A scrap of paper bearing the name KATHIE, 826-8125, and the notation "met at JERRY's house".

26. A card from the Chicago Commission on Urban Opportunity, with the name CARSON R. BROWN, Program Assistant Unit Coordinator, 400 South Peoria, Chicago, Illinois, telephone 243-4315.

27. A notice of attempt to deliver certified mail April 23, 1969.

28. A card from BEN ELLIS Optical Laboratory, 140 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, Room 602, telephone 372-9253.

29. Army meal card showing HOLT's RA number to be 16-769-553.

30. An address book containing the following entries:

a. On the front page were listed the following telephone numbers: 826-9107, 722-4678, 943-3455, 751-0733.

b. ARRGERINA, 422 South 12th Avenue, 344-6417.

c. ANNET and WELL, 826-3678.

d. BARBARA WILLIAMS, 378-8761.

e. B.S.A. office 922-3580 x 421.

f. A & E 379-4300 x 141.

g. ARLENE, 533-6541.

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h. BRENDA, 928-6794.

i. AL, 533-5010.

j. ANNE, 722-4384.

k. BOO, 265-1909.

l. CHARMAINE, 666-6523.

m. DOUGLAS BLANCHARD, 521-0850.

n. DIANE B., 1646 West 14th Place, 243-6586.

o. DOSS (Shell Station) SE 3-9342, 243-3095.

p. DOROTHY TURNER, 642-9782.

q. DELORIS, 261-4997.

r. Count 19, 522-1273.

s. ETHEL GRIFFIN, 667-7607.

t. FANNIE, 337-5163.

u. FRANK, 277-7724.

v. JOAN GREY, 704 East 51st Street, KE 6-2854.

w. WILLIE HAWKINS, 4258 West Adams, 826-2440.

x. WILLIE HOLMAN, 56 North Long, 261-2117.

y. GEORGE (JONES), 287-1087.

z. JOAN, HU 3-6620.

aa. LYNN and FRENCH, 5301 South Maryland, 667-0115.

bb. MOSE, 1404 East 76th, 955-8890.

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7.

cc. MILDRED WILLIAM, 421-6426.

dd. MOTHER (job), ST 2-1500 x 191, Wieboldts

ee. MARIE (DORIS) G., 6660 South Mich., 487-7127.

ff. PEGGY TAFT, 4112 Adams, 826-0631.

gg. JAMES PURNELL, 553-0094.

hh. Office, SE 3-9638.

ii. P. Office, 243-8276.

jj. PAM, 738-0336.

kk. REGINA, 1296 A Washburn, CA 6-6425.

ll. ROSEMARY, 722-0989.

mm. TOMMIE, 343-7530, 343-7763.

nn. L. C. SMITH, 221-1814.

oo. WM. SCANLAN, NE 8-5461.

pp. SYLVESTER, ES 8-1868; a number 429 was listed also.

qq. OSCAR TANNER, 7059 South Halsted, 994-4430 x 136.

rr. MARVIN WELLS, bus: 268-8081, home: 747-0256.

ss. VERON HENDERSON, 7712 Drexel.

tt. On the last page were the following notations: SE 3-9638, G.T. 287-1087, St. Malachy SE 3-1068.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/69

On June 4, 1969, Special Agent (SA) [redacted] and SA [redacted] arrested PATRICK KEEN at the headquarters of the Black Panther Party (BPP), 2350 West Madison Street.

KEEN was subsequently transported by Bureau automobile to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at 219 South Dearborn Street, where he was photographed, fingerprinted and interviewed concerning his association with the BPP and with the subject GEORGE SAMS, JR.

KEEN was provided with a copy of a Warning and Waiver Form which he read and stated he understood, but declined to sign.

KEEN provided the following information:

He stated that he has been a member of the BPP for approximately three weeks and advised that on the night of June 3-4, 1969, he was the Officer of the Day (OD) at BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that as the OD he had been in charge of the BPP office.

KEEN observed a photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR. and stated that he did not know SAMS by name nor did he recognize the photograph. He stated that he had never seen the person in the photograph in the BPP office.

KEEN advised that a couple of weeks ago, he had gone into the BPP office and had heard someone talking loudly in another room in the office. He stated that he made inquiries about the person making the noise and was told that the man's name was WADDELL and that he was from BPP headquarters on the West coast. He added, however, that he did not actually observe WADDELL and, therefore, would be unable to state whether or not this person was identical with the photograph of GEORGE SAMS, JR.

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SA [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/5/69

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2
DG

KEEN declined to further discuss his activities within the BPP or activities of the BPP itself.

The following description was obtained by interview and observation:

Name	PATRICK KEEN
Alias	PAT KEEN
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of birth	March 4, 1949
Place of birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'11"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Nationality	American
Scars and marks	Birth mark oblong shape one inch by 3/4 inch; upper right leg, front
Peculiarities	Wears glasses (tinted)
Education	Graduated John Marshall High School, Chicago, Illinois, 1967; Roosevelt University, Chicago 1967; De Paul University, Chicago 1967-68; Wheaton College, Wheaton Illinois, 1968-69 (Completed two years college, major: music)
Employment	None
Social Security Number	334-45-8580
Selective Service No.	11-49-49-45
Selective Service Classification	1A
Address	3335 West Fullerton, Chicago, Illinois
Previous addresses	1640 South Spaulding, Chicago, Ill. 170 North Le Claire, Chicago, Ill.
Marital status	Single
Mother	CLARA KEEN, 3335 West Fullerton. Chicago, Ill.
Father	THEODORE KEEN, same address

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/6/69

LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, 3326 West Fulton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents (SA) [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves to him as SAs of the FBI. Prior to the commencement of the interview, ROBERSON was furnished Form FD-395 "Interrogation; Advice of Rights Form" which he carefully read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood what his rights were but that he did not desire to sign any legal document. ROBERSON furnished the following information:

ROBERSON furnished SAs with his name, address, and basic descriptive information. He refused to make any further statements to the Agents regarding the Black Panther Party or his involvement with the Party. He denied any knowledge of GEORGE SAMS, Jr.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	LARRY MAURICE ROBERSON, also known as Robinson
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Age	20
Date of Birth	12/20/48
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Nationality	United States
Height	5'11"
Weight	202 Pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium-dark
Scars and Marks	1½" scar right knee
Father's Address	3326 West Fulton Street Chicago, Illinois
Occupation	Unemployed
Marital Status	Single

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by [redacted] and [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned

Education	Completed John Marshall High School, Chicago, August, 1966., Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri, September, 1968-1969
Selective Service Number	11-49-48-1930
Social Security Number	346-42-1930
Father	HENRY BELL ROBERSON
Mother	DORIS JEAN ROBERSON Nee MITCHELL
Brother	DERRICK LEROY ROBERSON, age 18
	(Above individuals residing at 3326 West Fulton)
Prior Arrests	Admitted 1969 Chicago declined to state reason for arrest.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

1

JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] who identified themselves to him as Special Agents of the FBI. Prior to commencement of the interview, WARD was furnished form FD-395, "Interrogation: Advice of Rights" which he read and refused to sign. He stated that he understood his rights as they were written on the form and as he read them, but he would not sign anything because he does not know or understand what he is doing and because it is against the rules of the Black Panther Party. WARD furnished the following information:

His name is JESSE WARD and he resides at 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Black Panther Party of Illinois. Other than call the interviewing Agents numerous obscene names, he refused to furnish any other information.

The following description of WARD was obtained through observation and interrogation on June 4, 1969:

Name	JESSE WARD
Address	721 North Troy
Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Height	6' - 6'1"
Weight	175 - 180 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, bushy American cut
Age	Approximately 19
Complexion	Medium dark
Scars and marks	2" scar, upper left lip
Characteristics	Wears glasses; wears a wisp goatee and mustache

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/4/69

On June 4, 1969, at Chicago, Illinois, JESSE WARD, 721 North Troy, Chicago, Illinois, was while being interviewed in the Chicago Office of the FBI, given a body search and the following items were found:

One book entitled "The Thoughts of Mao Tse-Tung" by MAO TSE-TUNG, which bore a red soft leather cover.

One pamphlet entitled "Along the Socialist or Capitalist Road?", printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, and dated August 15, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "The Working Class Must Exercise Leadership in Everything" by YAO WEN-YUAN, printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1968.

A pamphlet entitled "China's Great Revolution and The Soviet Union's Great Tragedy" by RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) Observer dated June 4, 1967. This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, 1967.

A pamphlet entitled "Statement By Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, In Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression". This pamphlet was printed by the Foreign Languages Press, Peking, China, in 1968, and it bore a date of April 16, 1968.

With the exception of the last named pamphlet, the other three pamphlets bore the following worded stamp:

"A copy of this material has been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

by [redacted] Date dictated 6/4/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Justice, Washington, D. C., where the registration statement of China Books and Periodicals, 2929-24th Street, San Francisco, IO, California, as an agent of Guozi Shudian of Peking, China, is available for inspection. The fact of registration does not indicate approval of this material by the Government of the United States."

Also taken during the search were: one pair of tweezers; one felt tip blue pen; one blank firearms registration form; and numerous assorted papers which WARD declined to accept and requested they be discarded by the searching Agents. All of the items taken from WARD were returned to him except the pair of tweezers which were given to the United States Marshal.

In addition, WARD had in his possession the following items which were not taken: fifty cents in change comprised of one quarter, three nickels and one dime; one cigarette lighter; five books of matches; one pack of Kool cigarettes; one scrap of paper bearing the notation DIANE JONES, 2822 California, telephone number 326-6189; one scrap of paper bearing the notation "has been changed" 201 South Ashland, Political Orientation MWF 8:00; one scrap of paper bearing the notation BEVERLEY, 722-5960, 4122 North Wilcox.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 6, 1969

1

GEORGIA WASHINGTON was placed under arrest at 2350 West Madison. She was immediately advised of her rights by SA [redacted]. She advised she understood her rights, but refused to execute a warning and waiver form.

WASHINGTON was shown photographs of the following individuals:

GEORGE SAMS, JR.
FBI Number 493 526 F

LONNIE MC LUCAS
FBI Number 546 916 E

LANDON ROBERT WILLIAMS
FBI Number 229 544 G

RORY B. HITHE.

WASHINGTON advised that she had never seen any of these individuals and their names were not familiar to her. She advised that she did not wish to make any further statement.

The following description of WASHINGTON was obtained by observation and interview:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	January 22, 1951
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'4"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	352-42-7813

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] Date dictated 6/6/69

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Employment	Typist for Security Plating Company
Present Address	2645 West Fulton
Former Address	2350 West Madison
Education	4317 West Wilcox Presently enrolled in night school at Austin High School
Mother	MARY WASHINGTON Address unknown
Father	Unknown
Brothers and Sisters	None
Previous admitted arrests	Arrested by Chicago Police Department early in 1968 was held for a few hours and then released, reason for arrest unknown.

WASHINGTON had the following names and addresses in her purse:

BARBARA A. SANKEY
2156 West Monroe
Chicago, Illinois
Employment Mc Master-Car Supply Company
PO Box 4355

Brother WOODS
DA 8-3123
At home 344-4540.

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On June 4, 1969, the facts of this case were presented to Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS J. ETTEN, authorized the filing of a complaint charging subjects LOCKETT PHILIP BIBBS, BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON, ANDREA BEVERLY GRAVES, HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT, PATRICK KEEN, LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON, JESSIE WARD, and GEORGIA WASHINGTON with Harboring and concealing subject, GEORGE SAMS, Jr., in violation of Title 18, Section 1071, United States Code.

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Form [illegible] (Rev. 12-1-69)

Com[illegible]

United States District Court

FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIPPS; BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KEMP; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES

Commissioner's Docket No.

Case No.

COMPLAINT for VIOLATION of 2[illegible]

U.S.C. Title 18

Section 1071

BEFORE JAMES T. BALOG, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Name of Commissioner — Address of Commissioner

The undersigned complainant being duly sworn states:

That on or about June 4, , 1969, at Chicago in the

Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division,

HARVEY DWIGHT HOLT; LARRY MAURICE ROBINSON; JESSIE WARD; LOCKETT PHILIP BIPPS; (1) BRUCE ALLEN DICKSON; PATRICK KEMP; GEORGIA WASHINGTON; ANDREA GRAVES

having notice and with knowledge that a federal warrant of arrest had been issued (2) for the apprehension of George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Wadell Smith, on a complaint charging George Sams, Jr. with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for the crime of murder, a violation of the laws of the United States, wilfully and knowingly, did for the purpose of preventing his arrest on said warrant and for the purpose of preventing his discovery, did harbor and conceal George Sams, Jr. at 2250 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1071.

And the complainant states that this complaint is based on

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

And the complainant further states that he believes that

are material witnesses in relation to this charge.

[redacted]
Signature of Complainant

Special Agent, F.B.I.
Official Title

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, , 19

United States Commissioner

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And the complainant states that this complaint is based on information supplied to compladnant by Roy Mitchell, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Agent Mitchell stated to your complainant that in the early morning hours of June 4, 1969, he was contacted by a confidential informant who on numerous occasions has supplied information to Agent Mitchell which has proven to be reliable. The confidential informant stated to Mitchell that George Sams, Jr., also known as Robert Madell Smith, was then in a second floor office of a building at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which office is known by your complainant to be the Chicago headquarters of the Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he is familiar with the aforesaid George Sams, Jr. and that said individual is known by him to be a member of the National Black Panther Party. Complainant further states that he has knowledge that a federal criminal complaint and arrest warrant are presently outstanding at New Haven, Connecticut, charging the said George Sams with the federal felony offense of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1073. Complainant further states that on June 4, 1969 shortly after being informed of the aforesaid information supplied by the confidential informant, he and other agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to the building at 2350 West Madison Street. All defendants who were then in the second floor Black Panther Office of the aforesaid building were informed by Agents of the F.B.I. that the said Agents were in possession of a warrant for the arrest of George Sams, Jr. All defendants were then requested to leave the building. For a period of approximately 30 minutes all defendants refused to comply with this request, refused to permit access to the building and refused to answer Agents' questions as to whether or not George Sams, Jr. was present in the building.

Complainant further states that pursuant to a search of the aforesaid Black Panther Party incident to the arrest of defendants, several photographs depicting George Sams, Jr. were seized. Complainant further states that he recognizes the background in each of these photographs as being the inside of the office of the Black Panther Party, 2350 W. Madison St., Chicago, Illinois.

Complainant further states that he has personal knowledge of the aforesaid information.

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[redacted]

On June 4, 1969, [redacted], signed the aforementioned complaint before United States Commissioner JAMES T. BALOG. On June 4, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney ETTEN advised that all of the above eight subjects appeared before Commissioner BALOG and were released on own recognizance bond. The male individuals' bond was set at $4,000 and the female subjects at $3,000. the case was continued until 3:00 p.m. on June 20, 1969.

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FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1291)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter and particularly the "Suggested Plan For the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure," or alleged war plans for the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

In view of the special significance of this information, it is set forth as a separate LHM and a more comprehensive LHM concerning all of the items seized during the FBI raid on 6/4/69 of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, follows.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), incidental to the executing of federal warrants at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), seized the following documents:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

Incidental to a search to locate federal fugitives at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the premises of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following documents were located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of that building:

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] DJF/bab Date dictated 6/6/69

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10-

SECRET

Suggested Lines of the Cuban Power Situation.

Problem:

Compatible with Duty to Depict Revolution in Cuba: To cause Cuba to assume a place in position to take repressive measures against the people, and thereby cause the Fidel Castro Regime into the United Nations. Plan to be used when forces reaches this level.

Reduction of: All key services

a. Communication (Blue Pin)
   1. Telephone
   2. Radio
   3. T.V.
b. Power (Blue Pin)
   1. Light
   2. Gas
c. Industrial Complex (Blue Pin)
   1. Factories, etc
d. Food Distribution (Blue Pin)
   1. Pre-Revolution (final)
   2. Revolution (second)
e. Transportation
   1. Large city (Red) Industrial
      Large Airport (Red) Pin
   2. Small city (Red) Farm areas

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3. Civilian, airports, airfields
4. Water-borne, (docks)
5. By-ways
6. Hospitals (Local)

Execution of: (All fit in same)
a. City Officials (Mayor)
1. Aldermen (Top)
2. Police (Local)
3. Military (Guards)
a. State
b. Federal
4. Dangerous classes in community, with leaders of Criminal Syndicates

Other Areas:
A. Key Shops (Including Food supply Facility)
B. Police Storage (To depend upon supply facility)
C. Military Storage (To depend upon Local, Fed Armies)
D. Civilian Storage Depots

Other Requirements:
Food for Animals in Truck Convoys (Food Rations during entire war for Animals)
Food for Civilians (Local Food Rations) for Civilians for Civilian Military organizations
Water for Police & Civilian Emergency Fire Fighting, Sanitation, & any other

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Suggested Organization of Section

I. Problem:
   A. Separation from Main Body
II. Cause:
   A. Movement to prevent this
III. Theory:
   A. Section to function as an independent Unit of Main Body and as one of the Overall Units of the Main Body
IV. Practice:
   A. Commander
   B. Intelligence
      1. Internal
      2. External
   C. Political
   D. Medical
   E. Communication
   F. Supply

A, B, C, D, E, and F must receive their training from the respective Officers of the Main Body, and come back to their own Section in their specific Unit to there respective duties.

Note

A. Commander: Action Leader, the Chief Section function morally.

B. Intelligence: 1. Internal, to know the weakness and strength of each member, and make his actions in any given situation, to expose all insecurities

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resolutions, bonds and actions
within the section. The activities
to be carried out will include
except petition circulated and obtained
of voters by
b. External: to gather data
against material in Internet
area.
c. Political: Lobbying the
Teaching and maintaining of high
level of Political Ideology of party
d. Medical: Primary job, calling
invited members of section
secondary job, aiding the visiting
of the sick of the people
e. Communication: Handling
communication between section
and Main Body and within
Section, and (if give time)
between people and section
f. Supply: Collection and distri-
bution of supplies.

Other duties

1. Security Guard, To handle minor
violation (proper violation are handle
by Main Body). Democratic Guard
2. Elected citizen, To be given to
section who are outstanding in
relation to the people welfare
and life. This will build confidence
and good pride and willingness work.
3. Elected Title Name, Example
Night fighter, Big Chief fine, nice title

will also help kids write.

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Military Training Schedule

A 4 weeks mandatory class for all members, (Tue, Thurs and Sun) with the exception of all non-members. 3 classes should be conducted by a civilian staff; classes conducted everyday in Ideology, and stressing military discipline at all times! Ex. Upon the entering of the classroom of the military instructor all talking should cease and all trainees should take a firm attention standing position and remain in this manner until given the order to be at ease. All classes or class activities should begin with all Power to the People's Revolution. The main purpose of the class is to give every party member a basic practical knowledge of the military phase of the Peoples struggle. There should be no absenteeism from the Political Education Classes (Training) reason being a military mind without a people's ideology is a mind filled with shit and the people don't need no more pigs. Classes should be conducted in an orderly manner at all times.

Structure of the Classes

I. Discipline.

a. Discipline is the exact execution of orders resulting from an intelligent willingness rather than one based solely upon habit or fear. Discipline is necessary to assure unity

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which alone can bring out the seemingly impossible conditions of battle. The party members must be able to recognize and use fear, because fear is the enemy of discipline. A man undisciplined will turn to panic and a unit that panics is no longer a disciplined unit but a mob. There is no sane person who is without fear but with good discipline and high morale all can face danger. Punishment of individual members for breaches of discipline are sometimes necessary, but only to reform or eliminate those who are unfit to serve the People's Revolution.

(1) To be learned verbatim and understood thoroughly
  (a) 11 Discipline of the Party (Pg 2)
  (b) 3 Main Rules of Discipline (Pg 2)
  (c) 8 Points of Attention
(2) Chain of Command
  (a) Trying to understand problems with only first and if no success go to next ranking member
(3) Military Respect
  (a) People Respect
  (b) Fair Respect
  (c) Rank Respect

II. Integration of Military and Political Ideology.
  (1) Canceling the false idea that there is a contradiction between Military and Political ideology

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III-

(2) Teaching that the Negro is physically strong except that without the proper basic training & social ideals he is restricted ideally & the Negro Education Army must be a social ideology designed to replace the jungle if it is to serve the field as their military arm.

III. Weaponry
A. Knowledge of
1. Range
2. Rate of fire
3. Loading
4. Unloading
5. External parts
@ use
b. Internal Parts
(a) use
(b) disassemble (time limit)
(c) assemble (time limit)
B. Handgun
1. Holding
2. Carrying
3. Firing Techniques
C. Rifle
1. Upright Position
2. Holding (how)
3. Carrying

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IV

4. Falling Objects
C. Shotgun
1. Recoil Position
2. Reloading
3. Range Limit
4. Falling Objects
D. Automatic Weapons
1. Recoil Position
2. Reloading
3. Burst Firing
4. Falling Objects
5. Cone of Dispersion
E. Shooting
1. Correct alignment
2. Weather conditions
3. Distances
4. Aiming
F. Handguns & Heavy Weapons
1. Police
2. State
(a) Police
(b) military
3. Federal
(a) FBI
(b) CIA
(c) Military

IV. Armed Duty
1. Why
2. When
(a) conditions of
(b) conditions when

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V

V. Second Entrance (In Detail for Cadets and Each Leader)
1. Deployment
a. position
b. Advancement
c. Retreat
2. The CCD
a. 2 riflemen, 1 auto-rifleman

VI. Field Training
1. Living in and by the Element
2. Intercourse with fellow marines
3. There should be about a three day camp out, with rations for one meal, and a problem solved during the whole camp out.

VII. Economy Organization
1. Rights of Cadets
A. Name, Regular Enlistment (Term)
B. Medical Right to Service
C. Rights and Duty to Escape
D. Unions Agreements

VIII. A test should be given at the end of the course of which a certain number should be given the training and use and if failed in shooting should be found the Marksman

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wbs Arrangements of weights

1. I, II
2. III, IV, V
3. IV, VI
4. VI, VII and last

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The foregoing documents were seized and are being held as evidence at the Chicago Office of the FBI.

A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix hereto.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1291)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter and particularly the "Suggested Plan For the Complete Breakdown of the State of Illinois Power Structure," or alleged war plans for the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

In view of the special significance of this information, it is set forth as a separate LHM and a more comprehensive LHM concerning all of the items seized during the FBI raid on 6/4/69 of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Chicago, follows.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On June 4, 1969, Agents of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), incidental to the executing of federal warrants at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the headquarters of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), seized the following documents:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Page 2411

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/69

Incidental to a search to locate federal fugitives at 2350 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, the premises of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), the following documents were located in a brown record box which was in the private office on the southeast corner of the second floor of that building:

On 6/4/69 at Chicago, Illinois File # [redacted]

SAs [redacted] and

by [redacted] DHP/bab Date dictated 6/6/69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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10x

SECRET

Suggested Lesson: The Civil War

Civil War on the United States

Power Structure

Problem:

Compile History of Civil War

Revolution in Art.

Theory: To cause Civil War in United States

Separation of the people, and

thereby cause the Power of Power

into the Constitutional Congress

Plan to be used when Power

reaches this Level.

Destruction of: All Military Power

a. Communication (Blow Up)

1. Telephone

2. Radio

3. T.V.

B. Power (Blow up)

1. Light

2. Gas

C. Industrial Complex (Blow Up)

1. Factories, etc

D. Food Distribution (Blow up)

1. Non-Perishables (first)

2. Perishables (second)

E. Transportation

1. Large City (Hole) Impassable

Large Airport (Hole) Impassable

3. Civil City (Hole) Impassable

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3. Civilians, airports, military
4. Volunteers, (Red Cross)
5. Evacuees
6. Hospitalization (Local)

Execution of: (All Civil emergencies)
a. City Officials (state)
1. Governor (top)
2. Police (mob)
3. Military (mob)
a. State
b. Federal
4. Emergency Communications
Commercial, City, County
& Emergency Hookups

Other Areas:
A. Area Hospitals (Location for civilian
B. Relief Stations (Location for civilian
supply parties)
C. Military Camps (Location for
relief, & Evacuees
D. Airports (Civil & Military)

Other Requirements:
Each local Chapter (Red Cross) should
(Local Area Disaster Training Center and
the near by Chapters) should have
for its (Local Area) City Disaster
Plan to direct military operations in
the continental
With the Plans of City emergency
Disaster Relief, Evacuation, & any other

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Wisconsin Oil and Gas

5

Suggested Organization of Section

I. Problem:
   A. Separation from Main Body
II. Cause:
   B. Movement to prevent this
III. Theory:
   A. Action to function as a
      independent unit of Marines
      and as one of the overall arms
      of the Main Body
IV. Practice:
   A. Commander
   B. Intelligence
      1. Internal
      2. External
   C. Political
   D. Medical
   E. Communication
   F. Supply

A, B, C, D, E, and F must receive
their training from the regimental
staff in Camp Lejeune, and come back to
battalion and function in their specific
in their respective sections.

Notes

A. Commander: Action leader, trains
   his section functions smoothly.
B. Intelligence:
   a. Internal: To know the weaknesses
      and strength of each member, and
      to make his actions in accordance
      situation, to expose all weak-

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mobilizing forces and actions within the section. The activities is to remain mostly unchanged except section Council and Political Education.

a. Political Education Section will organize meetings in Section area.

c. Political Sub-Section Teaching and maintaining of high level of Political Ideology of party.

d. Medical: Primary job, aiding injured members of section. Secondary job, aiding the civilians of the area after people.

e. Communication: Handling communication between section and Main Body and within Section, and (if given time) between people and Section.

f. Supply: Collection and distribution of supplies.

Other duties

1. Section Court, to handle minor violations (major violations are handled by Main Body) Democratic Court

2. Section Civilization, to be given to citizens who are attending in relation to the people near by area and the. This will build confidence and increase morale.

3. Section Title Name, Example Night fighter, Big Chief Fire [illegible]

will also help kids wonder

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Military Training Activity

A 4 week mandatory class for all members, (Tue, Thurs, and Sun) with the exception of all non-members. The classes should be conducted by a civilian staff, classes conducted primarily ideology, and stressing military discipline at all times! Ex. Upon the entering of the classroom of the military instructor all talking should cease and all trainees should take a firm attention standing position and remain in this manner until given the order to be at ease. All classes or class activities should begin with a Pledge to the People's Revolution. The main purpose of the class is to give every party member a basic practical knowledge of the military phase of the People's struggle. There should be no absenteeism from the Political Education Classes (Training) upon being a military trained without a people's ideology is a hired killer and the people don't need no hired pigs. Classes should be conducted in an orderly manner at all times.

Structure of the Classes

I. Discipline:

a. Discipline is the exact execution of orders resulting from an intelligent willingness rather than one based solely upon habit or fear. Discipline is necessary to secure unity of

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which alone can triumph over the seemingly impossible conditions of battle. Every party member must be able to recognize and give fearless fear is the enemy of discipline. A man undisciplined will turn to panic and a unit that panics is no longer a disciplined unit but a mob. There is no sane person who is without fear but with good discipline and high morale all can face danger. Punishment of individual members for breaches of discipline are sometimes necessary, but only to reform or eliminate those who are unfit to serve the People's Revolution.

(1) To be learned verbatim and understood thoroughly
  (a) 12 discipline of the Party (Page 2)
  (b) 3 Main Rules of Discipline (Page 2)
  (c) 8 Points of Attention
(2) Chain of Command
  (a) Trying to understand problems with self first and if no success go to next ranking member
(3) Military Respect
  (a) People Respect
  (b) Party Respect
  (c) Rank Respect

II. Interpretation of Military and Political Ideology.
  (1) Canceling the false idea that there is a contradiction between Military and Political ideology

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III-

(2) teaching that the Revolutionary Army never existed without the troops, the troops have never without a socialist idea, so the people in socialist ideology, the Revolutionary Army must be a socialist ideology in the people's Republic if it is to serve the people as their military arm.

III. Weaponry
A. Knowledge of
1. Range
2. Rate of fire
3. Loading
4. Unloading
5. Extended Parts
@ use
b. Stripped Parts
(a) use
(b) disassemble (time limit)
(c) assemble (time limit)
B. Handguns
1. Holding
2. Carrying
3. Firing Techniques
C. Rifle
1. Ready Position
2. Holding (Shoulder)
3. Reloading

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IV

4. Falling Objects
C. Shotgun
1. Recoil Position
2. Reloading
3. Range Limit
4. Falling Objects
D. Automatic Weapons
1. Recoil Position
2. Reloading
3. Range Limit
4. Falling Objects
5. Cone of Dispersion
E. Shooting
1. Correct alignment
2. Weather conditions
3. Distances
4. Aiming
F. Knowledge of Enemy Weapons
1. Police
2. State
(a) Police
(b) military
3. Federal
(a) FBI
(b) CIA
(c) Military

IV. Guard Duty
1. Why
2. How
(a) Conditions of
(b) Conditions when

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V

V. Second Entrance (In Detail for Junior and Senior Leaders)
1. Deployment
a. position
b. Advancement
c. Retreat
2. The CCP
a. 2 riflemen, 1 auto-rifleman

VI. Field Training
1. Living in and by the Elements
2. Cheerfulness with fellow men
3. There should be about 6 three day camp outs, with meals for one meal, and a breakfast and lunch during the whole camp out.

VII. Economy Organization
1. Rights of Leaders
a. Name, Regalia, Initiation fee (same)
b. Meets the right to arrange
c. Rights and Duty to escape
d. Uniform Agreement

VIII. A list should be given at the end of the year to each of the members which should be given the leaders only and it is to fail in handing this should be found at the end of the year.

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WPS Arc and weeks of augmentation

1. I, II
2. III, IV, V
3. IV, VI
4. VI, VII and last

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RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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A characterization of the BPP is attached as an appendix hereto.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA [redacted] was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA [redacted] to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

Posters, pamphlets, printed material and machines were observed on the walls, floors, desks and chairs and it appeared to SA [redacted] that these items would be subject to seizure under a search warrant issued in conformance with Rule 41 (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in conjunction with violations of Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 2383, 2384 and 2385.

Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United Statts, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA [redacted] therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as mere evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6-5-69

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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In conducting this search, the following matters were considered:

The arrests were completed between approximately 5:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. and it would not be possible to prepare detailed affidavits for search warrant and appear before the U.S. Commissioner or a District Court judge for several hours.

The building had been prepared with electrical devices and with solid steel doors and iron doors and bars placed over entrances, exits and windows, thusly preventing any entrance without breaking and entering and with use of firearms. Several weapons were present and seized and it is known to Agents that this organization calling themselves the Black Panthers has consistently stated that attempts to search or to effect arrests would be violently resisted, even with firearms.

That attempts to enter the building had met with no co-operation of any kind from persons in the building, and any future attempts to enter would undoubtedly be met in the same way, necessitating an armed force sufficient to effect the execution of a search warrant, thus making it impractical to obtain and effect a search by warrant on the same day.

Liklihood of destruction of evidence and removal of evidence while the paperwork necessary for a search by search warrant was being accomplished and filed.

Tenseness of the general neighborhood due to prior racial disorders.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 5, 1969

On June 4, 1969 SA [redacted] was present at 2350 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, when arrests were made for harboring a fugitive from justice, in building occupied by an organization calling themselves the Black Panthers. Special Agent in Charge MARLIN W. JOHNSON of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office instructed SA [redacted] to conduct a lawful search of the building in which the arrests were made, with assistance of other Special Agents of the FBI.

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Section 2383 relates to rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof or in giving aid and comfort thereto.

Section 2384 relates to conspiracy to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, etc.

Section 2385 relates to willfully advocating, etc. the overthrow of the Government of the United States and the printing, etc. of material, and the organizing, etc. of persons for such purposes.

SA [redacted] therefore directed that certain materials be seized and preserved as evidence of violations of laws of the United States, possibly being committed in presence of Agents, both as mere evidence and as material designed or intended for use or which is or has been used as means of committing a criminal offense (Rule 41 (b)) and material that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense in violation of the laws of the United States (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 3103a).

On 6-4-69 at Chicago, Illinois File# [redacted]

by SA [redacted] Date dictated 6-5-69

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2429

In conducting this search, the following matters were considered:

The arrests were completed between approximately 5:30 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. and it would not be possible to prepare detailed affidavits for search warrant and appear before the U.S. Commissioner or a District Court judge for several hours.

The building had been prepared with electrical devices and with solid steel doors and iron doors and bars placed over entrances, exits and windows, thusly preventing any entrance without breaking and entering and with use of firearms. Several weapons were present and seized and it is known to Agents that this organization calling themselves the Black Panthers has consistently stated that attempts to search or to effect arrests would be violently resisted, even with firearms.

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Likelihood of destruction of evidence and removal of evidence while the paperwork necessary for a search by search warrant was being accomplished and filed.

Tenseness of the general neighborhood due to prior racial disorders.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

DATE: OCT 30 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify but attests to the accuracy of the following information,

[redacted] advised on the dates indicated:

10/8/69 LYNN FRENCH, MANUEL DOZIER.

These persons will more or less represent the BPP at an alleged rally [redacted] at the International Harvester Plant, 2600 South California, 10/9/69.

[redacted]

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

10/7/69 RON SATCHEL, FRED N. JOHNSON, FRED HAMPTON, DEBRA JOHNSON

These Panthers, JOHNSON pregnant by HAMPTON, are residing at 2337 West Monroe Street and HAMPTON is using the name FRED M. JOHNSON.

LOUIS TRULOCK

This Panther resides on the second floor, Room 10, in a building located on the corner of Jackson and Monroe. This person is allegedly very adapt to picking locks, is also very knowledgeable in the art of robbery.

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Page 2432

10/9/69 FRED HAMPTON,

HAMPTON has decided to support the actions of but not necessarily participate in those actions. was the major reason HAMPTON took any position at all, the reason being that gives the Panthers whatever they want.

10/9/69 RON SATCHEL, FRED HAMPTON, JEWEL COCK, WILLIAM O'NEAL, LYNN FRENCH, JOHN WILLIAMS, RICHARD BLACK, JOAN GRAY, STEPHNEY FISHER,

stopped at BPP Headquarters on 10/8/69, and, according to HAMPTON, related to HAMPTON that the planned on causing some "shit" at Lincoln Park during their rally scheduled for 10/8/69. HAMPTON had SATCHEL, COOK and himself stay at the BPP office and sent the others to observe the "shit" which would allegedly take place at Lincoln Park, requesting when it started all were to call the office.

10/9/69 BOBBY RUSH.

RUSH is appearing in court at Urbana, Illinois, today concerning his appeal regarding his six month weapons conviction. If incarcerated, the Panthers will hold a rally.

Springfield telephonically advised that RUSH received a continuance until October 28, 1969.

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Page 2433

10/15/69 BEVELINA POWELL

POWELL resides at 6819 East End Avenue.

10/28/69 LUCY MONTGOMERY, JEWEL COOK, BPP FINANCES

MONTGOMERY gave COOK a check for $260 which money will allegedly be used to rent him a new apartment. MONTGOMERY also gave the BPP a $75 check.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2434

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

DATE: OCT 8 0 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify but attests to the accuracy of the following information,

[redacted] advised on the dates indicated:

10/8/69 LYNN FRENCH, MANUEL DOZIER.

These persons will more or less represent the BPP at an alleged rally [redacted] at the International Harvester Plant, 2600 South California, 10/9/69.

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Page 2435

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

10/7/69 RON SATCHEL, FRED N. JOHNSON, FRED HAMPTON, DEBRA JOHNSON

These Panthers, JOHNSON pregnant by HAMPTON, are residing at 2337 West Monroe Street and HAMPTON is using the name FRED M. JOHNSON.

LOUIS TRULOCK

This Panther resides on the second floor, Room 10, in a building located on the corner of Jackson and Monroe. This person is allegedly very adapt to picking locks, is also very knowledgeable in the art of robbery.

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Page 2436

10/9/69 FRED HAMPTON,

HAMPTON has decided to support the actions of but not necessarily participate in those actions. was the major reason HAMPTON took any position at all, the reason being that gives the Panthers whatever they want.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2437

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10/28/69 LUCY MONTGOMERY, JEWEL COOK, BPP FINANCES

MONTGOMERY gave COOK a check for $260 which money will allegedly be used to rent him a new apartment. MONTGOMERY also gave the BPP a $75 check.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2438

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/6/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

[redacted] advised as follows on the dates indicated:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2439

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

11/2[illegible]69 LOGAN, MARVIN; JESSE WARD

LOGAN is a good friend of WARD's. LOGAN is considered a member of the BPP, is not very functional and is considered by most members as a fool or just stupid. He is not privileged to any "inside" information.

MARSHALL, HARRY JAMES

This person is not a Panther, but is a friend of a Panther. This person appeared at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, on or about October 24, 1969, in his military uniform. The BPP members for some reason do not like him.

LEWIS, RAY

This person is a BPP member, about 21 or 22 years old, 5'10", brown skinned, 150-155 pounds, goatee. It is not known where this person resides but is possibly from the Peoria, Illinois, area originally.

SCOTT, JAMES

SCOTT is either a new member or what is called a friend of the BPP (one who supports the BPP but not considered a member). He is about 20 years old, 5'9", 180 pounds and dark skinned. He is not well known.

BRAKES, CLIFTON

This person is a former BPP member who has allegedly resigned. He is not well known.

ROBINSON, JOHN

This person is not well known. His BPP membership application indicates that he resides at 1208 West 64th Street, telephone number WA-5-1248 and shows him to be an expert in Karate.

SANDERS, CHARLES

This name is familiar as connected with the BPP, however, nothing specific is recalled.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2440

[redacted]ETERSON, CHERYL

This Panther resides at 2337 West Monroe and works out of the South Side BPP Office.

JORDAN, NADINE

This person, [redacted] is friendly to some BPP members, however, is not known to be a Panther.

STINSON, PAUL

This person is a BPP member, however, has not been seen in Chicago area for a while. He was not very active.

FISHER, STEPHANIE

FISHER is the correct name. She is the Lieutenant of Communications of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois BPP, takes all notes for various appointments, is well informed on all BPP members and activities.

ELDRIDGE, JERI

She currently resides at 2337 West Monroe

JOHNSON, RONALD

JOHNSON is no longer known to be functioning as a BPP member, his vehicle license is 502-519 and his phone number is 681-1032.

WALTON, HARLON

Talk among Panthers first indicated that this person was a Panther, however, inquiry now indicates that this person never was a Panther, but close friends of some of those Panthers indicted by the Illinois Cook County Grand Jury on June 9, 1969. Further a search of available BPP membership application record files failed to locate any person by this name.

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Page 2441

[redacted]

MAYNON, JOSEPH

This is a Panther who is no longer functioning.

EDELEN, CAROL

This person is a Panther serving on the Communications Cadre. She is about 20 years old, 5'7", weighing about 130 pounds and light skinned.

BARRETT, AUDREY

This Panther has two addresses, 1826 South Millard, telephone 522-9634, and 3420 West 16th Street, telephone 522-9867.

KING, STEVE; SAM LATSON

This Panther works on the south side for the BPP; he is about 21 years old, 5'6", 145-150 pounds, and is well-known by SAM LATSON.

MC DONALD, RAYMOND M.

Search of available BPP membership applications shows this person residing at 7538 South May, telephone number 651-8790, however, is unknown to source.

MARTIS, CHARLES; FRED HAMPTON

Photo from CB 2676380 of Chicago Police Department records is MARTIS. Original talk among BPP leaders after Illinois Cook County Grand Jury indictments indicated this person to be a BPP member, however, current indications are that this person has never been a BPP member. This person is a close friend of HAMPTON's.

[redacted]

ROSTICK, ROBERT

This Panther is 19 or 20 years and is known as RALPH and is assigned to the Health Cadre.

BROWN, ANDREW; JESSE WARD

This Panther works for the BPP on the south side, is a close friend of WARD's. He is dark-skinned, 5'11", weighs about 180 and likes to box.

ROYSTER, AARON

This Panther resides at 1310 Washburne, telephone number 829-9161, is allegedly an expert in guerrilla warfare. He was born in 1942, is about 6'1" to 2" and weighs about 200 pounds. He works for the BPP on the south side.

AUSTIN, THEODORE

This person is allegedly a BPP member, however, is unknown by name.

CLARK, ALAN BRUCE

There is an ALLEN (phonetic) (LNU) who fits general description of this person who is a BPP member.

WELCH, LOUIS

This person has been to Illinois BPP Headquarters several times, is not well-known and is not very functional, no membership application, among those available was located, but WELCH is considered as a member.

CROSS, EVA

This person is a Panther, but not well-known.

BLAIR, THOMAS

This person has been at Illinois BPP Headquarters, but is not well-known. It is thought that he drives a 1957 tan Ford.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2443

RICHARDSON, CHARLES

Membership application available lists this person's address as 1919 Warren, telephone number SE-8-2547. RICHARDSON is not well-known.

AMOS, JAMES LEE; AMOS, HYSAN JAMES

Photo from Chicago Police Department, IR 103617, viewed and identifies the above persons as one in the same.

LAIRD, ROBERT LEE

This person is considered a friend of the BPP and not a member. He resides at 2015 West St. Charles Road, Maywood, telephone number 344-4929, or 628 South 15th Avenue, Maywood.

SAVAGE, WILLIAM

This person is not well-known. Available BPP membership application indicates he resides at 7412 South Kenwood Avenue, telephone 288-4969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2444

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/6/63

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

[redacted] advised as follows on the dates indicated:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2445

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted]

11/21/69 LOGAN, MARVIN; JESSE WARD

LOGAN is a good friend of WARD's. LOGAN is considered a member of the BPP, is not very functional and is considered by most members as a fool or just stupid. He is not privileged to any "inside" information.

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ROBINSON, JOHN

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SANDERS, CHARLES

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2446

PETERSON, CHERYL

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JORDAN, NADINE

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2447

[redacted]AYMON, JOSEPH

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EDELEN, CAROL

This person is a Panther serving on the Communications Cadre. She is about 20 years old, 5'7", weighing about 130 pounds and light skinned.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2448

[redacted]

ROSTICK, ROBERT

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SAVAGE, WILLIAM

This person is not well-known. Available BPP membership application indicates he resides at 7412 South Kenwood Avenue, telephone 288-4969.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2450

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/21/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

The Chicago Police Department has been furnished the contents of information set forth in this LHM as well as the Illinois States Attorney's Office.

CG T-1 is [redacted]

No matter is being opened in the Chicago Office concerning this matter inasmuch as information indicates the weapons were apparently legally purchased, under the terms of existing Firearms laws, possession of same is apparently rampart throughout BPP members and apartment rent is paid with BPP funds.

Chicago is following this matter closely and if further information developed warranting investigation, Chicago will immediately institute same.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
November 21, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On November 19, 1969, CG T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that allegedly the following items are being kept in the first-floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago:

5 carbines with 50,000 rounds of ammunition

1 case of 30 shot clips for the carbines

3 gas masks

3 smoke bombs, non-explosive type

2 or more loud speakers

5 Ithica riot shot guns, plus ammunition

9 regular 12 gauge shot guns, plus ammunition

4 38 revolvers, plus ammunition

1 357 magnum, plus ammunition

Source stated that all these weapons were allegedly purchased on legal Illinois State Gun Registration Cards issued to female BPP members who have never been arrested.

Source stated that the above apartment serves as a "Panther Crib," meaning that it is available to any BPP member for use, such as sleeping or eating. Source stated that the following individuals are among the most frequently seen at this address:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman;

Billy Brooks, Deputy Minister of Education;

Ronald Satchel, Deputy Minister of Health;

Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor; all Illinois BPP officials, as well as Alvin Jefferies, Robert Campbell and numerous female BPP members including Debra Johnson who is allegedly pregnant by Hampton.

Source added that it is not known to whom the apartment is actually rented; however, the rent is actually paid from BPP funds.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

IN VIEW OF ABOVE INFORMATION AND PAST ACTIVITIES OF BPP MEMBERS MENTIONED ABOVE ALL SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2453

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also Known As Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2454

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2455

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
November 21, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

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1 357 magnum, plus ammunition

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Page 2457

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2458

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 12/12/69

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

This LHM contained information concerning weapons, allegedly legally purchased and other related items being kept in the first floor apartment, 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. This apartment is available to any BPP member and names of BPP members most frequently seen at this address were also set forth. It was not known to whom the apartment was actually rented; however, the rent was paid from BPP funds. All persons mentioned were described as armed and extremely dangerous.

The contents of this LHM was orally given to the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois States Attorney's office.

11/23/69 Source advised that Panthers aware Chicago Police Gang Intelligence Unit planning raid on above apartment on 11/25/69 and above items being moved out of apartment. Movie cameras being set up to take pictures of the raid and only two pregnant girls will be in the apartment.

11/24/69 advised Director LYONS of source information of 11/23/69. Director LYONS verified the source information concerning the date of the planned raid and stated that he was cancelling the raid.

NW 88613 Docld:32199554
Page 2459

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

12/1/69 Source advised that weapons were being moved back into 2337 West Monroe Street advised Director LYONS of this information.

12/1 and 2/69 Source information above (12/1/69) was orally given to the Illinois State's Attorney's office and information furnished on 11/21/69, was refurnished, as well as the fact that one sawed-off shotgun, exact length unknown, and a stolen riot police shotgun were in the apartment.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2460

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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DATE: 12/12/69

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Page 2461

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2462

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 11/21/69

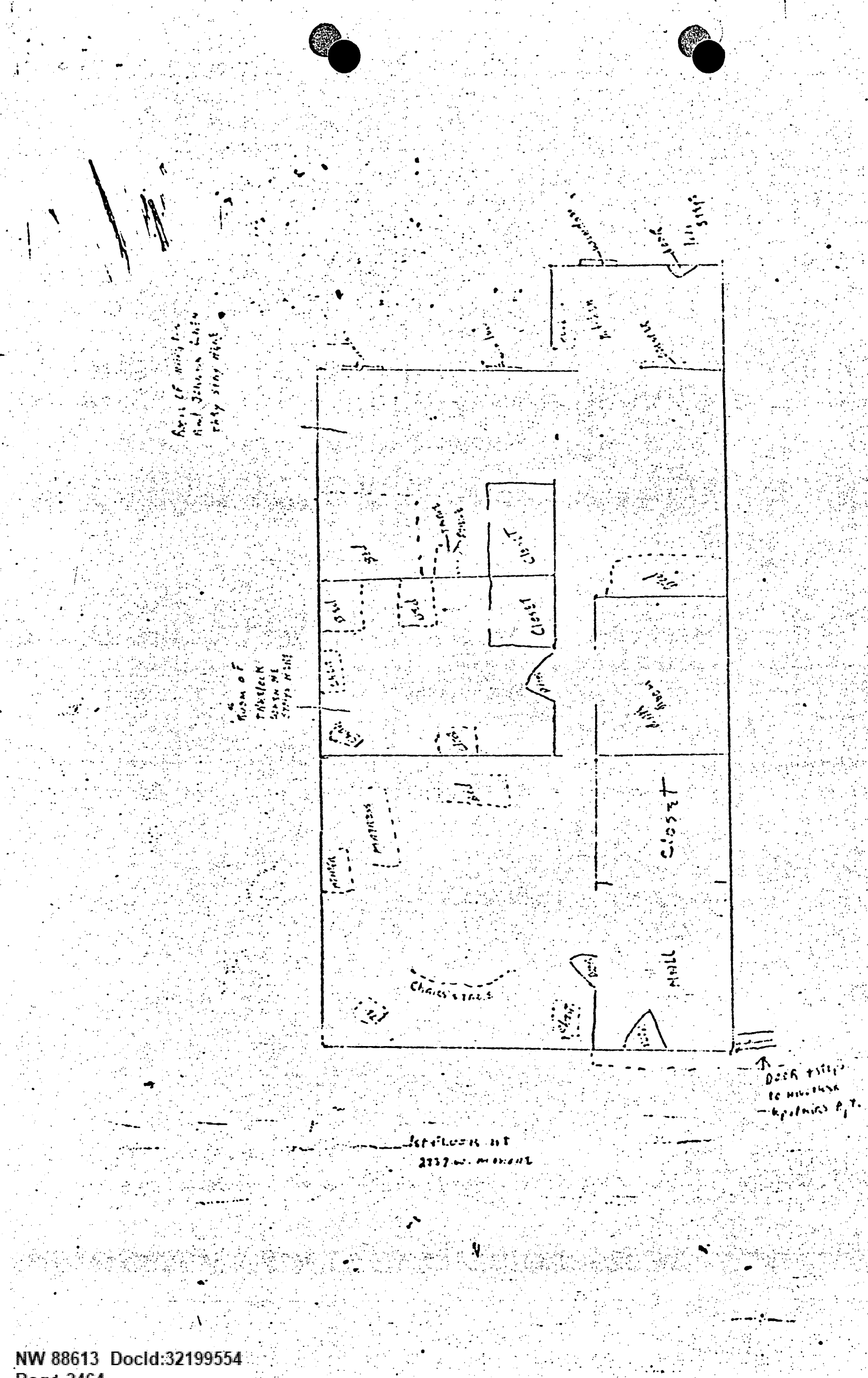
FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

Re Chicago letter to Bureau dated 11/21/69.

Attached is a detail of the address at 2337 West Monroe Street. first floor apartment, as furnished by _____ on November 19, 1969, which information was orally furnished to the Chicago Police Department and Illinois State Attorney's Office:

NW 88608 DocId:32199554
Page 2463


CLOSET
CLOSET
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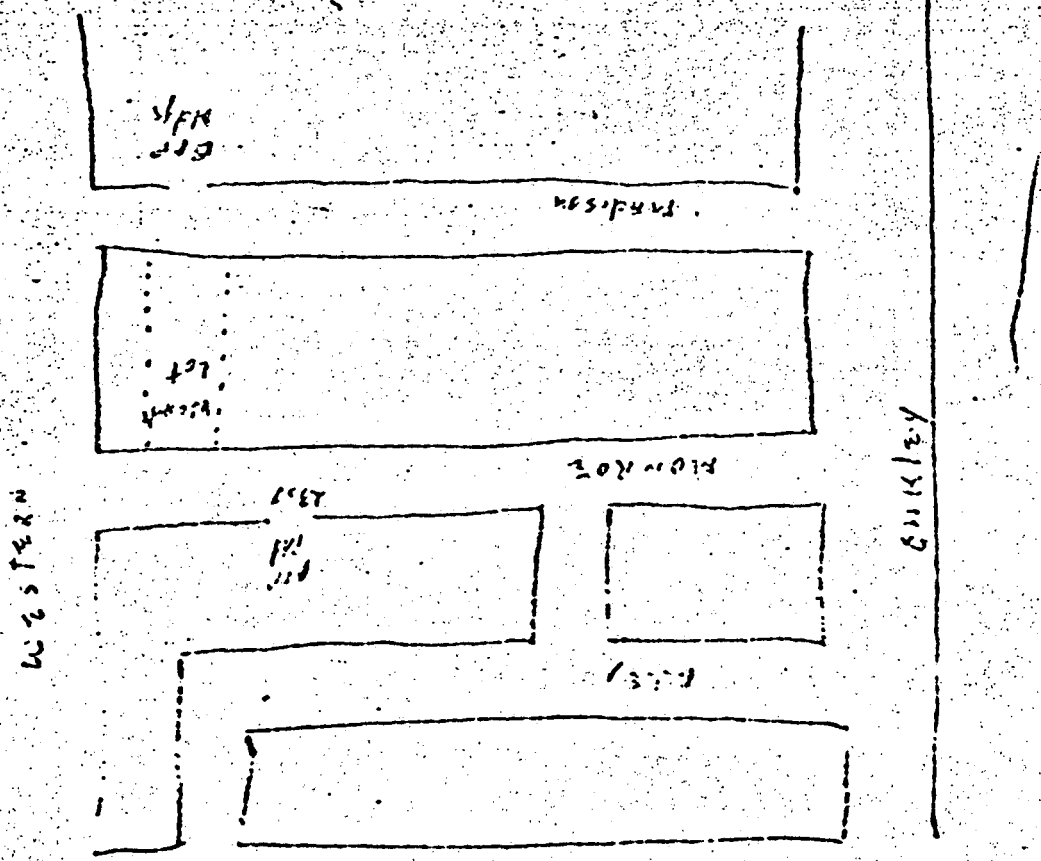
MATTRESS
MATTRESS
DOOR

N



S

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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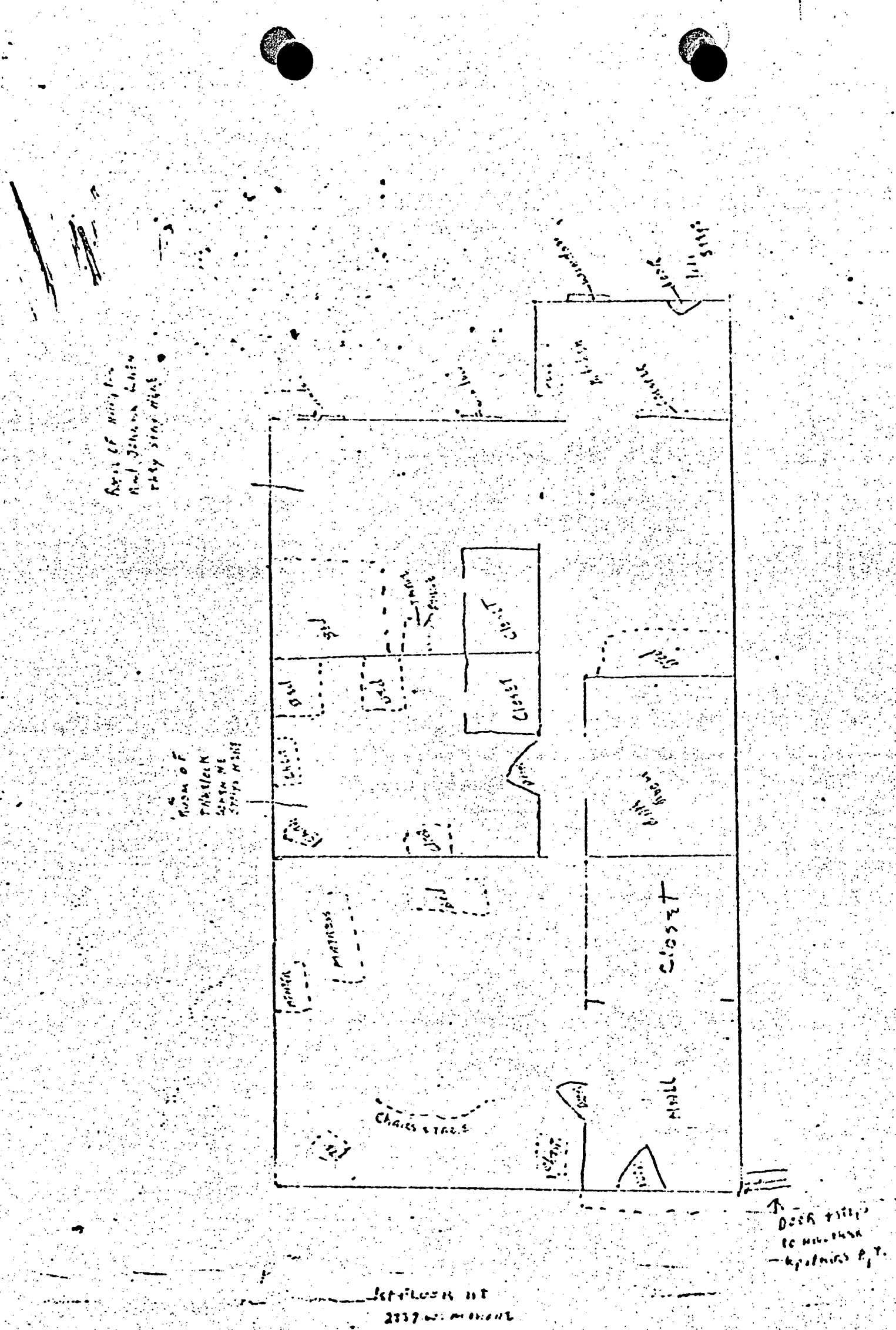
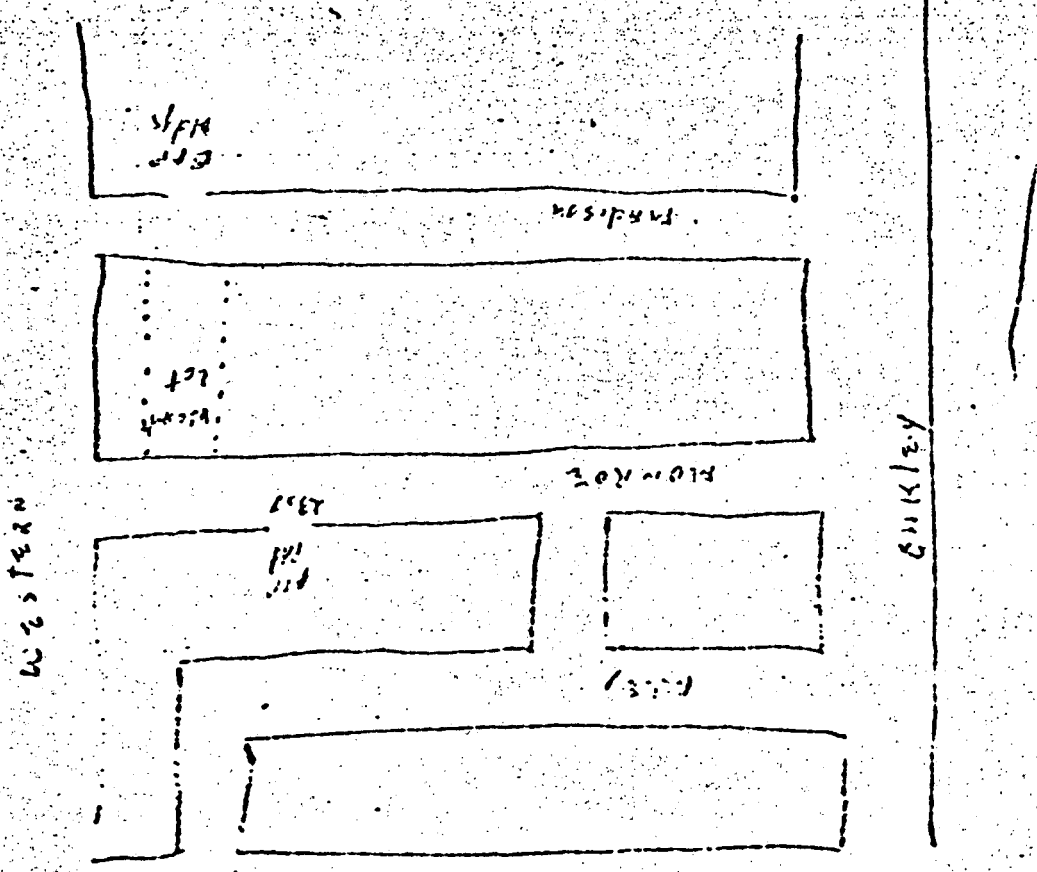

CLOSET
CLOSET
CLOSET
CLOSET
DOOR

N



FBI

Date: 12/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO ([redacted]) (P)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM--BPP
OO: San Francisco

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. Two copies of the LHM are being furnished the _____ and _____ Divisions in lieu of their interest in this matter.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2469

Serial number information regarding weapons confiscated by police during the raid as set forth in the LHM are being obtained and appropriate action will be taken with respect to possible ARL violation.

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM concerning statements by Sergeant DANIEL GROTH with respect to the shooting of Deputy Chairman FRED HAMPTON reflects that HAMPTON was found in the rear bedroom with a loaded .45 pistol in his hand and a shotgun by his side. GROTH advised that an individual appeared in the doorway and later was identified as HAMPTON with both the shotgun and the pistol in his hand firing at police officers. As a result of this, the officers returned the fire, killing HAMPTON.

While Police Department, has developed no specific information regarding any planned violence as a result of the raid and death of two Panthers, the Police Department is affording the area in the vicinity of Panther Headquarters with added coverage. sources of the Chicago Office have developed no information to date indicating any planned violence is under consideration at this time. along with has advised that no definite plans regarding possible demonstrations or other activities will be formulated until after the funeral of HAMPTON. Chicago will continue to follow closely the activities of the Panther Party and advise the Bureau and interested offices of any future pertinent developments.

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Page 2470

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 5, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix hereto. Confidential sources utilized in this characterization and those set forth below have all furnished reliable information in the past.

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated November 21, 1969, captioned as above, reflecting information from CG T-1, who advised that allegedly firearms were being kept in the first floor apartment at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A Chicago Police Department source advised on December 4, 1969, that officers of the Cook County State's Attorney Office conducted an early morning raid on a BPP apartment located at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago. The officers, armed with a search warrant and weapons, approached the above location at 5:00 a.m., on the above date, and in attempting to gain admission in order to serve the warrant, were met with shotgun fire.

The gun battle that ensued resulted in the death of Fred Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter, BPP, and Mark Clark, a BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois. Seven individuals were arrested as a result of the raid. Those arrested were:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Brenda Harris, Negro female, age 18, residing at 1848 South Hamlin. Harris received a gunshot wound in the hand and right leg.

Verlina Brewer, Negro female, age 17, residing at 125 West 107th Street. Brewer was wounded in the legs.

Blair Anderson, Negro male, age 18, residing at 6943 South Justine. Anderson received a groin and leg wound.

Ronald (Doc) Satchel, Negro male, age 19, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street as his address. Satchel was wounded in the right leg, right flank, and right hand.

Deborah Johnson, Negro female, age 19, Lieutenant of Finance, Illinois BPP, listing 2337 West Monroe Street as her residence.

Lewis Trulock, Negro male, age 19, Legal Counsel, residing at 1900 West Jackson Boulevard.

Harold Bell, Negro male, age 23, Captain of Defense, Illinois BPP, residing at 317 Howard Street, Rockford, Illinois.

According to the Police Department source, the individuals arrested will be charged before the Cook County Grand Jury with attempted murder.

Sergeant Daniel Groth, Cook County State's Attorney Police, advised on the above date he had led the other officers in conducting the raid and stated that when he approached the door to the apartment, he knocked and identified himself as a police officer and stated he was in possession of a search warrant to search the premises. Groth stated that upon receiving no response, he repeated his demand for entry and after seveal minutes had passed, forced the door open. Sergeant Groth stated he was accompanied by four police officers with four additional officers

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2472

entering through the back door of the apartment. Upon entering the apartment, Groth spotted a woman with a shotgun. The woman fired the shotgun and the police returned the fire. Sergeant Groth stated the firing of the shotgun created enough light in the darkness to illuminate a man standing behind the door, also armed with a shotgun. One of the officers exchanged shots with this man. The individual was hit and was later identified as that of Mark Clark. Groth stated at this point he called for the Panthers to surrender and heard a man's voice reply, "Shoot it out". The statement was made from someplace in the apartment. Shooting again resumed and one of the officers, John Ciszewski, shouted that he had been shot. (Officer Ciszewski received minor wounds, was treated at the hospital, and released.) Later, Sergeant Groth heard a man shout "Shoot it out with the pigs". Shortly thereafter, the gunfire ceased and those arrested as set forth above surrendered to the police.

At this point, Sergeant Groth stated a body, later identified as Fred Hampton, was found in one of the bedrooms. Sergeant Groth stated a loaded .45 pistol was found in Hampton's hand, and a shotgun was found near his side. Another officer, Edward Carmody, received a wound in the hand by flying glass and was treated and released from the hospital.

A search of the apartment located nine shotguns, one carbine rifle, one .22 caliber rifle, six hand guns, and approximately one to two thousand rounds of ammunition. According to Sergeant Groth, one of the shotguns taken in the raid had been reported stolen from a police car on April 6, 1969.

CG T-1 advised on the above date the only activities being planned by the Chicago BPP Chapter was with respect to the collection of bail money for the remaining Chicago Panther leaders, and also discussed the possibility of making a motion picture depicting the life and killing of Fred Hampton. No definite plans

NW 88613. DocId:32199554
Page 2473

have been formulated regarding this matter. CG T-6 also advised on the above date that numerous unidentified individuals have been in contact with Panther Headquarters, 2350 West Monroe Street, requesting information pertaining to what funeral arrangements had been made. All those contacting the Headquarters were instructed that they should not be sympathetic toward the Panthers because of the killing of Hampton, but should furnish money to be used for bail on those arrested.

This source also stated the local chapter had been in contact with numerous Chicago radio stations in an effort to secure air time on "talk program" type shows in order to discuss the Panther version of Hampton's death. No commitments have been made by local radio stations.

SF T-16 advised on the above date the National Chapter of the BPP issued a press release to news media in San Francisco, California, concerning the above raid. Source stated the release reported that at 5:00 a.m., on December 4, 1969, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Chicago Chapter, BPP, and Mark Clark, a Defense Captain of the Peoria, Illinois, BPP, were murdered, assassinated by special forces of the Office of State's Attorney, Chicago, Illinois. The release also stated that several other Panthers were injured, and that Hampton's wife, who is eight months pregnant, was arrested.

The release stated the special forces officers allegedly broke in the back door of Hampton's residence, forced their way in, charged into the bedroom, and murdered Hampton in bed without giving him a chance to get up. The release also alleges the officers did not have a search warrant, but merely stated they (the officers) were searching for illegal weapons.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2474

The release also stated that gunshots had not been fired by BPP personnel and that all of the shots fired by the police were in the bedrooms.

The release concluded the next course of action by the BPP will be to intensify information to the people because another revolutionary brother had been slain in the streets by the fascist "pigs" of this counrty and the people have to seize the time and take power.

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Sergeant Halleran stated the raid was conducted pursuant to a search warrant issued by a local court, alleging that weapons were in this apartment. Recovered during the search was a .22 caliber Derringer-type pistol, approximately two hundred rounds of ammunition, BPP and other literature, and a small amount of marijuana. The raid was conducted without incident and no arrests or injuries were reported. The area in the vicinity of the above apartment was normal.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

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Page 2476

FBI

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(Priority)

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RM-BPP
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: 12/10/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information [redacted] advised as follows on the indicated dates:

DATE	INOFRIATION
12/1/69	DIANE PRETTE, BOB LEE This person is not known to be a Panther, however, is one of the girls whom LEE stays with on Cleveland. She is a Female Negro, about 21 years old, 5'6", slender, light skinned, approximately 118 pounds.

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12/3/69

CYNTHIA HOWELL, PAMELA HANNAH

Photographes of _____ and _____ are both of HOWELL. HOWELL allegedly took identification of HANNAH with HANNAH's knowledge when she (HOWELL) went to California, allegedly to have a baby.

BILLY BROOKS, JEWEL COOK

These persons were announced as permanently expelled, however, COOK has been reinstated in his former position and it is rumored that BROOKS upon his released from jail will also be reinstated.

FRED HAMPTON, PHYLLIS MONTGOMERY

HAMPTON is spending some nights with this girl, address unknown.

12/6/69

FRED HAMPTON, A. A. RAYNER, BPP

HAMPTON's family want HAMPTON buried in Haynesville (phonetic), Louisiana, where the family burial lot is; however, the Panthers are attempting to gain permission to have him buried in the Chicago, Illinois, area. The body is being taken by A. A. Rayner Funeral Parlor, 3654 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, and allegedly an independent autopsy will or is being done as BPP

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leaders, unknown alleged community and Illinois government leaders, as well as BPP lawyers, feel the bullet holes in walls at 2337 West Monroe, do not back police story of shooting on 12/4 AM. The BPP lawyers allegedly dug bullets from the walls.

HOWARD ALK, FRED HAMPTON, BPP

ALK has taken several photographs of shooting site and will incorporate this into a movie yet to be given a title.

FRED HAMPTON

Body will be available for public viewing at the First Baptist Church, Melrose Park, Illinois, either 12/7 or 8/69.

TOM STREITER, FRED HAMPTON, PAUL SMITH

STREITER, a minister in Maywood, Illinois, and SMITH a neighbor of HAMPTON's family were among those at the above meeting with HAMPTON's family on 12/5/69, and both individuals that they do not believe the police story concerning the shooting and will attempt to cause an investigation into the incident to be conducted.

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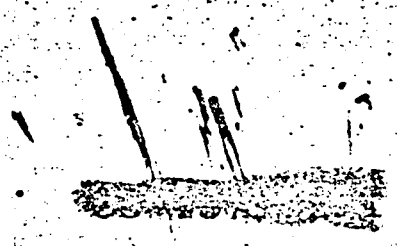
Page 2487



12/7/69

BPP GENERAL ORDERS

Chicago area BPP leaders have warned all members that if they are arrested for any activity which they activated, they will be premantly expelled from the party. This order is allegedly good until canceled. It was made with the idea that Panthers should not ruin any chances to bring charges against the police officers conducting the raid at 2337 West Monroe on 12/4/69.

JEWEL COOK, RUFUS WALLS, WILLIE CALVIN, BOBBY RUSH

It appears that the BPP in the Chicago area will be run by the above individuals.

WILLIAM "BILL" HAMPTON, FRED HAMPTON

Rumors are that WILLIAM HAMPTON, brother of FRED, will be taking FRED's place as Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of BPP. According to Chicago area BPP leaders, this will not happen as HAMPTON's position for BPP publicity must be preserved. Further the BPP theory of his death may be harmed if his position was filled.

BPP FINANCES

As a result of the publicity of the raid on 2337 West Monroe by the police on 12/4/69, the BPP has allegedly recieved

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$19,000 in promised donations, $11,[illegible] of which has either been given in check or cash; HAMPTON's family has also received several thousand. None of this money has been seen, only the Chicago BPP leaders word that this is the amount.

12/9/69

JEWEL COOK, BOBBY RUSH, WILLIE CALVIN, BEVELINA POWELL, HOWARD ALK, MARK CLARK

These people allegedly traveled to Peoria, Illinois, on 12/8/69, taking $1,000 to the family of CLARK for funeral expenses.

FINANCES, FRED HAMPTON

The Panthers allegedly received $2,[illegible] on 12/8/69, in donations given at the funeral home where HAMPTON rests.

FINANCES

Rumor is that the BPP has deposited $6,000 in a savings account at an unknown bank.

FRED HAMPTON, A. A. RAYNER

HAMPTON's body will be removed from Rayner's Funeral Home to the First

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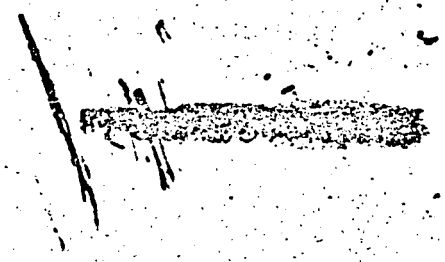
Page 2489



Baptist Church, 2114 Main Street, Melrose Park, via motorcade at about 5:30 p.m., 12/9/69, where services will be conducted then body will be flown

to Haynesville, Louisiana.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2490

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: 12/10/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

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RM - BPP

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information [redacted] advised as follows on the indicated dates:

DATE	INOFRMATION
12/1/69	DIANE PRETTE, BOB LEE This person is not known to be a Panther, however, is one of the [redacted] girls whom LEE stays with on Cleveland. She is a Female Negro, about 21 years old, 5'6", slender, light skinned, approximately 118 pounds.

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CYNTHIA HOWELL, PAMELA HANNAH

Photographes of _____ and _____ are both of HOWELL. HOWELL allegedly took identification of HANNAH with HANNAH's knowledge when the (HOWELL) went to California, allegedly to have a baby.

12/3/69

BILLY BROOKS, JEWEL COOK

These persons were announced as permanently expelled, however, COOK has been reinstated in his former position and it is rumored that BROOKS upon his released from jail will also be reinstated.

FRED HAMPTON, PHYLLIS MONTGOMERY

HAMPTON is spending some nights with this girl, address unknown.

12/6/69

FRED HAMPTON, A. A. RAYNER, BPP

HAMPTON's family want HAMPTON buried in Haynesville (phonetic), Louisiana, where the family burial lot is; however, the Panthers are attempting to gain permission to have him buried in the Chicago, Illinois, area. The body is being taken by A. A. Rayner Funeral Parlor, 3654 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, and allegedly an independent autopsy will or is being done as BPP

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leaders, unknown alleged community and Illinois government leaders, as well as BPP lawyers, feel the bullet holes in walls at 2337 West Monroe, do not back police story of shooting on 12/4 ff. The BPP lawyers allegedly dug bullets from the walls.

HOWARD ALK, FRED HAMPTON, BPP

ALK has taken several photographs of shooting site and will incorporate this into a movie yet to be given a title.

FRED HAMPTON

Body will be available for public viewing at the First Baptist Church, Melrose Park, Illinois, either 12/7 or 8/69.

TOM STREITER, FRED HAMPTON, PAUL SMITH

STREITER, a minister in Maywood, Illinois, and SMITH a neighbor of HAMPTON's family were among those at the above meeting with HAMPTON's family on 12/5/69. Both individuals that they do not believe the police story concerning the shooting and will attempt to cause an investigation into the incident to be conducted.

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BPP GENERAL ORDERS

Chicago area BPP leaders have warned all members that if they are arrested for any activity which they activated, they will be premantly expelled from the party. This order is allegedly good until canceled. It was made with the idea that Panthers should not ruin any chances to bring charges against the police officers conducting the raid at 2337 West Monroe on 12/4/69.

12/7/69

JEWEL COOK, RUFUS WALLS, WILLIE CALVIN, BOBBY RUSH

It appears that the BPP in the Chicago area will be run by the above individuals.

WILLIAM "BILL" HAMPTON, FRED HAMPTON

Rumors are that WILLIAM HAMPTON, brother of FRED, will be taking FRED's place as Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of BPP. According to Chicago area BPP leaders, this will not happen as HAMPTON's position for BPP publicity must be preserved. Further the BPP theory of his death may be harmed if his position was filled.

BPP FINANCES

As a result of the publicity of the raid on 2337 West Monroe by the police on 12/4/69, the BPP has allegedly recieved

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$19,000 in promised donations, $11,[illegible] of which has either been given in check or cash; HAMPTON's family has also received several thousand. None of this money has been seen, only the Chicago BPP leaders word that this is the amount.

12/9/69

JEWEL COOK, BOBBY RUSH, WILLIE CALVIN, BEVELINA POWELL, HOWARD ALK, MARK CLARK

These people allegedly traveled to Peoria, Illinois, on 12/8/69, taking $1,000 to the family of CLARK for funeral expenses.

FINANCES, FRED HAMPTON

The Panthers allegedly received $2,[illegible] on 12/8/69, in donations given at the funeral home where HAMPTON rests.

FINANCES

Rumor is that the BPP has deposited $6,000 in a savings account at an unknown bank.

FRED HAMPTON, A. A. RAYNER

HAMPTON's body will be removed from Rayner's Funeral Home to the First

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Baptist Church, 2114 Main Street, Melrose Park, via motorcade at about 5:30 p.m., 12/9/69, where services will be conducted then body will be flown

to Haynesville, Louisiana.

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1/2/70

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC CHICAGO [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT RALLY SCHEDULED FOR THREE P.M., JANUARY FOUR, NEXT, [redacted] AFFRO-ARTS THEATRE, THIRTY NINE THIRTY SEVEN SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO. RALLY IN MEMORIAL TO FRED HAMPTON, DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, KILLED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN RAID CONDUCTED BY COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY'S POLICE.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISES BPP TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO ANNOUNCE OPENING OF "PEOPLES MEDICAL CENTER," [redacted] PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL BE TO TREAT GHETTO RESIDENTS FREELY.

SOURCE STATES [redacted] BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS BPP, BOB LUCAS, LEADER BLACK LIBERATION ALLIANCE, CHICAGO AND ALDERMAN A. A. "SAMMY" RAINER BEING ADVERTISED AS SPEAKERS. ENTERTAINMENT WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED ACCORDING TO SOURCE AND CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED. MONEY OBTAINED

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Page 2497

WILL BE USED IN DEFENSE OF BPP MEMBERS ARRESTED DURING ABOVE RAID WHEN HAMPTON WAS KILLED.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

1/2/70

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR FBI

FROM: SAC CHICAGO [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM - BPP. OO: SAN FRANCISCO.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT RALLY SCHEDULED FOR THREE P.M., JANUARY FOUR, NEXT, [redacted] AFFRO-ARTS THEATRE, THIRTY NINE THIRTY SEVEN SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD, CHICAGO. RALLY IN MEMORIAL TO FRED HAMPTON, DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, KILLED DECEMBER FOUR, LAST, IN RAID CONDUCTED BY COOK COUNTY STATES ATTORNEY'S POLICE.

SOURCE ALSO ADVISES BPP TENTATIVELY PLANNING TO ANNOUNCE OPENING OF "PEOPLES MEDICAL CENTER", THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL BE TO TREAT GHETTO RESIDENTS FREELY.

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Page 2499

WILL BE USED IN DEFENSE OF BPP MEMBERS ARRESTED DURING ABOVE RAID WHEN HAMPTON WAS KILLED.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

1/5/70

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, TO MAKE NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT INSTANT TO LOCAL MEDIA THAT PANTHERS HAVE INDEPENDENT PATHOLIGIST REPORT INDICATING FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AS RESULT OF ILLINOIS STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE RAID DECEMBER FOUR LAST) HAD RECEIVED A DRUG THROUGH EATING APPROXIMATELY EIGHT HOURS BEFORE DEATH. INDICATION IS PANTHERS WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH ILLINOIS COOK COUNTY CORONER'S GRAND JURY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE JANUARY SIX NEXT, TWENTY SIX HUNDRED SOUTH CALIFORNIA, HOWEVER, WILL SUBMIT PATHOLIGIST REPORT. RUSH ALSO CALLED FOR BPP SUPPORTERS TO APPEAR FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ABOVE ADDRESS JANUARY SIX NEXT.

NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED OR KNOWN PLANNED BY BPP. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2501

1/5/70

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY. RM-BPP.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, TO MAKE NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT INSTANT TO LOCAL MEDIA THAT PANTHERS HAVE INDEPENDENT PATHOLIGIST REPORT INDICATING FRED HAMPTON (DECEASED DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP AS RESULT OF ILLINOIS STATE'S ATTORNEY'S POLICE RAID DECEMBER FOUR LAST) HAD RECEIVED A DRUG THROUGH EATING APPROXIMATELY EIGHT HOURS BEFORE DEATH. INDICATION IS PANTHERS WILL NOT COOPERATE WITH ILLINOIS COOK COUNTY CORONER'S GRAND JURY SCHEDULED TO CONVENE JANUARY SIX NEXT, TWENTY SIX HUNDRED SOUTH CALIFORNIA, HOWEVER, WILL SUBMIT PATHOLIGIST REPORT. RUSH ALSO CALLED FOR BPP SUPPORTERS TO APPEAR FOR DEMONSTRATION AT ABOVE ADDRESS JANUARY SIX NEXT.

NO VIOLENCE ANTICIPATED OR KNOWN PLANNED BY BPP. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2502

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

(70?)

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RI

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information.

[redacted] advised as follows on 12/23/69:

MIKE GRAY, HOWARD ALK, Film Group, Inc., BERNADINE DORIN, SLIM COLEMAN, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MONTGOMERY, [redacted] ANDREWS, DON STANG.

GRAY, ALK, four other unknown white, males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., took movies and photographs of the interior and exterior of 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, on 12/4/69, after the shoot-out with the police, at the direction of CUNNINGHAM, MONTGOMERY, ANDREWS, and STANG. This was done prior to the public being allowed to enter.

DORIN, COLEMAN, several Panthers named unrecalled as well as NBC, WCN, WNUS, WCFL and WVON representatives were required to wait outside while this was being done.

(The fact that these photographs were taken by GRAY, ALK, and four other white males, all employees of Film Group, Inc., as well as the names of the news agencies present was the only information disseminated to the Ill. States Attorney's Office and the Federal Departmental Attorneys presently conducting a FGJ hearing into this shooting.)

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2503

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

70?

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] DATE: 1/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RI

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[redacted] advised as follows on 12/23/69:

MIKE GRAY, HOWARD ALK, Film Group, Inc., BERNADINE DORIN, STEVE COLEMAN, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MONTGOMERY, BETTY ANDREWS, DON STANG.

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NW 88612 DocId:32199554
Page 2504

SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] 2/20/70

SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

[redacted] who has provided reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to accuracy of the following

[redacted]

advised on 2/20/70.

According to various stories circulating among BPP leaders and lawyers concerning police raid on 12/4/69, at 2337 West Monroe Street, is that BRENDA HARRIS fired the first shot from a shotgun after the police announced that they were police officers and there to serve a search warrant for possession of illegal weapons.

Source stated that SKIP ANDREW, BPP lawyer, telephonically advised BPP leaders on this date that those surviving above raid are to appear at the Federal Grand Jury hearing on 2/24/70 after 2:00 p.m. at 219 South Dearborn, and all are instructed to plead the Fifth Amendment.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2505

SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] 2/20/70

SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

[redacted] who has provided reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to accuracy of the following

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2506

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/5/73

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Enclose for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

The Chicago, Illinois, Police Department and the Cook County, Illinois, States Attorney's Office, are aware of information contained in this LHM.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2507

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 5, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

"Chicago Sun-Times"

The following advertisement appeared on page 89 of the above newspaper dated March 5, 1970:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of t
Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your age

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2508

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

ATTENTION!

JAMES DAVIS	DANIEL GROTH
EDWARD CARMODY	JOHN CISZEWSKI
WILLIAM O'NEAL	ROBERT HUGHES
RAY BRODERICK	GEORGE JONES
JOHN MANDICH	LYNWOOD HARRIS
FRED HOWARD	WILLIAM CORBETT
WILLIAM KELLY	PHILIP JOSEPH (State's Attorney's Police)
EDWARD V. HANRAHAN	RICHARD S. JALOVEC (State's Attorney's)

You are asked to appear and testify

with

THE PANTHER SURVIVORS

before

THE PEOPLE'S INQUEST

into the killings of

FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK

Sunday, March 8, 1970 at 2:00 p.m.

First Congregational Church 40 No. Ashland, Chicago

"Subpoenas have been issued by the will of the people.

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRELL, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2510

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/5/73

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM - BPP

Enclose for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

The Chicago, Illinois, Police Department and the Cook County, Illinois, States Attorney's Office, are aware of information contained in this LHM.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2511

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 5, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

"Chicago Sun-Times"

The following advertisement appeared on page 89 of the above newspaper dated March 5, 1970:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of t
Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your age

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2512

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

ATTENTION!

JAMES DAVIS	DANIEL GROTH
EDWARD GARMODY	JOHN CISZEWSKI
WILLIAM O'NEAL	ROBERT HUGHES
RAY BROOKRICK	GEORGE JONES
JOHN MARUSICH	LYNWOOD HARRIS
FRED HOWARD	WILLIAM CORBETT
WILLIAM KELLY	PHILIP JOSEPH (State's Attorney's Police)
EDWARD V. HANRAHAN	RICHARD S. JALOVEC (State's Attorney's)

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2514

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2515

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 10, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On March 8 and 9, 1970, CG T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 8, 1970, approximately 700 people, majority of whom were Negroes, gathered at the First Congregational Church, 40 North Ashland, Chicago, Illinois, where the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) held "the People's Inquest." The "jury" of the "Inquest" consisted of four men and eight women, three of whom were white and nine of whom were black, all allegedly selected from among the persons attending the Emergency Conference, held earlier this date, but more properly by the Chicago, Illinois, BPP leadership. The "coroner," allegedly appointed by the BPP leaders, was Doctor Charles D. Hurst, President of Malcolm X Community College, Chicago, Illinois.

The BPP is characterized in the appendix section attached hereto.

Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, Illinois Chapter, BPP, acted as the "prosecutor," that is, he acted as "the People's lawyer."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The movie, which allegedly was shown on television that is supposedly the reinaction of the raid at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, by those police officers who actually conducted that raid, was shown at the "Inquest" inasmuch as these officers did not respond to "The People's Subpoena" directed to each to appear before this "Inquest."

Brenda Harris, a BPP survivor of the above raid, told this "Inquest" that she and Mark Clark (deceased BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois) were asleep in the front room of the first floor apartment at the above address, when awakened by a knock on the door. She said that Clark responded by saying, "Just a minute, who is there?" She stated that as she and Clark started toward the door to open it, the door burst open and persons entering were firing guns at them. She stated that Clark was killed and she was wounded. In addition to being wounded, she also claimed to have been beaten and threatened by the raiders.

Ronald Satchel, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that he was asleep in the first bedroom toward the front of the apartment, was awakened by shots, started to put on his pants to see what was happening, was hit by five bullets before he could get into his pants. He also stated that he was handcuffed, pulled out of the bedroom, as well as kicked and cursed by the raiders and then, though badly wounded, was forced to walk out of the apartment to a squad car.

Donette Brewer, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that in addition to being kicked and cursed, even though wounded, she fell from the stretcher as the raiders roughly carried her down the front steps of the above apartment.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Debra Johnson, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that she was in the back bedroom of the above apartment, asleep with Fred Hampton (deceased Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the BPP) who was also asleep when she heard gunfire. She stated that Hampton raised his head, then lowered it slowly almost immediately and closed his eyes. She stated that a moment later, he was shot as she tried to move him to cover. She stated that Hampton might have been asleep when he was killed.

Harold Bell, a BPP survivor of the above raid, from the [redacted], Illinois, BPP Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, stated that he ran back to where Hampton was sleeping to awaken him, but was pulled from the room before he could do this.

Blair Anderson, a former BPP member and survivor of the above raid, stated that he was asleep in the same room as Satchel when awakened by gunshots. He stated that he immediately crawled under the bed. He stated that he was kicked, beaten and cursed by the police.

Louis Truelock, a BPP survivor of the above raid, was the only survivor who did not appear before the "Inquest."

Source stated that allegedly the reasons Truelock was not allowed to "testify" was due to the alleged reason that he failed to attend any of the alleged secret meetings between the BPP lawyers and the above survivors to rehearse what they were to say at this "Inquest." Further, allegedly Truelock claims he was the one who attempted to awaken Hampton which is not in agreement with Johnson's and Bell's "testimony" above.

Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, introduced the "coroner," "the People's Lawyer," and those "testifying."

Source stated that the "coroner" related that the "jury" found the above BPP survivors "innocent" of any crime and the raiders "guilty of murder." The "coroner" stated, "We, the people, now ask for appropriate action by the State and hold State's Attorney Hanrahan and his men in contempt of the people."

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Page 2518

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE PEOPLE'S INDICTMENT

INTO THE KILLING OF

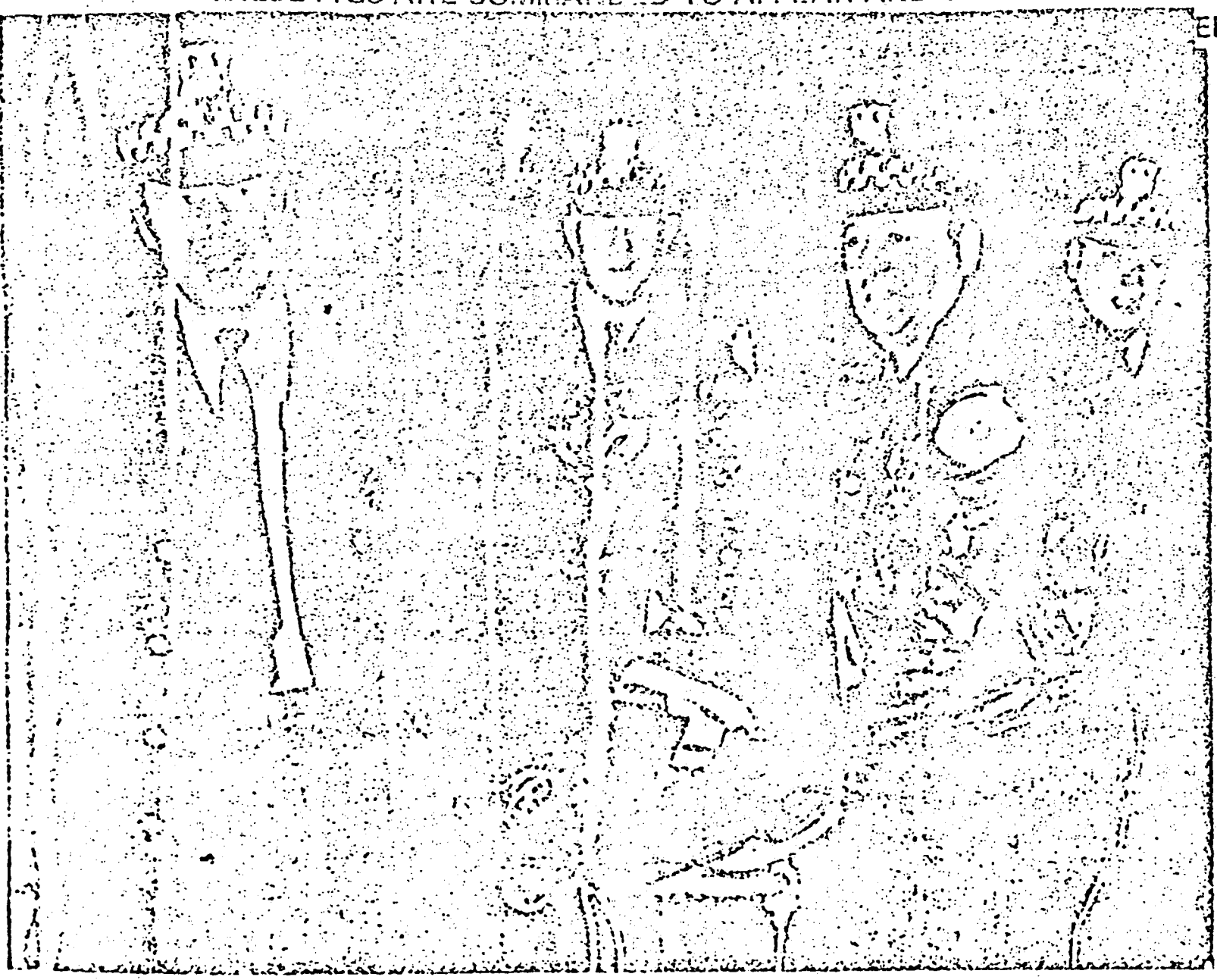
FRED HAMPTON

MARK CLARK

THESE PIGS ARE COMMANDED TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY WITH THE PANTHER SURVIVO

EDWARD V. HANRAH

* James Davis
Ray Broderick
William Kelly
Robert Hughes
William Corbett
Edward Conmody
John Hanrahan
Daniel Groth
George Jones
Philip Joseph
William Gorman
Fred Howard
John Ciszewski
Lynwood Harris
Richard S. Jerome



CRIMINAL POLICEMAN and fellow officers carry body of slain Illinois Black Panther leader Fred Hampton, 21, out of Chicago west side apartment. At least one of the raiding policemen has been identified as a member of the Chicago-area Klu Klux Klan. This allegation has not been mentioned or discussed by white press, though it could shed light on the motives of the man who invaded Hampton's apartment and shot him and Mark Clark, 22, to death.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPL

Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were murdered by State's Attorney Hanrahan and his cohorts.. These [illegible] murderous hoodlums used the old Klu Klux Klan tactic of killing a few niggers to keep the rest in line. When the pigs saw the people were concerned about the deaths they tried to justify their actions by holding a [illegible] At the inquest you could see the pigs were lying because each one had a different story. But still the all [illegible] hand picked, upper class, racist jury found the verdict to be JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. Come to the [illegible]'s inquest to find out the truth. Then it will be up to the people to see and decide that justice is done.

WE WELCOME ALL PEOPLE TO WITNESS THIS INQUEST

SUNDAY, MARCH [illegible] 1970
2:00 p.m.
FIRST Congregational [illegible]
40 No. ASHLAND

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

III. Chapter
Black Panther Party 243-8276
2350 w. Madison 738-0778

In view of the above and past activities of above BPP members, all should be considered armed and dangerous.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MUSEE, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/10/70

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM - BPP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 10, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On March 8 and 9, 1970, CG T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 8, 1970, approximately 700 people, majority of whom were Negroes, gathered at the First Congregational Church, 40 North Ashland, Chicago, Illinois, where the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) held "the People's Inquest." The "jury" of the "Inquest" consisted of four men and eight women, three of whom were white and nine of whom were black, all allegedly selected from among the persons attending the Emergency Conference, held earlier this date, but more properly by the Chicago, Illinois, BPP leadership. The "coroner," allegedly appointed by the BPP leaders, was Doctor Charles D. Hurst, President of Malcolm X Community College, Chicago, Illinois.

The BPP is characterized in the appendix section attached hereto.

Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, Illinois Chapter, BPP, acted as the "prosecutor," that is, he acted as "the People's lawyer."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The movie, which allegedly was shown on television that is supposedly the reinaction of the raid at 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, by those police officers who actually conducted that raid, was shown at the "Inquest" inasmuch as these officers did not respond to "The People's Subpoena" directed to each to appear before this "Inquest."

Brenda Harris, a BPP survivor of the above raid, told this "Inquest" that she and Mark Clark (deceased BPP leader from Peoria, Illinois) were asleep in the front room of the first floor apartment at the above address, when awakened by a knock on the door. She said that Clark responded by saying, "Just a minute, who is there?" She stated that as she and Clark started toward the door to open it, the door burst open and persons entering were firing guns at them. She stated that Clark was killed and she was wounded. In addition to being wounded, she also claimed to have been beaten and threatened by the raiders.

Ronald Satchel, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that he was asleep in the first bedroom toward the front of the apartment, was awakened by shots, started to put on his pants to see what was happening, was hit by five bullets before he could get into his pants. He also stated that he was handcuffed, pulled out of the bedroom, as well as kicked and cursed by the raiders and then, though badly wounded, was forced to walk out of the apartment to a squad car.

Donette Brewer, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that in addition to being kicked and cursed, even though wounded, she fell from the stretcher as the raiders roughly carried her down the front steps of the above apartment.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Debra Johnson, a BPP survivor of the above raid, stated that she was in the back bedroom of the above apartment, asleep with Fred Hampton (deceased Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the BPP) who was also asleep when she heard gunfire. She stated that Hampton raised his head, then lowered it slowly almost immediately and closed his eyes. She stated that a moment later, he was shot as she tried to move him to cover. She stated that Hampton might have been asleep when he was killed.

Harold Bell, a BPP survivor of the above raid, from the [illegible], Illinois, BPP Branch of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, stated that he ran back to where Hampton was sleeping to awaken him, but was pulled from the room before he could do this.

Blair Anderson, a former BPP member and survivor of the above raid, stated that he was asleep in the same room as Satchel when awakened by gunshots. He stated that he immediately crawled under the bed. He stated that he was kicked, beaten and cursed by the police.

Louis Truelock, a BPP survivor of the above raid, was the only survivor who did not appear before the "Inquest."

Source stated that allegedly the reasons Truelock was not allowed to "testify" was due to the alleged reason that he failed to attend any of the alleged secret meetings between the BPP lawyers and the above survivers to rehearse what they were to say at this "Inquest." Further, allegedly Truelock claims he was the one who attempted to awaken Hampton which is not in agreement with Johnson's and Bell's "testimony" above.

Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, introduced the "coroner," "the People's Lawyer," and those "testifying."

Source stated that the "coroner" related that the "jury" found the above BPP survivors "innocent" of any crime and the raiders "guilty of murder." The "coroner" stated, "We, the people, now ask for appropriate action by the State and hold State's Attorney Hanrahan and his men in contempt of the people."

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE PEOPLE'S INDICTMENT

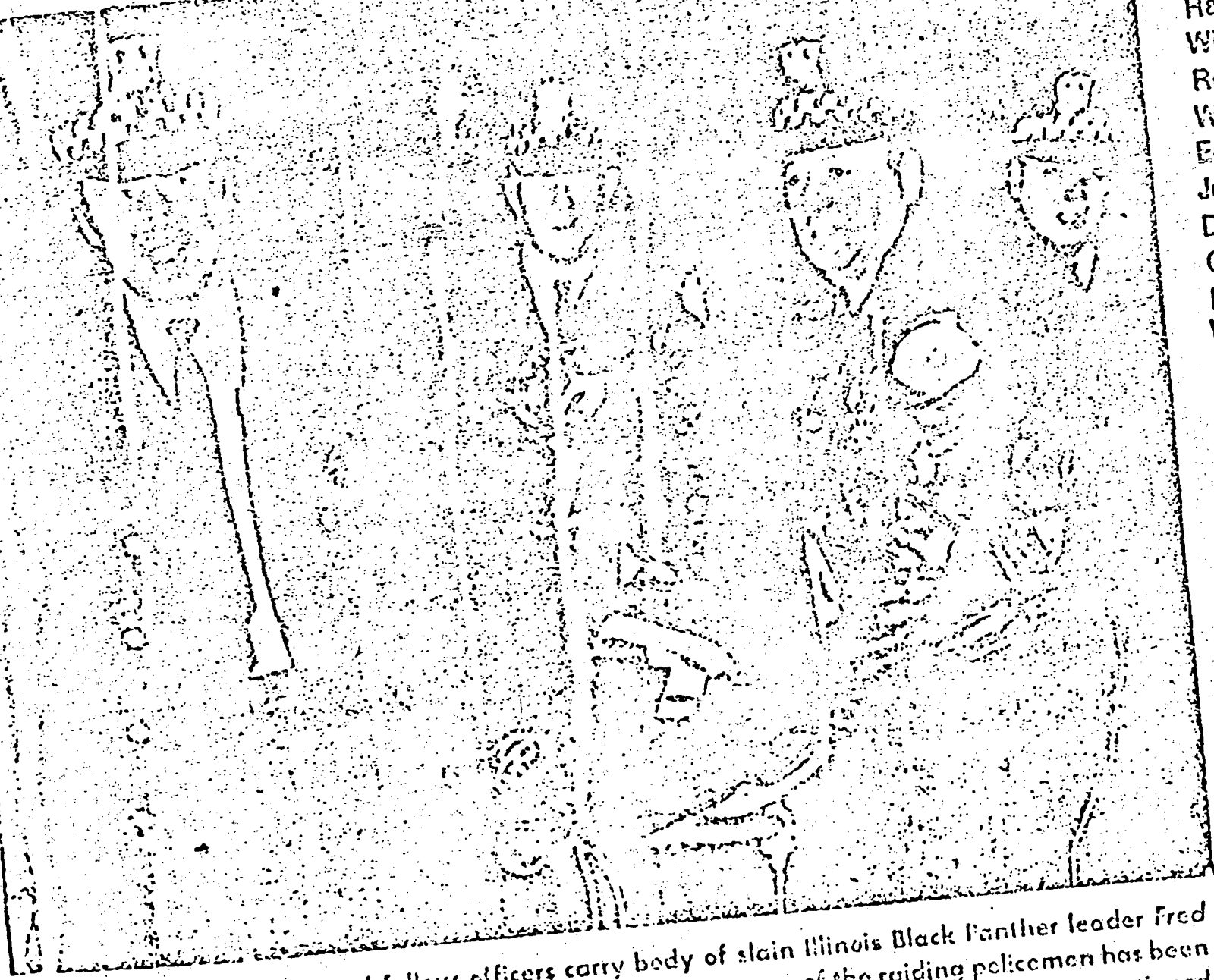
INTO THE KILLING OF

FRED HAMPTON & MARK CLARK

THESE PIGS ARE COMMANDED TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY WITH THE PANTHER SURVIVO

EDWARD V. HANRAH

* James Davis
Ray Broderick
William Kelly
Robert Hughes
William O'Neal
Edward Gilmore
John Hermanek
Daniel Groth
George Jones
Philip Joseph
William Gorman
Fred Howard
John Ciszewski
Lynwood Harris
Richard S. Jaroso



CRIMINAL POLICEMAN and fellow officers carry body of slain Illinois Black Panther leader Fred Hampton, 21, out of Chicago west side apartment. At least one of the raiding policemen has been identified as a member of the Chicago-area Klu Klux Klan. This allegation has not been mentioned or discussed by white press, though it could shed light on the motives of the man who invaded [illegible] and shot him and Mark Clark, 27, to death.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SUBPOENAS HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPL

Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were murdered by State's Attorney Hanrahan and his cohorts.. These [illegible] murderous hoodlums used the old Klu Klux Klan tactic of killing a few niggers to keep the rest in line. When the pigs saw the people were concerned about the deaths they tried to justify their actions by holding a ripped [illegible] At the inquest you could see the pigs were lying because each one had a different story. But still the [illegible] hand picked, upper class, racist jury found the verdict to be JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. Come to the people's inquest to find out the truth. Then it will be up to the people to see and decide that justice is done.

WE WELCOME ALL PEOPLE TO WITNESS THIS INQUEST

SUNDAY, MARCH 1 1970
2:00 p.m.
FIRST Congregational Church
40 No. ASHLAND

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

III. Chapter
Black Panther Party 243-8276
2350 w. Madison 738-0778

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2527

1

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

DATE: MAR 10 1970

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM-BPP

[redacted] who has provided reliable information in the past, will not testify, but attests to the accuracy of the following information:

[redacted] advised as follows on the indicated dates:

3/2/70 WILLIE CALVIN, RAYMOND HEWITT, CLARENCE TERRY, TRAVEL BPP LEADERS.

CALVIN was assigned to be HEWITT and companion known only as "T.C.", security guard when they came through

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2529

Chicago on 3/1/70 enroute to Canada. CALVIN met them at O'Hare International Airport, stayed with them about one hour and they departed Chicago for Toronto on United Airline Flight number 646 at about 8:30 a.m. on 3/1/70 after a one hour lay over. CALVIN related that during the hour conversation nothing specific was discussed as one female with him was not a Panther. CLAVIN stated that they did not leave the airport or make any contact with anyone else.

3/2/70 ROBERT CAMPBELL, ROGER MOODY, RALPH BOSTICK

These persons were assigned to cover some demonstration at the Western Electric Plant, 22nd and Cermak on this date, however, no one showed for the demonstration.

3/2/70 ISMAEL FLORY, J. B. BOOSE, BPP COMMUNITY CENTER

BOOSE is in charge of the People's Community Center which is to be opened at ISMAEL FLORY'S office on west 63rd Street.

3/2/70 J. B. BOOSE, JAMES ELDERS, ROBERT CAMPBELL ROGER MOODY

These persons are BPP section leaders for the designated areas:

ELDERS	West side
CAMPBELL	Jew town area
MOODY	North side
BOOSE	South side

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BLAIR ANDERSON

Anderson is to be bailed out of jail per instructions of the BPP lawyers. However, ANDERSON will not be allowed to be reinstated as a BPP member.

3/3/70 BILLY BROOKS

BROOKS is allegedly getting the feeling that he is not trusted by the membership and leaders of the Chicago area BPP.

3/4/70 HOWARD ALK

ALK is currently at his place in Michigan reviewing some film concerning the BPP.

HOWARD ALK, MIKE GRAY, FILM GROUP, INC.

GRAY has private pilot license and will fly up to see ALK on 3/11/70.

The Film Group, Incorporated is allegedly moving from their current address.

3/9/70 BILLY BROOKS, TRAVEL OF BPP LEADERSHIP

BROOKS will possibly leave for San Francisco, California, on 3/11/70. The only reason he is going is because he has never been there.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2531

3/9/70 BOBBY RUSH, SONNY RUSH, TRAVEL OF BPP LEADERSHIP

RUSH and his wife will depart for San Francisco, California, tonight. The purpose of this trip is not known.

3/9/70 WILLIE CALVIN, BERADYNE GRAYSON, MEDICAL CENTER

CALVIN is sleeping with GRAYSON who is a former panther and is working in the Medical Center.

3/10/70 JOAN GRAY

GRAY traveled to De Kalb, Illinois, on 3/9/70, where she had some unknown speech to deliver.

LOUIS TRUELOCK, FRED HAMPTON, H. BELL.

TRUELOCK was allegedly on security guard at 2337 West Monroe as 12/4/69, when the police raided. The security guard must be awake at all times it is therefore, probably true that he is the person who attempted to wake HAMPTON as he claims and not BELL.

3/10/70 The following are now known as Panther Pads which means they are available to any BPP member. Each member is required to have access to at least one weapon.

7801 South Sangamon Street, 2nd floor
Chicago, Illinois, usual residents
RUFUS and WANDA WALLS
MIKE and JOAN MC CATHY

1509 South Kenneth, 1st and 3rd floor,
Chicago, Illinois
Usual residents, JEWEL COOK, 3rd floor, and wife, PEARL, who is not BPP member.
JOAN GRAY, 1st floor
STEPHANIE FISHER, 1st floor
WILLIE CALVIN, 1st floor
BERLINA POWELL, 1st floor
LONNIE HALL, 1st floor
JERI ELDRIDGE, 1st floor
BOBBY RUSH, 1st floor or 3rd floor
SANDRA DAVIS, 1st floor not BPP member but lives with BPP members.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2632

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

DATE: MAR 18 1970

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

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RM-BPP

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2533

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2534

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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WILLIE CALVIN, 1st floor
BERLINA POWELL, 1st floor
LONNIE HALL, 1st floor
JERI ELDRIDGE, 1st floor
BOBBY RUSH, 1st floor or 3rd floor
SANDRA DAVIS, 1st floor not BPP member but lives with BPP members.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2636

File #:

62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

670 part 12 & 14

10/22/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

DEMTRI, IS - M.

DAVID DELLINGER, ET AL ARL - CONSPIRACY.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, RM.

BUAGENTS OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY THIRTY MEMBERS OF BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), CHICAGO CHAPTER, PARTICIPATING IN DEMONSTRATION IN PLAZA OF FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, AT ONE PM INSTANT. GROUP OF TEN BPP MEMBERS DISCONTINUED MARCHING IN PLAZA AND ALL GATHERED AROUND FRED HAMPTON DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS CHAPTER BPP. AFTER CONFERRING FOR APPROXIMATELY TEN MINUTES, GROUP PRESENTED THEMSELVES AT ENTRANCE OF FEDERAL BUILDING FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING ADMISSION TO COURTROOM WHERE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF BOBBY GEORGE SEALE AND SEVEN OTHER DEFENDANTS IS IN SESSION. USMS ADMITTED FIFTEEN BPP MEMBERS AFTER SEARCHING FOR WEAPONS. REMAINDER OF GROUP, INCLUDING HAMPTON, THEN DISPERSED AND LEFT AREA OF FEDERAL BUILDING.

AS OF ONE THIRTY PM AREA OF FEDERAL BUILDING RETURNED TO NORMAL.

RAC: dss

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2538

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

SOURCES ADVISED ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO DAVID HILLARD, NATIONAL BPP CHIEF OF STAFF, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, BY BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, ILLINOIS BPP. RUSH ONLY BPP MEMBER KNOWN TO ATTEND MEETING THIS A.M.

USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY AND CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2539

61

10/22/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

DEMTRI, IS - M.

DAVID DELLINGER, ET AL ARL - CONSPIRACY.

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RAC: dss

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2540

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

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USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY AND CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2541

Memorandum

62

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/28/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

[redacted]. Copies are also being furnished the following agencies, United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Region I, Evanston, Illinois.

The Chicago Police Department has been orally advised of the contents of the LHM.

RMM

1.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2542

Memorandum

62

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/28/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

63

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 28, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On October 25, 1969, _ reliable information in the past, advised that David Hilliard, National BPP Chief of Staff, from San Francisco, California. Emory Douglas, National BPP Minister of Culture, Elaine Brown, both believed to be from Los Angeles, Brown believed to be travelling with Douglas, and an unknown Negro female about 23 or 24 years old, approximately 5'6", slender, around 125 pounds, light skinned, with hair cut short, all arrived at O'Hare Airport, via American Airlines at 10:30 PM on this date. advised that converstation indicated all travelled under unknown alias and city of departure unknown, but state of departure was California.

--- advised that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, Barbara Sankey, Lieutenant of Finance, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, John Seale, San Francisco BPP member and brother of Bobby Seale, Chairman, National BPP, Artie Seale, wife of Bobby Seal and other uknown Illinois BPP members met the above group at the airport. Hampton related that they had just came from a fund raising party given by Lucy Montgomery, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, who publicly supports the so called "New Left" both philosphically and financially, where $1500.96 was raised for the Illinois BPP.

Hampton also related that arrangements have been made for Hilliard to speak at Dr. Herbert Hazelkorn's 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois on October 26, 1969 to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

stated on October 26, 1969 that Hilliard, Rush, Hampton, John Seale. Artie Seale, Douglas, William O'Neal, Chief ofStaff, Illinois BPP. Ronald Stachel, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, Stephanie Fisher, Chicago Chapter BPP member, Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP and Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor, Illinois BPP and other unknown Illinois BPP members went to Hazelkorn's residence were Hilliard spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people.

Hilliard gave a short history of the BPP but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs.

advised that as a result of Hilliard speaking for the Arab nation and indicating that the BPP backed the Arab nation, no money was given to the BPP by this group.

advised that Hilliard is scheduled to speak at the Malcolm X Campus of the Chicago City Colleges at 1:00 PM on October 27, 1969 for a fee of $1,000 which is being paid to the Illinois BPP by the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by the students of this campus.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2545

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

_____ advised that BPP leaders have indicated that Winston Moore, Warden of the Cook County Jail has agreed to let 1700 BPP papers per week be sold to the inmates, no further details known at this time.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney

Office of Special Investigations,

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois,

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

On October 27, 1969, _____ advised that Hilliard spoke at the Malcolm X campus on this date to a group of about 125 to 150 persons. Hilliard spoke on capitalism and imperialism. Hilliard's speech was restricted to the BPP interpretation of these words and was not militant. CG T-1 stated Hilliard only spoke about 30 minutes.

_____ stated that after Hilliard's speech, Hilliard, Brown, Douglas and the unknown Negro female were taken to O'Hare Field where they boarded a plane for California, city unknown, which departed O'Hare about 5:30 p.m.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 28, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On October 25, 1969, _____ reliable information in the past, advised that David Hilliard, National BPP Chief of Staff, from San Francisco, California. Emory Douglas, National BPP Minister of Culture, Elaine Brown, both believed to be from Los Angeles, Brown believed to be travelling with Douglas, and an unknown Negro female about 23 or 24 years old, approximately 5'6", slender, around 125 pounds, light skinned, with hair cut short, all arrived at O'Hare Airport, via American Airlines at 10:30 PM on this date. _____ advised that converstation indicated all travelled under unknown alias and city of departure unknown, but state of departure was California.

_____ advised that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, Barbara Sankey, Lieutenant of Finance, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, John Seale, San Francisco BPP member and brother of Bobby Seale, Chairman, National BPP, Artie Seale, wife of Bobby Seal and other uknown Illinois BPP members met the above group at the airport. Hampton related that they had just came from a fund raising party given by Lucy Montgomery, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, who publicly supports the so called "New Left" both philosphically and financially, where $1500.96 was raised for the Illinois BPP.

Hampton also related that arrangements have been made for Hilliard to speak at Dr. Herbert Hazelkorn's 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois on October 26, 1969 to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

stated on October 26, 1969 that Hilliard, Rush, Hampton, John Seale, Artie Seale, Douglas, William O'Neal, Chief ofStaff, Illinois BPP, Ronald Stachel, Deputy Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, Stephanie Fisher, Chicago Chapter BPP member, Jewel Cook, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP and Louis Trulock, Legal Counselor, Illinois BPP and other unknown Illinois BPP members went to Hazelkorn's residence were Hilliard spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people.

Hilliard gave a short history of the BPP but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs.

advised that as a result of Hilliard speaking for the Arab nation and indicating that the BPP backed the Arab nation, no money was given to the BPP by this group.

advised that Hilliard is scheduled to speak at the Malcolm X Campus of the Chicago City Colleges at 1:00 PM on October 27, 1969 for a fee of $1,000 which is being paid to the Illinois BPP by the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by the students of this campus.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

64

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/13/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Copies of this LHM are ~~also being~~ furnished the following agencies: USA, OSI, USSS and 113th MI. The Chicago PD has been orally advised of the contents of this LHM.

RNM:

Pay U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW-88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2551

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 13, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On November 9, 1969, , who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP and Joan Gray, Field Lieutenant, Chicago Branch, Illinois Chapter BPP, returned from Berkeley, California, where Hampton allegedly had several meetings with the members of the National Central Committee of the BPP.

stated that according to Hampton, the National BPP and all BPP Chapters are in bad financial condition at this time. Hampton also related, according to that if David Hilliard, National BPP Chief of Staff goes to jail, Hampton will be appointed to fill Hilliard's position.

Source stated that no other details concerning the above are available at this time.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, 113th MI Group, and OSI.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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10/30/69

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

DEMTRI, IS-M; DAVID DELLINGER, ET AL. ARL-CONSPIRACY.

DAVID DELLINGER AND OTHER DEFENDANTS IN "CONSPIRACY EIGHT" TRIAL CURRENTLY BEING HEARD USDC, CG, HAVE PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED PLANNED RALLY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER ONE NEXT, ONE PM, CIVIC CENTER BUILDING PLAZA, CG. RALLY TO BE EXPRESSION OF PROTEST TO "STOP THE TRIAL" BECAUSE PROCEEDING IS ACT OF VENGEANCE AGAINST DEFENDANTS, ABRIDGEMENT OF LEGAL RIGHTS AND ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPRESSION OF DISSENT. WILL ALSO ATTEMPT FUND COLLECTION FOR LEGAL DEFENSE. SEVEN OF THE EIGHT DEFENDANTS, NOT IN POLICE CUSTODY, ARE TO BE PRESENT AT RALLY, SOME TO SPEAK ON "STOP THE TRIAL" THEME. FRED HAMPTON, CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP, TO APPEAR IN BEHALF OF BOBBY SEALE, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, BPP, ALSO ONE OF TRIAL DEFENDANTS WHO IS RETAINED IN POLICE CUSTODY DURING TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGE. HAMPTON TO READ STATEMENT

GGP

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CG

PREPARED BY SEALE AT RALLY. ANNOUNCED RALLY SPONSORS ARE "THE CONSPIRACY", TRIAL PROTEST ORGANIZATION OF DEFENDANTS, NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM, NATIONAL ANTI-WAR GROUP OF DELLINGER'S, AND CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL, A CG LEADERSHIP ORGANIZATION OF ANTI-WAR AND PROTEST GROUP COALITIONS.

USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED.

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USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-69)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier
Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)

CONFIDENTIAL

Report of: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: November 7, 1969

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: Headquarters of the Chicago Chapter, BPP, continues to be located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Sources report West Suburban Chapter as being inactive at this time. During Antiriot Law Conspiracy trial currently being tried at this time in Chicago, the BPP has conducted several demonstrations at the Federal Building alleging constitutional rights of BOBBY SEALE, National BPP and one of eight defendants, being violated. ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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I. ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LOCATION OF BPP CHAPTERS

A. Origin

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at a meeting at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was attended by approximately 10 Negro males. The purpose of the meeting was to dissolve the then current Chicago branch of SNCC and to organize a Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

3/27/68)

The BPP did not have a headquarters until space was acquired at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968. The space acquired was the second and third floor of the building at the above address.

11/20/68)

Source advised the Illinois Bell Telephone Company assigned telephone number 243-8276 to the BPP above address.

3/27/69)

B. Purposes, Aims and Rules of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago BPP, flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. The CLEAVERs and SEALE are members of the Central Committee of the National BPP.

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On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago and stated that the Chicago Chapter would follow the policy of the National BPP in all regards.

(____1, 11/7/68)

On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

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7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

. 5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captions subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national,

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state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE.
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.
7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.

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9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10 program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches.
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and/or Medical Cadres.
22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.

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23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money, or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All Branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

(, 5/2/69)

C. Location of BPP Branches

West Suburban Branch

This branch was previously reported as having no office space as such, but merely used the Chicago Chapter Office at 2350 West Madison Street. Source advised this branch is inactive at this time because of recent arrests and indictments of BPP members.

; 7/69 and 10/69)

Rockford, Illinois Branch

There is no Rockford, Illinois BPP branch office as such; however, meetings have been held at 529 Pierpoint Avenue, Rockford. This address is the location known as the House of Simba or House of Bo Simba.

Chicago, Illinois Branch

Source advised the Chicago Chapter of the BPP currently operates two South side offices. The one office

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was located at 48 and South State Street and has two female BPP members at the office during the day time. The other office is located at 1222 West 109th Street and is manned by SAMUEL LEORY LATSON. Both of these offices operate by a pay telephone located near there and neither have the authority to contact the National Office of the BPP. Locations are merely used for the BPP newspaper distribution and to keep the name of the BPP known on Chicago's South side.

10/69)

Joliet, Illinois Branch

Source advised that while there is no office as such for this branch several meetings of individuals purporting to be BPP members have met at the home of JAMES DAVID STUBBS, 528 South Water Street, Joliet.

; 10/69)

II. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

A. Officers of Chicago Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Central Staff of the Chicago Chapter BPP:

BROOKS, BILLY LAMAR, born July 18, 1948. BROOKS commonly known as "CHE" and is the Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP and acts as Field Secretary.

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CALVIN, WILLIE JAMES, born March 6, 1948, Captain of Defense, Chicago Chapter Illinois BPP.

CAMPBELL ANN. CAMPBELL is Communications Secretary Illinois BPP. CAMPBELL is on Health CADRE and works with BPP lawyers.

CHARLES, EUGENE, JR., born May 20, 1948, and is Lieutenant of Health, Illinois BPP.

COOK, JURLD L., born November 17, 1941, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP. COOK, commonly known as JEWEL.

EDWARDS, ROSIE ANN, born January 4, 1938, Counselor of Women.

GRAY, JOAN, born July 29, 1949, and is Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

HAMPTON, FRED, born August 30, 1948, and is Deputy Chairman, Illinois, BPP.

KING, YVONNE, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, in exile.

JUNIOR, NATHANIEL WALTER, born October 21, 1946, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, in exile.

LATSON, SAMUEL LEROY, born December 26, 1949, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

MAY, CHRISTINA DARLENE, born October 20, 1949, Deputy Minister of Culture, in exile.

MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, born 1949, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP, is helping BROOKS fulfill responsibilities of Deputy Minister of Education position.

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MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP.

O'NEAL, WILLIAM MC KINLEY, born December 9, 1949, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.

RUSH, BOBBY LEE, born November 23, 1946, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP.

SANKEY, BARBARA ANN, born February 7, 1949, Lieutenant of Finances, Illinois BPP.

SATCHEL, RONALD J., born June 22, 1950, SATCHEL, commonly known as "DOC", is the Deputy Minister of Health.

THOMAS, HENRY, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

WALLS, RUFUS C., born September 6, 1940. WALLS, commonly known as "CHAKA", is Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP.

B. Officers of West Suburban Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the West Suburban Chapter of Illinois BPP:

BRUCE, ROBERT, born November 28, 1947, is Chairman (Captain) in exile.

HARVEY, MERRILL DENNIS, born July 4, 1946, Captain of Defense in exile.

Sources have advised the West Suburban Branch is inactive due to the recent arrests and indictments of BPP members.

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Sources have all advised during October, 1969 that it would be impossible to furnish any type of membership list because of recent police action. The sources did state the BPP continues to have numerous sympathizers.

C. Officers of
Rockford Branch BPP

During July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Rockford Branch, Illinois BPP:

BELL, HAROLD KEITH, born November 29, 1946, Captain of Defense.

HAWKINS, CHARLES LARRY, born July 31, 1951, Field Lieutenant, and Captain of Information.

HUNTER, DELRIDGE LAVERN, born January 8, 1941, Captain of Education.

DIXON, BRUCE, on Chicago Chapter Illinois BPP Education Staff, is doing work in Rockford in connection with that branch.

The sources have reported that the Rockford Branch has approximately ten to fifteen members. The sources also have advised the Rockford Chapter follows the philosophy of MAO TSE TUNG and programs of the National Chapter BPP.

10/69
10/69)

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D. Officers of
Joliet Branch BPP

Source advised during October, 1969, that JAMES DAVID STUBBS who resides at 528 South Water Street, Joliet, Illinois, would be considered the organizer of the branch in Joliet. Source said there are four members of this branch,with STUBBS being the only officer.

10 69)

STUBBS has publicly identified himself as the Captain of Defense, Joliet Branch, Illinois BPP.

III. INFORMATION REGARDING VIOLENT ACTS, WEAPONS, PLANS AND AIMS OF BPP

Source advised WILLIE CALVIN, Captain of Defense and RICHARD L. "ARDAY" BLACK, both BPP members, were seen at BPP headquarters with three .30 caliber M-1 Carbines.

8 8 69)

Source advised JOHN "BEAVER" WILLIAMS, a member of the West Suburban branch along with CALVIN, BLACK and JOHN "OBAR" BREAKS, Sergeant of Defense staff, travelled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin on the pretext of purchasing some .30 caliber M-1 Carbines.

8/13/69)

Sergeant WILLIAM KLUSAK, Oakbrook, Illinois Police Department,advised on August 14, 1969 that BLACK and WILLIAMS were arrested and charged with unlawful use of weapons. At the time of his arrest, BLACK had in his possession a .30 caliber M-1 Carbine, Serial Number 18875. WILLIAMS had in his possession on arrest a .30 caliber M-1 Carbine Serial Number 19405.

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Source advised three individuals, alleged Chicago BPP members attended a meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconson. When these individuals left the meeting they had in their possession, two M-1 Carbines allegedly purchased from an unidentified BPP member in Milwaukee. These three individuals stated they were returning to Chicago.

; 8/18/69)

Source advised that JOSEPH GRAY and DONALD SMILEY, BPP members were arrested with three other individuals earlier that date and charged with unlawful use of weapons and aggravated assault for shooting at ANDREW BLAIR, a Negro male, residing at 6943 South Justine Street, Chicago. BLAIR, at the time of shooting, was walking through the Chicago Housing Authority Project located at 5041 South Federal Street. BLAIR was not injured at the time of his arrest. SMILEY was in possession of a .25 caliber semi-automatic pistol. GRAY possessed a .22 caliber revolver.

; 9/11/69)

Source advised they had learned that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) had recently found plastic bombs, sawed off shotguns and smoke bombs as a result of a raid on an apartment in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The source stated three men were believed to have been residing at the apartment and were identified by the RCMP as ROBERT BRUCE, NATHANIEL JUNIOR and DENNIS HARVEY, Chicago BPP members in exile. BRUCE is wanted in Chicago on kidnapping and assault with intent to commit murder charges according to the sources. These sources also advised JUNIOR and HARVEY are wanted on bond default charges after they failed to appear in court as a result of charges filed earlier, charging them with attempting to purchase machine guns.

;10/1/69
;10/1/69)

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The Indianapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised on October 1, 1969, JEWEL COOK, WILLIE CALVIN and CLEVELAND COOK were all arrested in Indianapolis, Indiana, where they had travelled to help the Indianapolis BPP Chapter get back on its feet. The three individuals are BPP Chicago members. These three, according to the Indianapolis Division were arrested for larceny and violation of a local firearms act. In the vehicle they were travelling in, a .38 Colt Snubnose revolver bearing Serial Number 223772 was found.

This gun was reported stolen in Chicago on March 24, 1969. Source advised the above individuals were incarcerated in Indianapolis, Indiana on charges of unlawful possession of a weapon and stealing a car battery. The three, according to the source, were in Indianapolis to assist in re-organizing that BPP chapter.

(10/2/69)

Officer FUNK, Chicago, Illinois Police Department (PD), advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP Headquarters following a shooting incident that date during the early morning hours.

Officer WANER, Chicago PD, advised on October 4, 1969 that officer SHAMLEY was injured by a shotgun blast believed to have originated at BPP Headquarters.

Officer LARA, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, their investigation reflects that the PD responded to a call from an anonymous caller regarding gun shots at Panther Headquarters. When the police arrived, shooting occurred and upon entering Panther Headquarters, seven BPP members were arrested, one shotgun and one .30 caliber Carbin was confiscated.

Source advised the shooting had occurred at Panther Headquarters during the Headquarters during the early morning hours of October 4, 1969 because of trouble recently developing between Vice Lords and the BPP. Source stated the Vice Lords were a Negro youth gang operating on Chicago's West side and had approached the Panthers "wanting

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to be cut in" on a medical center which the Panthers had announced would open soon. BPP refused to allow the Vice Lords any "part of the action". The Vice Lords told the BPP to either stop work and not attempt to operate the medical center or if the Panthers did open the center the Vice Lords would "burn it down". As a result of this earlier conflict between the Vice Lords and Panthers, a car loaded with Vice Lords drove by Panther Headquarters early that morning and fired shots at the headquarters. The Panthers returned the fire and the PD,arrived when the Vice Lords were making a second pass by headquarters. When the Vice Lords spotted the police they left the area and the police returned the fire of the Panthers, subsequently resulting in the arrest of seven members.

; 10/4/69)

IV. PUBLICATIONS

Source, on October 23, 1969, furnished a copy of a pamphlet captioned "Ministry of Information Bulletin, Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party, Vol. 1, No.4". This "bulletin", which is contained in the appendix section of this memorandum,appears to be reprints of articles published earlier in the "BPP" newspaper. Source advised that while this issue was number four, it is the only bulletin to his knowledge prepared by the Illinois Chapter. Source also stated this is not to be a regular publication and no future issues have been discussed among party heirarchy.

; 10/23/69)

Source also furnished on October 23, 1969, a leaflet which is attached to the appendix, captioned "Support Bobby Seale and the Conspiracy "8".

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP has no regularly scheduled publications, however, on occasion, leaflets have been distributed in connection with appearances by members at various functions.

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V. ACTIVITIES

WILLIE JAMES CALVIN, also known as "Jew Man" Captain of Defense and JEWEL COOK, Field Secretary, Chicago BPP, travelled to Indianapolis, Indiana to ascertain why the Indianapolis Chapter had purged so many members, during August, 1969.

8/20/69).

Source advised the Chicago BPP continues to hold political orientation classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15 PM at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. These classes consist of instruction on the ten point program of the BPP. Recently the classes have been poorly attended.

18 28 69
9/4/69)

Source advised he had attended a closed meeting at a church on West Armitage Street, where the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang, maintains its headquarters. The meeting was held on September 10, 1969 and 125 to 150 people were present. Those in attendance represented members and sympathizers of the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots. According to source, the Young Patriots, is a youth gang whose membership is comprised of Appalachian poor on Chicago's near North side.

The meeting was held in Memory of LARRY ROBERSON, a BPP member who had died during the week of September 8-12, 1969, following a gun shot wound by police officers.

FRED HAMPTON spoke and referred to MAO Tse-tung, and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Defense, National BPP. HAMPTON stated the killing of one brother by the "Pigs" (police) doesn't stop the revolution.

9/11 69)

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Sources advised a rally was held at the American University, Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1969, with approximately 700 to 800 people in attendance. The theme of all speakers was to the effect that a revolution was going on at that time and that all oppressed people should be armed. BOB LEE, Secretary of the BPP, Chicago spoke. LEE contained his remarks to the above and exhibited the film "American Revolution II" which is described as an anti-police and anti-establishment film.

9/13/69)

Source advised on September 14, 1969, the BPP sponsored a rally at the Intermediate School, 201, 125th Street, Madison Avenue, New York City, New York. Between 400 and 500 people attended and most were either black or Puerto Rican. BOB LEE spoke after showing the "American Revolution II" film and his remarkes were concerned with the "Facist Pig Tactics" used by police to suppress the desire of the people.

9/15/69)

The Chicago "Tribune" a daily Chicago newspaper in its Four Star Final edition on September 18, 1969, printed an article regarding the BPP Breakfast for Children Program. The article reflects the program as being almost non-existent in Chicago. The article also stated that FRED HAMPTON states the program feeds 3,000 to 3,500 children, but investigation determined that on some days the locations were not opened and on other days only handfuls of children showed up. The article concluded, saying the neighborhood merchants who had previously donated to the program had all but ceased donations.

Source advised the Breakfast for Children Program is run by BARBARA SANKEY, and JOAN GRAY.

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The location of their Breakfast for Children Program is North Hoyne Street and West Washington Boulevard. While BPP is currently claiming to feed 100 children each day, in fact the program has almost ceased to operate.

;10/69)

Source advised BOB LEE was in Richmond, Virginia on September 18, 1969 on BPP business. He spoke at Chapel Hill, North Carolina on September 19, 1969. Speeches, according to source, followed the same text as set forth in the New York speech and also criticized the power structure as plotting to destroy the BPP.

9/19/69)

Source advised that the National Office of the BPP, Oakland, California has directed the Illinois BPP leaders to expect to more or less help the National Office in training, directing and in general be responsible for all BPP activities east of the Mississippi River.

;9/30/69)

This source advised that the above is not in effect at this time.

/10/21/69)

Source advised that members of the"Chicago Daily Defender" a newspaper slanted to the Negro community, had contacted FRED HAMPTON to advise him that two jurors previously selected for the anti-riot conspiracy trial underway in Chicago wherein eight defendants, one of whom his BOBBY SEALE, National BPP Officer, was being tried for violations steming from the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago during August, 1968, had received threatening letters signed "The Panthers." HAMPTON, after contacting the National Office, denied any knowledge of these threatening

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letters and issued a press release alleging that the letters were another means of the establishment in its plot to put the Panthers in a bad light.

9/30/69).

Source advised that FRED HAMPTON had announced to the news media in Chicago that the BPP would protest the arrest of seven of its members at Panther Headquarters early that day. HAMPTON stated that by these arrests the Chicago PD presented its continued harassment of the BPP. HAMPTON called for a massive rally to be held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, 12:00 noon on October 7, 1969.

10/4/69)

Source advised that a rally on October 7, 1969 which had been called to emphasize the fact the Chicago BPP was backing BOBBY SEALE. The rally was also in an attempt to gain community support for the BPP. Source stated BPP leaders had instructed that any member becoming involved in any militant action would be purged from the party.

10/7/69)

Special Agents of the FBI on October 7, 1969, at 11:00 AM, observed a group of Negro males, identifying themselves as BPP members, arrived at the Federal Building. These Panthers commenced handing out literature "Government Conspiracy to Destroy BPP". The pamphlets criticized the Chicago PD and referred to them as "Pig Daley's Imperialistic Mad Dogs", and also stated "the continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves there is a government conspiracy to destroy revolutionary leaders in Babylon (America)."

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At the height of the rally, about 75 BPP and New Left people, along with 200 to 225 individuals were observed in the plaza area of the Federal Building. BOB RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense spoke along the theme that the government should be on trial for conspiracy against the BPP. RUSH offered the raids on Panther offices throughout the nation as evidence. The rally was dismissed without incident.

Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration at Cook County Hospital, 1835 West Harrison Street, Chicago. This demonstration was sponsored, according to leaflet, by the Young Lords, the BPP and the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM II) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), on October 10, 1969. LYNN FRENCH, Chicago BPP member, spoke and stated that the BPP could perform a better service for the indigent people of the ghetto, instead of the Cook County Hospital, if the BPP was allowed to obtain a day care and health center. The group dispersed without incident.

Source advised that a discussion among BPP leaders was held regarding the formation of a committee against facism. During the discussion, it was mentioned the committee would most probably be comprised of one representative from the BPP and one from each of the organizations in which the BPP is currently in coalition. They are the Young Lords and the Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction, SDS. To date no committee has been formed.

; 10/10/68)

On October 22, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 30 BPP members demonstrating at the Federal Building in Chicago and shouting "free Bobby, free Bobby." Twelve of the BPP members began a series of close order drills and marched around the plaza area of the Federal Building. The demonstration lasted from 12:00 noon to 1:30 PM when United States Marshals (USM) allowed 15 members to enter the Federal Building to attend court session at the conspiracy trial underway as set forth above.

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All the members were searched prior to being allowed to enter. No incident or arrests were reported.

Source advised the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had announced a rally for October 25, 1969 at the Federal Building, Chicago. Purpose of the rally was to protest "racist trial and miscarriage of justice perpetrated on BOBBY SEALE by the Federal Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN at the Federal Anti-riot Conspiracy trial currently being held at the Federal Building.

10/21/69)

On October 25, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed at 12:25 p.m. approximately 25 White persons, 35 Negroes had gathered in the Federal Building plaza. These individuals had apparently gathered for the previously announced rally to protest the above described trial.

Protestors were observed carrying signs reading "Get Out of Vietnam Now", "Free Huey", "Free Bobby", "Stop Facist Raids", "Free Panthers Now", "Youth Against Facism", "Racist Pig Daley".

At 1:00 p.m., FBI Agents observed a group of 15 Negroes carrying 10 BPP flags commence marching back and forth in the Federal Building plaza area. The group chanted "Your left, your right, now back up the gun. Free Bobby." At 1:05 p.m., this group commenced marching around the Federal Building and circled the building five times. About 1:20 p.m., speeches commenced on the southeast corner of the Federal Building plaza. Ronald Satchel, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke regarding the west side medical center project of the BPP. He said the project was to be "people controlled" and "community controlled". He demanded the political prisoners Huey Newton and Bobby Seale should be freed. He also blamed the problems of the poor Negro on the capitalistic system in this country. He concluded saying that members of the BPP were not opportunists but revolutionists.

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violating Seale's Constitutional Rights by not permitting Seale to have an attorney of his choice or by permitting Seale to represent himself during the trial. He stated that people should be educated to the fact they have a right to bear arms as set forth in the United States Constitution. Wells held up a copy of Chairman Mao Tse Tung's "Redbook" stating ideology set forth in this book is the ideology of the BPP. He concluded saying the day will come when Panthers will be everywhere.

At 2:10 p.m., speeches concluded and the crowd dispersed. No incidents or arrests occurred.

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FRED HAMPTON, according to the source, advised the National Headquarters, Oakland, California, that Chicago was encountering problems in connection with the opening of its health clinic. HAMPTON stated the clinic was not opened as some work remained. HAMPTON stated the Vice Lords have good control over the area in the vicinity of the clinic, but the Panthers intend to open the clinic anyway.

10/6/69)

Source advised on October 25, 1969, that representatives of the National Office of the BPP were arriving that date from California. Source further advised that BOB RUSH, FRED HAMPTON and others met EMORY DOUGLAS, National BPP Minister of Culture; DAVID HILLIARD, National BPP Chief of Staff, and two Negro females at O'Hare International Airport. HAMPTON advised the group that arrangements had been made for HILLIARD to speak at the residence of Dr. HERBERT HAZELKORN, 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois, on October 26, 1969, to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

The following day, source advised that HILLIARD, accompanied by RUSH and HAMPTON and other BPP members, travelled to HAZELKORN's residence where HILLIARD spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people. HILLIARD gave a short history of the BPP, but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs. The BPP received no money from this group.

10/25 and 26/69)

Source advised HILLIARD spoke at Malcolm X Junior College, formerly Crane Junior College, on Chicago's west side to a group of about 125 to 150 people. HILLIARD spoke on capitalism and imperialism and restricted his speech to the BPP interpretation of these words. The speech was not militant and lasted approximately 30 minutes. He is alleged

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to have received a fee of $1,000 from the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by students of the College. This speech occurred on October 27, 1969.

, 10/27/69)

Agents of the FBI, on October 29, 1969, observed eight members of the BPP in the plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago. As of 7:30 a.m., the group numbered approximately 20. These individuals, by 8:30 a.m., totaled 51, 16 of whom were white. At 8:45 a.m., 35 Negroes and 10 whites were admitted to the Federal Building and after being searched by United States Marshals, were allowed to attend the antiriot law conspiracy trial as spectators.

On October 29, 1969, the Security Department of the Illinois State Union, Normal, Illinois, advised the Springfield Office of the FBI that a meeting sponsored by the RYM-II faction of SDS would be attended by FRED HAMPTON. Subsequently, the Security Office of the Illinois State Union advised that HAMPTON did speak that evening and denounced the trial of BOBBY SEALE in Chicago, giving a brief history and outline of the BPP and urged the audience to come to Chicago on November 1, 1969, to demonstrate at the Federal Building for BOBBY SEALE. No incidents occurred at this meeting.

VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

Source advised on August 25, 1969, he had obtained a leaflet being distributed in Chicago captioned "In Memorium; 8/28/69" indicating "The Conspiracy" and the "Chicago Peace Council" would sponsor a demonstration that day from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at Grant Park, Chicago.

8/25/69)

"The Conspiracy" is an organization which has described itself as being comprised of eight individuals

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indicted for criminal trespass in violation of Antiriot Laws statute as a result of activities that occurred during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

The "Chicago Peace Council" is a coalition organization comprised of peace activist groups in the Chicago area.

, 8/25/69)

The leaflet, according to the source, included the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots, Young Comancheros, all Chicago youth street gangs, and "The Conspiracy" as sponsoring this rally.

At the rally, FRED HAMPTON spoke concerning his recent imprisonment and local BPP activities. No incidents or arrests were reported during this demonstration.

, 8/25/69)

Sources advised on October 29, 1969, that a coalition does exist, in fact, between the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction of SDS. RYM-II faction is led by MIKE KLONSKY, former National Secretary of SDS. Sources felt the coalition existed and would continue to exist only as long as the BPP felt it could receive some benefit from such a coalition. The sources did advise the coalition had deteriorated because of the refusal in the past of the BPP to engage in any activity with these groups unless the BPP received some benefit.

10/29/69)
10/29/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

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(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

10/69)
10/69)

Source advised FRED HAMPTON stated on October 25, 1969, that while at a fund raising party given by LUCY MONTGOMERY, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, he received $1,500.96 for the Illinois BPP. MONTGOMERY has been publicly identified as a supporter of the so-called "New Left" both philosophically and financially.

10/25/69)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) OR OTHER GROUPS

Source advised on October 10, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission (NBLC),

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CP, USA, met with FRED HAMPTON and other BPP leaders at BPP Headquarters. The meeting was for the purpose of exchanging ideas in the struggle for black liberation.

Both the BPP and CP agree they have a concurrent theory toward the antiriot law trial currently in progress in Chicago in that neither wants to become involved in any violence nor possible threat situation.

Both groups agreed that neither should nor would "stick their necks out for anybody," particularly in connection with the antiriot trial in Chicago.

10/10/69)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

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BULLETIN
ILLINOIS CHAPTER
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
VOL. 1
NO. 4

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE TO JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMANN

I, Bobby G. Seale, submit the following in my handwriting to Judge Julius Hoffman of this Court in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division of the U.S.A., where presently the trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' is being held, 9-26-69, and I, Bobby G. Seale, being one of the defendants of eight have been, by denied motion, the right to speak out in my behalf where my constitutional right to have 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' namely Charles R. Garry, who is on record in this court as my defense counsel that I have made agreement with by my choice only that he will assist me in my defense during this trial.

I submit to Judge Julius Hoffman that the trial be postponed until a later date where I, Bobby G. Seale, can have the 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' Attorney Charles R. Garry, and if my constitutional rights are not respected by this court then other lawyers on record here representing me, except Charles R. Garry, do not speak for me or represent me as of this date, 9-26-69. I fire them now until Charles R. Garry can be made available as chief counsel in this trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' and in fact be my legal counsel of choice who is effective in assisting me in my defense. The only attorney I know of who can defend me and be effective is Charles R. Garry, who is presently my attorney on record in this court.

If I am continuously denied this constitutional right of legal defense counsel of my choice who is effective by the Judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist of this U.S. Court with gross prejudicial error toward all defendants and myself in particular.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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CHICAGO ... FUTILITY

It is now crystal clear to the masses of the people at home and abroad that the United States is a downright fascist country. This has been exemplified with the commencement of the trial of the so called Conspiracy 8 on September 24th in Chicago.

The fascist judge, 'Adolph' Julius J. Hoffman has promised that this will be the trial of the decade. It is obvious that this is the last stage and the running point in American history where the iron hand of the dictatorship will be displayed.

This mock trial would not be possible without the leaders of the Black Panther Party. The fascist Gestapo pigs have railroaded our Chairman on another trumped-up charge. Having kidnapped him from San Francisco these lunatics took him by car to Chicago 12 days prior to the trial. They had him sleeping in various county jails throughout the journey. Jails not fit for any form of habitation. The result is that Chairman Bobby Seale arrived in Chicago sick from the rot and mess of the jails to face the SS and the Gestapo army.

These fascist madmen have refused to to allow him to see a doctor and it is obvious that they intend murdering the Chairman by any means necessary.

It would be devaining not to keep to the pattern set. Charles R. Garry, Chairman Bobby Seale's attorney, has [illegible] involvement of the trial [illegible] the hospital for an operation and is unable to be present in Chicago. Judge Julius Hoffman has of course refused the request and Chairman Bobby Seale faces the fascists without [illegible] attorney.

The judge during the [illegible] of a dictatorial jury selection [illegible] said questions like [illegible] real" were the qualifications necessary for [illegible] on the jury. Relevant facts like [illegible] these people true representatives of the peer group of the defendants were irrelevant as being immaterial and irrelevant.

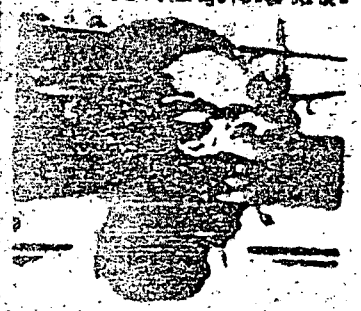
This is a warning to the community and struggle to heighten our awareness and unite together as it is clear that this mockery of a system will not deem any justice and that the time is imminent for us to move from all directions.

It is also the time for us to understand that the repression of the masses must be intensified. The action on the part of the mother country radicals in antagonizing the

[illegible]
Connie Matthews

GROUNDWORK FOR FASCISM

America has taken step one of fascism relatively calmly. Amidst a few murmurs of "death of freedom of the press", the fascist power structure, formerly constituted and supported by the mass media, has turned on its former lackeys. Needless to say the mass media and their large power structure



Ray "Moisi" Hewitt
Minister of Education

[illegible] have never gotten along too well. The relationship was similar to that of a banker and a whore with the media being all the flat-backing and also the floozies have been kicked out of the bed, and with memories of the last "cum-yesterday" beating fresh in their memories, they have remained, in their place, dutifully silent.

The mass media has not been able nor even [illegible] to defend the Constitution when it is aimed to destroy members of the Black Panther Party, S.D.S., The Young Lords, Los Brazos de la Raza, Ahmed Evans, and a multitude of other "negative elements" [illegible] is neither a secret nor a surprise that mass coverage of the years of repression has been more concerned with profits than truth. It is a strange paradox in a country that is the "greatest show" [illegible] or help to those who [illegible]

fend it. With the arrest Friday of nine newsmen in Chicago for allegedly violating the sacred taking-of-indecency act, the Federal Government proved that freedom of the press is at best a sometime thing depending on the wishes of the ruling class. Strange how most papers, radio, and T.V. stations found this blatant act of fascism only of secondary importance, if any at all. The fact that "it could never happen in America" was not debunked proved the fact that this "bag" was formerly confined to "Nazi Germany" or "fascist South Africa" was also easily ignored.

The failure of the human senses to react, who have professional reputations for being sharp, can only be viewed as cowardice or complicity. While this same "professional" failed to give proper context to their own miserable plight, they were on their job when it came time to spread "approved" government-issue lies about the Black Panther Party. The Young Lords, and the Young Patriots allegedly "wielding a load of machine guns", that every one (F.B.I., C.I.A., State and City pigs) seemed to know about, except the so-called "gunners". They were also quite skillful in seeing to it that this news was broadcast everywhere but Chicago.

This was compounded by the fact that:

1. They failed to give any cry of alarm when Chairman Bobby Seale was kidnapped in an obvious frame-up attempt.

2. They failed to give scope or [illegible]

ment's outlined plan to raid the National headquarters of the Black Panther Party, with no survivors intended.

In recent months there has been an escalation of terror, murder, raids, [illegible] on the Black Panther Party, and the news media [illegible] relatives, silent. There were no cries of a "credibility gap" as there had been in Viet Nam. No cries of the Government stifling the news were to be heard.

THE CHICAGO SET-UP

The fact that there have been three raids on Panther homes in Chicago in the last three weeks and one Panther (Larry Roberson) murdered, has almost totally eluded the sharp-eyed, keen-nosed news beagles. Also the fact that in all these raids weapons were seized, has likewise escaped the stalwart defenders of "the American way". This is no easy task since some of those raids were daylight raids, and involved as many as 5 uniformed, sinking, fascist pigs, with helicopters flying close-air support while pigs ran amuck. As of press time, the last Panther home raided was Fred Hubbard's (Dep. Minister of Defense for the State of Illinois) at [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning September 13th). The pigs allegedly had a warrant for Hubbard's arrest, but he wasn't home so they ripped off his gun, and left. Since then Hubbard has surfaced in the community as usual, but likely a fascists [illegible] have forgotten their "warrant."

[illegible] should be aware of the fact that the "[illegible]" [illegible] Guard (at the time a bunch of fascists as ever lived) is on stand-by; unlike the Convention, this time the [illegible] has been effectively [illegible] and silence); the "[illegible]" have been effectively disarmed. The only news we have about any shipment of arms, are the pigs and the psycho-intellectuals that the mediating coalition has already hinted that the plan of the "dissidents" may include seizing the Pentagon; and you have the ground-work and the alibi for a massive St. Valentine's Day Massacre by fascist pigs posing as "servants of the people."

If any of those "Clark Kent" types has the guts of a mustard seed, they will write of Pig Daley in terms reserved for Hess, Himler, Eichman, and Co., but they would still be lying. A plot as monsterous and massive as this should not be alluded to a brain as small as Daley's, but even in the most chicken-hearted of so-called newsmen.

The plot to destroy the Black Panther Party, and thereby crush the whole movement of dissent is directed by Tricky-Dick Nixon, and his number one hatchet man, Attorney General John Mitchell. Under their direction a federal task force setup "to keep an eye on the Panthers", has inflicted a reign of terror and lies upon the Black Panther Party from coast to coast.

It is no surprise to the Black Panther Party that "[illegible]ism has [illegible] here", the only [illegible] with the [illegible]

[illegible]
Minister of Education
Black Panther Party

FREE HUEY

FREE BOBBY

FREE
LARRY WHITE

FREE
ALVIN JEFFREYS

FREE ALL
POLITICAL
PRISONERS

SEIZE THE TIME

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Judge Adolph Julius Hoffman, 75 years old, has been named as the hanging judge for the trial of the Conspiracy Eight. The 8 defendants are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot in 1968,

riot in 1968, before the democratic convention. Chairman Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, and the other 8 defendants face 10 years imprisonment and $20,000 fine if they are convicted.

Judge Adolph Hoffman stands on his record as a fascist. He has consistently propagated this fascist moribund judicial system upon any and all advocates of socialism and or collectivism. This judge always finds any defendants guilty who have views which differ in the slightest degree from his and his other reactionary paper cartoon characters.

On Thursday, September 25, 1969, the trial and selection of the jury began. Judge Hoffman & Co. exerted all efforts to deny Chairman Bobby and all the other defendants any and all motions presented by their defense attorneys. Once again it is most important that we recognize fascism for what it actually is. The "kangaroo" only allowed pigs, state's and paramilitary right participants to remain on the jury. All minority elements of the defendants' people were immediately dismissed from the jury.

The judge and state's attorney Foran have an explicit plan. They are obviously aware that we the people, and we the members of the Black Panther Party no longer tolerate astronomical intimidation. We will go forth no matter what the sacrifice to propagandize and educate the masses of people. It is impossible to deceive the masses for any extended period of time, and their time has most assuredly run out. The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology and the spirit of the Vanguard can never be crushed. An idea like freedom and liberation which has been born and started to grow – cannot be stopped when its time has come to mature.

INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE
SEIZE THE TIME
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sister Cee, Ed. Cadre
Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party

JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMAN

LETTER TO BOBBY FROM HIS WIFE

Bobby:

The fascist pigs have kidnapped you, and are trying to railroad you on trumped-up charges. The ransom for you Bobby, is the annihilation of all Panther members and headquarters. If the pig power structure had any knowledge of political economy, and the hardships of oppressed people, then they wouldn't act like racists, but like Judge Sharwin, who freed our Eldridge.

The Panther Party has, is, and will go forth into the community and educate the masses of the people about the rapings, the exploitations and the murders which the ruling class have subjected us to. The working class has a high infant mortality rate, death from starvation, and the suicide rate has been on a steady increase. All this is part and parcel of making sure that the coins still jingle in the pockets of the bourgeoisie jackasses. Therefore, it is only logical that the avaricious businessmen, the demagogic politicians, the murderous racist pig cops, can do nothing more than murder us, when we show the people the correct ideology.

The pigs have, and will go forth to hire, organizations (who are tools for the government) to kill members of the Black Panther Party. Remember when it was mentioned that there have been too many legalized judicial murders in the court room? Judge Hoffman is the true example of a legal hangman.

Bobby, I love you, and I'm going to try and tell the masses of people what you've been rapping to me in the past. Your spirit is strong. It's like that ever-pounding beat within the souls of Black people which says, their spirit will never die, because you, Bobby, and Huey P. Newton started a fire within the masses, that the pigs will never put out.

Your other half
Arie

WHO ARE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS

"As a Black Man in America, I can't get a fair trial in a RACIST COURT"...Chairman Bobby Seale

This was the theme of the court proceedings of the Conspiracy Eight. From the hand picked jury (eight middle aged, white suburbanites, two house negroes, and two big businessmen–all registered voters) to the constant denial by Julius 'Adolph Eichman' Hoffman of all the defense motions.

Before the selection of the racist, Nazi-ridden jury was made, they were allowed to read newspapers in the ceremonial courtroom. Later, Hoffman, pig Nixon's chief fund raiser and right hand lackey in Illinois, told the prospective jurors not to read newspapers, listen to TV, or talk with each other.

The special category of jurors, all registered voters, were in contradiction to the political morales of the defendants. The defendants, demonstrators against the bourgeois political process, and a socialist revolutionary, an advocate of the people's dictatorship (proletarian democracy) are going to be tried by people who support and participate in that same bourgeois political process. This unrepresentative, illegal and unconstitutional jury is illustrative of the court proceedings here in fascist America. THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY demands that all defendants be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group and not lilly white suburbanites, right-wingers, black lackies, and capitalist businessmen. This overt misrepresentation of the community illustrates the 'conspiracy' against the defendants in general and the Chairman in particular, this is the only conspiracy.

was spent in dismissing prospective black [illegible] working class people. The conspiracy became evident as the government [illegible] people who, because of their class [illegible] could be impartial [illegible]

[illegible] Chairman Bobby Seale

[illegible] hoey, and Julius Hoffman, pig Judge) conspired and removed the conspiracy staff from from the defense counsel table.

Kunstler acknowledged Hoffman's effort to intimidate all defense–then

fort to intimidate all defense counsel then the fascist tee-totaler warned him to watch the language that he uses (not to talk of objective reality).

It will be impossible for a true revolutionary, Chairman Bobby, to get a fair trial from a bourgeois reactionary. This fascist bourgeous state (Babylon) is using the courts to fail the revolutionary machine. But it won't work, the Vanguard Party, the motive force of the revolutionary movement, has already began to motivate, mobilize and energize the once sleeping masses. The trial of Chairman Bobby shows the people that unless they are in power to control all legislative and judicial processes (proletarian democracy), their leaders will be railroaded and the Vanguard will be slowed down.

William J. (Jobawaukee) Campbell, Chief pig circuit judge and 'Adolph' Hoffman have schemed together to stifle any and all communication and information on the trial. No press releases, press statements, photographs, pictures or tapes can be made by the defendants to express their view of the legal lynching. The Chairman isn't even allowed to speak to the press in the presence of the mechanical monsters (U.S. Marshalls). 'Adolph' has said that he isn't there to satisfy public interest but will 'run the court as I see fit.' (A bourgeois reactionary and fascist oppressor can only give a bourgeois reactionary verdict and run a trial in the manner of Nazi fascists.)

[illegible] became [illegible] people who [illegible] could be impartial [illegible]

SEE NEXT PAGE

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FREE BREAKFASTS FOR CHILDREN

Last week the demagogic bourgeoisie press carried an article which stated that the Black Panther Party in the City of Chicago was no longer feeding hungry school children. The article also stated that the Party was using the Breakfast money and food for their own personal use. This is totally incorrect. The Black Panther Party refuses to accept the ideology of the capitalist pig power structure which starves 1/3 of its population and uses food funds to send their astropigs to the moon for the purpose of "beautifying exploitation."

The people and the Black Panther Party say there's something terribly wrong when Daley's Stockyard pigs have nothing more to do than sit in front of our breakfast centers and spy on and intimidate the hungry school children, who attend our centers by the hundreds each morning.

Not only do the Breakfast Centers provide free breakfasts but they also serve as a place where children receive revolutionary culture, education and also immediate first aid treatment. We believe anything the people want and need can be gained through revolutionary struggle and until the people realize this we will continue to lighten the oppressive load that the pig power structure has placed on the people.

So the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program will continue in oppressed communities as long as the masses And if necessary And we say to the pigs who wallow in the pig pen cars in front of the Breakfast Centers, our offices and cribs, Beware! The beat of the people is much too fast, so go back home where you belong. Watch out pigs, it's a people's thang!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
Sister Beverline

BAIL MONEY IS NEEDED TO FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEND MONEY TO
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ILL CHAPTER
2350W MADISON
243-8276

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalists in America will never provide adequate medical service so the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has moved to establish another community program in which all oppressed people can be involved.

Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street. For further information, call 243-8276
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONSPIRATORS cont.

Cee Attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, is the chief counsel for the New York 21 and must return to New York to fight for their freedom. The only reason he can give for locking the attorneys up is Chairman Bobby's insistance upon having Charles Garry as his counsel. This is blackmail, piracy, genuine and undefined.

Cee must understand the significance of the courts here in Babylon. There aren't too many more pigs they can hire, or too many more laws that they can pass, but the fascist power structure can call grand jury hearings and issue indictments forever. They are using the court system to frustrate the revolutionary struggle and imprison the manpower needed to carry the revolution through to the end.

Pig Nixon, Hoffman, and Hoover, we have uncovered your "conspiracy" against the people. The people of the whole world see through your fascist lies and your kangaroo court. You smell of pig manure and your true nature is evident to all who see you wallow in the mire. Keep your hands off Bobby mother-----. Keep your hands off the people. You are on the verge of extinction. The people are waiting for the opportune time to hang you for your astronomical crimes. You and all reactionaries are doomed. Give up 'Adolph' Hoffman, we are too revolutionary proletarian intoxicated to be astronomically intimidated.

Justice To Those Who Deserve Justice
Death To Those Who Deserve Death
Free All Political Prisoners
Seize the Time, Off the Pig

Lt. Eugene Charles
Information Minister, Illinois Chapter BPP

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THE CONSPIRACY

BOBBY SEALE - Father of the

FREE BREAKFAST FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

FATHER OF FREE MEDICAL CENTER

" IF I AM CONTINUOUSLY DENIED THIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF LEGAL DEFENSE, COUNSEL OF MY CHOICE WHO IS EFFECTIVE, BY THE JUDGE OF THIS COURT, THEN I CAN ONLY SEE JUDGE HOFFMAN AS A BLATANT RACIST OF THIS U.S. COURT WITH GROSS PREJUDICIAL ERROR TOWARD ALL DEFENDANTS AND MYSELF IN PARTICULAR."

BOBBY SEALE, CHAIRMAN
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

FREE ALL POLITCAL PRISONERS

People's Rally SAT.

OCT. 25, 12:00 NOON

Jackson at Dearborn

COME SEE 'EBOLIT

BOBBY

SEIZE THE TIME

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Gerold Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-20-81)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
November 7, 1969

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Reference Report of Special Agent Alan R. Stephens dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-2 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

67

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1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier
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Report of: SA ALAN R. STEPHENS
Date: November 7, 1969

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: Headquarters of the Chicago Chapter, BPP, continues to be located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Sources report West Suburban Chapter as being inactive at this time. During Antiriot Law Conspiracy trial currently being tried at this time in Chicago, the BPP has conducted several demonstrations at the Federal Building alleging constitutional rights of BOBBY SEALE, National BPP and one of eight defendants, being violated. ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

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I. ORIGIN, PURPOSES AND LOCATION OF BPP CHAPTERS

A. Origin

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP was organized on August 25, 1968, at a meeting at 6110 South Dorchester Street, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was attended by approximately 10 Negro males. The purpose of the meeting was to dissolve the then current Chicago branch of SNCC and to organize a Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

3/27/68)

The BPP did not have a headquarters until space was acquired at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1968. The space acquired was the second and third floor of the building at the above address.

11/20/68)

Source advised the Illinois Bell Telephone Company assigned telephone number 243-8276 to the BPP above address.

3/27/69)

B. Purposes, Aims and Rules of Chicago BPP Chapter

On November 1, 1968, BOBBY LEE RUSH, Deputy Minister of State, Chicago BPP, flew to National Headquarters, Oakland, California, where he met with ELDRIDGE and KATHLEEN CLEAVER and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE. The CLEAVERS and SEALE are members of the Central Committee of the National BPP.

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On November 4, 1968, RUSH returned to Chicago and stated that the Chicago Chapter would follow the policy of the National BPP in all regards.

(____1, 11/7/68)

On May 1, 1969, Chicago Chapter of BPP advised BPP members the following ten points continue to reflect "What We Want - What We Believe":

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our black community.

2. We want full employment for our people.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white men of our black community.

4. We want decent housing fit for shelter of human beings.

5. We want education for our people that will expose the true nature of this decadent American society.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

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7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in Federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black community as defined by the constitution of the United States.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace, and as our major political objective, a United Nations supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

. 5/2/69)

On May 1, 1969, the Chicago chapter of the BPP circulated the following Rules of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois:

Every member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY throughout this country of racist America must abide by these rules as functional members of this party. CENTRAL COMMITTEE members, CENTRAL STAFFS, and LOCAL STAFFS, including all captions subordinate to either national, state, and local leadership of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY will enforce these rules. Length of suspension or other disciplinary action necessary for violation of these rules will depend on national decisions by national,

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state or state area, and local committees and staffs where said rules or rules of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY were violated.

Every member of the party must know these verbatum by heart, and apply them daily. Each member must report any violation of these rules to their leadership or they are conter-revolutionary and are also subjected to suspension by the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE:

1. No party member can have narcotics or weed in his possession while doing party work.
2. Any party member found shooting narcotics will be expelled from this party.
3. No party member can be drunk while doing daily party work.
4. No party member will violate rules relating to office and meetings of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, ANYWHERE.
5. No party member will use, or fire a weapon of any kind unnecessarily or accidentally at anyone other than the enemy.
6. No party member can join any other army force other than the BLACK LIBERATION ARMY.
7. No party member can have a weapon in his possession while drunk or loaded off narcotics or weed.
8. No party member will commit any crimes against other party members or BLACK people at all, and cannot steal or take from the people, not even a needle or a piece of thread.

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9. When arrested BLACK PANTHER MEMBERS will give only name and address and will sign nothing. Legal first aid must be understood by all Party members.
10. The Ten Point Program and platform of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must be known and understood by each Party member.
11. Party communications must be national and local.
12. The 10-10-10 program should be known by all members and also understood by all members.
13. All Finance officers operate under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
14. Each person submit report of daily work.
15. Each Sub-Section Leader, Section Leader, and Captain must submit Daily reports of work.
16. All Panthers must learn to operate and service weapons correctly.
17. All Leadership personnel who suspends or expells a member must submit this information to the Editor for the newspaper pertaining to suspension, so that it will be published in the paper and known by all chapters and branches.
18. Political Education Classes are manditory.
19. Only office personnel assigned to respective offices each day should be there. All others are to sell papers and do Political work out in the community, including Captains, Section Leaders and etc.
20. COMMUNICATION--all chapters must submit weekly reports in writing to the National Headquarters.
21. All Branches must implement First Aid and/or Medical Cadres.
22. All Chapters, Branches, and components of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY must submit a monthly Financial Report to the Ministry of Finance and also the Central Committee.

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23. Everyone in leadership positions must read no less than two hours per day to keep abreast of the changing political situation.
24. No chapter or branch shall accept grants, poverty funds, money, or any other aid from any government agency without contacting the National Headquarters.
25. All chapters must adhere to the policy and ideology laid by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY.
26. All Branches must submit weekly reports in writing to their respective Chapters.

(, 5/2/69)

C. Location of BPP Branches

West Suburban Branch

This branch was previously reported as having no office space as such, but merely used the Chicago Chapter Office at 2350 West Madison Street. Source advised this branch is inactive at this time because of recent arrests and indictments of BPP members.

; 7/69 and 10/69)

Rockford, Illinois Branch

There is no Rockford, Illinois BPP branch office as such; however, meetings have been held at 529 Pierpoint Avenue, Rockford. This address is the location known as the House of Simba or House of Bo Simba.

Chicago, Illinois Branch

Source advised the Chicago Chapter of the BPP currently operates two South side offices. The one office

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was located at 48 and South State Street and has two female BPP members at the office during the day time. The other office is located at 1222 West 109th Street and is manned by SAMUEL LEORY LATSON. Both of these offices operate by a pay telephone located near there and neither have the authority to contact the National Office of the BPP. Locations are merely used for the BPP newspaper distribution and to keep the name of the BPP known on Chicago's South side.

10/69)

Joliet, Illinois Branch

Source advised that while there is no office as such for this branch several meetings of individuals purporting to be BPP members have met at the home of JAMES DAVID STUBBS, 528 South Water Street, Joliet.

; 10/69)

II. IDENTITY OF LEADERS AND MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

A. Officers of Chicago Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Central Staff of the Chicago Chapter BPP:

BROOKS, BILLY LAMAR, born July 18, 1948. BROOKS commonly known as "CHE" and is the Deputy Minister of Education, Illinois BPP and acts as Field Secretary.

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CALVIN, WILLIE JAMES, born March 6, 1948, Captain of Defense, Chicago Chapter Illinois BPP.

CAMPBELL ANN. CAMPBELL is Communications Secretary Illinois BPP. CAMPBELL is on Health CADRE and works with BPP lawyers.

CHARLES, EUGENE, JR., born May 20, 1948, and is Lieutenant of Health, Illinois BPP.

COOK, JURLD L., born November 17, 1941, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP. COOK, commonly known as JEWEL.

EDWARDS, ROSIE ANN, born January 4, 1938, Counselor of Women.

GRAY, JOAN, born July 29, 1949, and is Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

HAMPTON, FRED, born August 30, 1948, and is Deputy Chairman, Illinois, BPP.

KING, YVONNE, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, in exile.

JUNIOR, NATHANIEL WALTER, born October 21, 1946, Field Secretary, Illinois BPP, in exile.

LATSON, SAMUEL LEROY, born December 26, 1949, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

MAY, CHRISTINA DARLENE, born October 20, 1949, Deputy Minister of Culture, in exile.

MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, born 1949, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP, is helping BROOKS fulfill responsibilities of Deputy Minister of Education position.

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MC CARTHY, MICHAEL, Lieutenant of Education, Illinois BPP.

O'NEAL, WILLIAM MC KINLEY, born December 9, 1949, Chief of Staff, Illinois BPP.

RUSH, BOBBY LEE, born November 23, 1946, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois BPP.

SANKEY, BARBARA ANN, born February 7, 1949, Lieutenant of Finances, Illinois BPP.

SATCHEL, RONALD J., born June 22, 1950, SATCHEL, commonly known as "DOC", is the Deputy Minister of Health.

THOMAS, HENRY, Field Lieutenant, Illinois BPP.

WALLS, RUFUS C., born September 6, 1940. WALLS, commonly known as "CHAKA", is Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois BPP.

B. Officers of West Suburban Chapter BPP

As of July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the West Suburban Chapter of Illinois BPP:

BRUCE, ROBERT, born November 28, 1947, is Chairman (Captain) in exile.

HARVEY, MERRILL DENNIS, born July 4, 1946, Captain of Defense in exile.

Sources have advised the West Suburban Branch is inactive due to the recent arrests and indictments of BPP members.

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Sources have all advised during October, 1969 that it would be impossible to furnish any type of membership list because of recent police action. The sources did state the BPP continues to have numerous sympathizers.

C. Officers of
Rockford Branch BPP

During July, 1969, the following individuals listed in alphabetical order were reported by sources as officers of the Rockford Branch, Illinois BPP:

BELL, HAROLD KEITH, born November 29, 1946, Captain of Defense.

HAWKINS, CHARLES LARRY, born July 31, 1951, Field Lieutenant, and Captain of Information.

HUNTER, DELRIDGE LAVERN, born January 8, 1941, Captain of Education.

DIXON, BRUCE, on Chicago Chapter Illinois BPP Education Staff, is doing work in Rockford in connection with that branch.

The sources have reported that the Rockford Branch has approximately ten to fifteen members. The sources also have advised the Rockford Chapter follows the philosophy of MAO TSE TUNG and programs of the National Chapter BPP.

10/69
10/69)

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D. Officers of
Joliet Branch BPP

Source advised during October, 1969, that JAMES DAVID STUBBS who resides at 528 South Water Street, Joliet, Illinois, would be considered the organizer of the branch in Joliet. Source said there are four members of this branch,with STUBBS being the only officer.

10 69)

STUBBS has publicly identified himself as the Captain of Defense, Joliet Branch, Illinois BPP.

III. INFORMATION REGARDING VIOLENT ACTS, WEAPONS, PLANS AND AIMS OF BPP

Source advised WILLIE CALVIN, Captain of Defense and RICHARD L. "ARDAY" BLACK, both BPP members, were seen at BPP headquarters with three .30 caliber M-1 Carbines.

8 8 69)

Source advised JOHN "BEAVER" WILLIAMS, a member of the West Suburban branch along with CALVIN, BLACK and JOHN "OBAR" BREAKS, Sergeant of Defense staff, travelled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin on the pretext of purchasing some .30 caliber M-1 Carbines.

8/13/69)

Sergeant WILLIAM KLUSAK, Oakbrook, Illinois Police Department,advised on August 14, 1969 that BLACK and WILLIAMS were arrested and charged with unlawful use of weapons. At the time of his arrest, BLACK had in his possession a .30 caliber M-1 Carbine, Serial Number 18875. WILLIAMS had in his possession on arrest a .30 caliber M-1 Carbine Serial Number 19405.

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Source advised three individuals, alleged Chicago BPP members attended a meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconson. When these individuals left the meeting they had in their possession, two M-1 Carbines allegedly purchased from an unidentified BPP member in Milwaukee. These three individuals stated they were returning to Chicago.

; 8/18/69)

Source advised that JOSEPH GRAY and DONALD SMILEY, BPP members were arrested with three other individuals earlier that date and charged with unlawful use of weapons and aggravated assault for shooting at ANDREW BLAIR, a Negro male, residing at 6943 South Justine Street, Chicago. BLAIR, at the time of shooting, was walking through the Chicago Housing Authority Project located at 5041 South Federal Street. BLAIR was not injured at the time of his arrest. SMILEY was in possession of a .25 caliber semi-automatic pistol. GRAY possessed a .22 caliber revolver.

; 9/11/69)

Source advised they had learned that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) had recently found plastic bombs, sawed off shotguns and smoke bombs as a result of a raid on an apartment in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The source stated three men were believed to have been residing at the apartment and were identified by the RCMP as ROBERT BRUCE, NATHANIEL JUNIOR and DENNIS HARVEY, Chicago BPP members in exile. BRUCE is wanted in Chicago on kidnapping and assault with intent to commit murder charges according to the sources. These sources also advised JUNIOR and HARVEY are wanted on bond default charges after they failed to appear in court as a result of charges filed earlier, charging them with attempting to purchase machine guns.

;10/1/69
;10/1/69)

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The Indianapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised on October 1, 1969, JEWEL COOK, WILLIE CALVIN and CLEVELAND COOK were all arrested in Indianapolis, Indiana, where they had travelled to help the Indianapolis BPP Chapter get back on its feet. The three individuals are BPP Chicago members. These three, according to the Indianapolis Division were arrested for larceny and violation of a local firearms act. In the vehicle they were travelling in, a .38 Colt Snubnose revolver bearing Serial Number 223772 was found.

This gun was reported stolen in Chicago on March 24, 1969. Source advised the above individuals were incarcerated in Indianapolis, Indiana on charges of unlawful possession of a weapon and stealing a car battery. The three, according to the source, were in Indianapolis to assist in re-organizing that BPP chapter.

(10/2/69)

Officer FUNK, Chicago, Illinois Police Department (PD), advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP Headquarters following a shooting incident that date during the early morning hours.

Officer WANER, Chicago PD, advised on October 4, 1969 that officer SHAMLEY was injured by a shotgun blast believed to have originated at BPP Headquarters.

Officer LARA, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, their investigation reflects that the PD responded to a call from an anonymous caller regarding gun shots at Panther Headquarters. When the police arrived, shooting occurred and upon entering Panther Headquarters, seven BPP members were arrested, one shotgun and one .30 caliber Carbin was confiscated.

Source advised the shooting had occurred at Panther Headquarters during the Headquarters during the early morning hours of October 4, 1969 because of trouble recently developing between Vice Lords and the BPP. Source stated the Vice Lords were a Negro youth gang operating on Chicago's West side and had approached the Panthers "wanting

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to be cut in" on a medical center which the Panthers had announced would open soon. BPP refused to allow the Vice Lords any "part of the action". The Vice Lords told the BPP to either stop work and not attempt to operate the medical center or if the Panthers did open the center the Vice Lords would "burn it down". As a result of this earlier conflict between the Vice Lords and Panthers, a car loaded with Vice Lords drove by Panther Headquarters early that morning and fired shots at the headquarters. The Panthers returned the fire and the PD,arrived when the Vice Lords were making a second pass by headquarters. When the Vice Lords spotted the police they left the area and the police returned the fire of the Panthers, subsequently resulting in the arrest of seven members.

; 10/4/69)

IV. PUBLICATIONS

Source, on October 23, 1969, furnished a copy of a pamphlet captioned "Ministry of Information Bulletin, Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party, Vol. 1, No.4". This "bulletin", which is contained in the appendix section of this memorandum,appears to be reprints of articles published earlier in the "BPP" newspaper. Source advised that while this issue was number four, it is the only bulletin to his knowledge prepared by the Illinois Chapter. Source also stated this is not to be a regular publication and no future issues have been discussed among party heirarchy.

(; 10/23/69)

Source also furnished on October 23, 1969, a leaflet which is attached to the appendix, captioned "Support Bobby Seale and the Conspiracy "8".

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP has no regularly scheduled publications, however, on occasion, leaflets have been distributed in connection with appearances by members at various functions.

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V. ACTIVITIES

WILLIE JAMES CALVIN, also known as "Jew Man" Captain of Defense and JEWEL COOK, Field Secretary, Chicago BPP, travelled to Indianapolis, Indiana to ascertain why the Indianapolis Chapter had purged so many members, during August, 1969.

8/20/69).

Source advised the Chicago BPP continues to hold political orientation classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15 PM at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. These classes consist of instruction on the ten point program of the BPP. Recently the classes have been poorly attended.

18 28 69
9/4/69)

Source advised he had attended a closed meeting at a church on West Armitage Street, where the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang, maintains its headquarters. The meeting was held on September 10, 1969 and 125 to 150 people were present. Those in attendance represented members and sympathizers of the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots. According to source, the Young Patriots, is a youth gang whose membership is comprised of Appalachian poor on Chicago's near North side.

The meeting was held in Memory of LARRY ROBERSON, a BPP member who had died during the week of September 8-12, 1969, following a gun shot wound by police officers.

FRED HAMPTON spoke and referred to MAO Tse-tung, and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Defense, National BPP. HAMPTON stated the killing of one brother by the "Pigs" (police) doesn't stop the revolution.

9/11 69)

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Sources advised a rally was held at the American University, Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1969, with approximately 700 to 800 people in attendance. The theme of all speakers was to the effect that a revolution was going on at that time and that all oppressed people should be armed. BOB LEE, Secretary of the BPP,Chicago spoke. LEE contained his remarks to the above and exhibited the film "American Revolution II" which is described as an anti-police and anti-establishment film.

9/13/69)

Source advised on September 14, 1969, the BPP sponsored a rally at the Intermediate School, 201, 125th Street, Madison Avenue, New York City, New York. Between 400 and 500 people attended and most were either black or Puerto Rican. BOB LEE spoke after showing the "American Revolution II" film and his remarkes were concerned with the "Facist Pig Tactics" used by police to suppress the desire of the people.

9/15/69)

The Chicago "Tribune" a daily Chicago newspaper in its Four Star Final edition on September 18, 1969, printed an article regarding the BPP Breakfast for Children Program. The article reflects the program as being almost non-existent in Chicago. The article also stated that FRED HAMPTON states the program feeds 3,000 to 3,500 children, but investigation determined that on some days the locations were not opened and on other days only handfuls of children showed up. The article concluded, saying the neighborhood merchants who had previously donated to the program had all but ceased donations.

Source advised the Breakfast for Children Program is run by BARBARA SANKEY, and JOAN GRAY.

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The location of their Breakfast for Children Program is North Hoyne Street and West Washington Boulevard. While BPP is currently claiming to feed 100 children each day, in fact the program has almost ceased to operate.

;10/69)

Source advised BOB LEE was in Richmond, Virginia on September 18, 1969 on BPP business. He spoke at Chapel Hill, North Carolina on September 19, 1969. Speeches, according to source, followed the same text as set forth in the New York speech and also criticized the power structure as plotting to destroy the BPP.

9/19/69)

Source advised that the National Office of the BPP, Oakland, California has directed the Illinois BPP leaders to expect to more or less help the National Office in training, directing and in general be responsible for all BPP activities east of the Mississippi River.

1;9/30/69)

This source advised that the above is not in effect at this time.

1 10/21/69)

Source advised that members of the"Chicago Daily Defender" a newspaper slanted to the Negro community, had contacted FRED HAMPTON to advise him that two jurors previously selected for the anti-riot conspiracy trial underway in Chicago wherein eight defendants, one of whom his BOBBY SEALE, National BPP Officer, was being tried for violations steming from the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago during August, 1968, had received threatening letters signed "The Panthers." HAMPTON, after contacting the National Office, denied any knowledge of these threatening

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letters and issued a press release alleging that the letters were another means of the establishment in its plot to put the Panthers in a bad light.

9/30/69).

Source advised that FRED HAMPTON had announced to the news media in Chicago that the BPP would protest the arrest of seven of its members at Panther Headquarters early that day. HAMPTON stated that by these arrests the Chicago PD presented its continued harassment of the BPP. HAMPTON called for a massive rally to be held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, 12:00 noon on October 7, 1969.

10/4/69)

Source advised that a rally on October 7, 1969 which had been called to emphasize the fact the Chicago BPP was backing BOBBY SEALE. The rally was also in an attempt to gain community support for the BPP. Source stated BPP leaders had instructed that any member becoming involved in any militant action would be purged from the party.

10/7/69)

Special Agents of the FBI on October 7, 1969. at 11:00 AM, observed a group of Negro males, identifying themselves as BPP members, arrived at the Federal Building. These Panthers commenced handing out literature "Government Conspiracy to Destroy BPP". The pamphlets criticized the Chicago PD and referred to them as "Pig Daley's Imperialistic Mad Dogs", and also stated "the continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves there is a government conspiracy to destroy revolutionary leaders in Babylon (America)."

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At the height of the rally, about 75 BPP and New Left people, along with 200 to 225 individuals were observed in the plaza area of the Federal Building. BOB RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense spoke along the theme that the government should be on trial for conspiracy against the BPP. RUSH offered the raids on Panther offices throughout the nation as evidence. The rally was dismissed without incident.

Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration at Cook County Hospital, 1835 West Harrison Street, Chicago. This demonstration was sponsored, according to leaflet, by the Young Lords, the BPP and the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM II) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), on October 10, 1969. LYNN FRENCH, Chicago BPP member, spoke and stated that the BPP could perform a better service for the indigent people of the ghetto, instead of the Cook County Hospital, if the BPP was allowed to obtain a day care and health center. The group dispersed without incident.

Source advised that a discussion among BPP leaders was held regarding the formation of a committee against facism. During the discussion, it was mentioned the committee would most probably be comprised of one representative from the BPP and one from each of the organizations in which the BPP is currently in coalition. They are the Young Lords and the Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction, SDS. To date no committee has been formed.

; 10/10/68)

On October 22, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 30 BPP members demonstrating at the Federal Building in Chicago and shouting "free Bobby, free Bobby." Twelve of the BPP members began a series of close order drills and marched around the plaza area of the Federal Building. The demonstration lasted from 12:00 noon to 1:30 PM when United States Marshals (USM) allowed 15 members to enter the Federal Building to attend court session at the conspiracy trial underway as set forth above.

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All the members were searched prior to being allowed to enter. No incident or arrests were reported.

Source advised the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had announced a rally for October 25, 1969 at the Federal Building, Chicago. Purpose of the rally was to protest "racist trial and miscarriage of justice perpetrated on BOBBY SEALE by the Federal Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN at the Federal Anti-riot Conspiracy trial currently being held at the Federal Building.

10/21/69)

On October 25, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed at 12:25 p.m. approximately 25 White persons, 35 Negroes had gathered in the Federal Building plaza. These individuals had apparently gathered for the previously announced rally to protest the above described trial.

Protestors were observed carrying signs reading "Get Out of Vietnam Now", "Free Huey", "Free Bobby", "Stop Facist Raids", "Free Panthers Now", "Youth Against Facism", "Racist Pig Daley".

At 1:00 p.m., FBI Agents observed a group of 15 Negroes carrying 10 BPP flags commence marching back and forth in the Federal Building plaza area. The group chanted "Your left, your right, now back up the gun. Free Bobby." At 1:05 p.m., this group commenced marching around the Federal Building and circled the building five times. About 1:20 p.m., speeches commenced on the southeast corner of the Federal Building plaza. Ronald Satchel, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke regarding the west side medical center project of the BPP. He said the project was to be "people controlled" and "community controlled". He demanded the political prisoners Huey Newton and Bobby Seale should be freed. He also blamed the problems of the poor Negro on the capitalistic system in this country. He concluded saying that members of the BPP were not opportunists but revolutionists.

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violating Seale's Constitutional Rights by not permitting Seale to have an attorney of his choice or by permitting Seale to represent himself during the trial. He stated that people should be educated to the fact they have a right to bear arms as set forth in the United States Constitution. Wills held up a copy of Chairman Mao Tse Tung's "Redbook" stating ideology set forth in this book is the ideology of the BPP. He concluded saying the day will come when Panthers will be everywhere.

At 2:10 p.m., speeches concluded and the crowd dispersed. No incidents or arrests occurred.

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FRED HAMPTON, according to the source, advised the National Headquarters, Oakland, California, that Chicago was encountering problems in connection with the opening of its health clinic. HAMPTON stated the clinic was not opened as some work remained. HAMPTON stated the Vice Lords have good control over the area in the vicinity of the clinic, but the Panthers intend to open the clinic anyway.

10/6/69)

Source advised on October 25, 1969, that representatives of the National Office of the BPP were arriving that date from California. Source further advised that BOB RUSH, FRED HAMPTON and others met EMORY DOUGLAS, National BPP Minister of Culture; DAVID HILLIARD, National BPP Chief of Staff, and two Negro females at O'Hare International Airport. HAMPTON advised the group that arrangements had been made for HILLIARD to speak at the residence of Dr. HERBERT HAZELKORN, 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois, on October 26, 1969, to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

The following day, source advised that HILLIARD, accompanied by RUSH and HAMPTON and other BPP members, travelled to HAZELKORN's residence where HILLIARD spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people. HILLIARD gave a short history of the BPP, but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs. The BPP received no money from this group.

10/25 and 26/69)

Source advised HILLIARD spoke at Malcolm X Junior College, formerly Crane Junior College, on Chicago's west side to a group of about 125 to 150 people. HILLIARD spoke on capitalism and imperialism and restricted his speech to the BPP interpretation of these words. The speech was not militant and lasted approximately 30 minutes. He is alleged

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to have received a fee of $1,000 from the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by students of the College. This speech occurred on October 27, 1969.

, 10/27/69)

Agents of the FBI, on October 29, 1969, observed eight members of the BPP in the plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago. As of 7:30 a.m., the group numbered approximately 20. These individuals, by 8:30 a.m., totaled 51, 16 of whom were white. At 8:45 a.m., 35 Negroes and 10 whites were admitted to the Federal Building and after being searched by United States Marshals, were allowed to attend the antiriot law conspiracy trial as spectators.

On October 29, 1969, the Security Department of the Illinois State Union, Normal, Illinois, advised the Springfield Office of the FBI that a meeting sponsored by the RYM-II faction of SDS would be attended by FRED HAMPTON. Subsequently, the Security Office of the Illinois State Union advised that HAMPTON did speak that evening and denounced the trial of BOBBY SEALE in Chicago, giving a brief history and outline of the BPP and urged the audience to come to Chicago on November 1, 1969, to demonstrate at the Federal Building for BOBBY SEALE. No incidents occurred at this meeting.

VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

Source advised on August 25, 1969, he had obtained a leaflet being distributed in Chicago captioned "In Memorium; 8/28/69" indicating "The Conspiracy" and the "Chicago Peace Council" would sponsor a demonstration that day from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at Grant Park, Chicago.

8/25/69)

"The Conspiracy" is an organization which has described itself as being comprised of eight individuals

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indicted for criminal trespass in violation of Antiriot Laws statute as a result of activities that occurred during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

The "Chicago Peace Council" is a coalition organization comprised of peace activist groups in the Chicago area.

, 8/25/69)

The leaflet, according to the source, included the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots, Young Comancheros, all Chicago youth street gangs, and "The Conspiracy" as sponsoring this rally.

At the rally, FRED HAMPTON spoke concerning his recent imprisonment and local BPP activities. No incidents or arrests were reported during this demonstration.

, 8/25/69)

Sources advised on October 29, 1969, that a coalition does exist, in fact, between the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction of SDS. RYM-II faction is led by MIKE KLONSKY, former National Secretary of SDS. Sources felt the coalition existed and would continue to exist only as long as the BPP felt it could receive some benefit from such a coalition. The sources did advise the coalition had deteriorated because of the refusal in the past of the BPP to engage in any activity with these groups unless the BPP received some benefit.

10/29/69)
10/29/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

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(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

10/69)
10/69)

Source advised FRED HAMPTON stated on October 25, 1969, that while at a fund raising party given by LUCY MONTGOMERY, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, he received $1,500.96 for the Illinois BPP. MONTGOMERY has been publicly identified as a supporter of the so-called "New Left" both philosophically and financially.

10/25/69)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) OR OTHER GROUPS

Source advised on October 10, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission (NBLC),

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CP, USA, met with FRED HAMPTON and other BPP leaders at BPP Headquarters. The meeting was for the purpose of exchanging ideas in the struggle for black liberation.

Both the BPP and CP agree they have a concurrent theory toward the antiriot law trial currently in progress in Chicago in that neither wants to become involved in any violence nor possible threat situation.

Both groups agreed that neither should nor would "stick their necks out for anybody," particularly in connection with the antiriot trial in Chicago.

10/10/69)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

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BULLETIN
ILLINOIS CHAPTER
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
VOL. 1
NO. 4

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE TO JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMANN

I, Bobby G. Seale, submit the following in my handwriting to Judge Julius Hoffman of this Court in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division of the U.S.A., where presently the trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' is being held, 9-26-69, and I, Bobby G. Seale, being one of the defendants of eight have been, by denied motion, the right to speak out in my behalf where my constitutional right to have 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' namely Charles R. Garry, who is on record in this court as my defense counsel that I have made agreement with by my choice only that he will assist me in my defense during this trial.

I submit to Judge Julius Hoffman that the trial be postponed until a later date where I, Bobby G. Seale, can have the 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' Attorney Charles R. Garry, and if my constitutional rights are not respected by this court then other lawyers on record here representing me, except Charles R. Garry, do not speak for me or represent me as of this date, 9-26-69. I fire them now until Charles R. Garry can be made available as chief counsel in this trial of so-called "Conspiracy to Riot" and in fact be my legal counsel of choice who is effective in assisting me in my defense. The only attorney I know of who can defend me and be effective is Charles R. Garry, who is presently my attorney on record in this court.

If I am continuously denied this constitutional right of legal defense counsel of my choice who is effective by the Judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist of this U.S. Court with gross prejudicial error toward all defendants and myself in particular.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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CHICAGO FUTILITY

It is now crystal clear to the masses of the people at home and abroad that the United States is a downright fascist country. This has been exemplified with the commencement of the trial of the so called Conspiracy 8 on September 24th in Chicago.

The fascist judge, 'Adolph' Julius J. Hoffman has promised that this will be the trial of the decade. It is obvious that this is the last stage and the turning point in American history when the iron hand of the dictatorship will be displayed.

This mock trial would not be possible without the inclusion of the Black Panther Party. The fascist Gestapo pigs have railroaded our Chairman on another trumped-up charge. Having kidnapped him from San Francisco these lunatics took him by car to Chicago 12 days prior to the trial. They had him sleeping up various county jails throughout the journey. Jails not fit for any form of habitation. The result is that Chairman Bobby Seale arrived in Chicago sick from the rot and cues of the jails to face the SS and the Gestapo army.

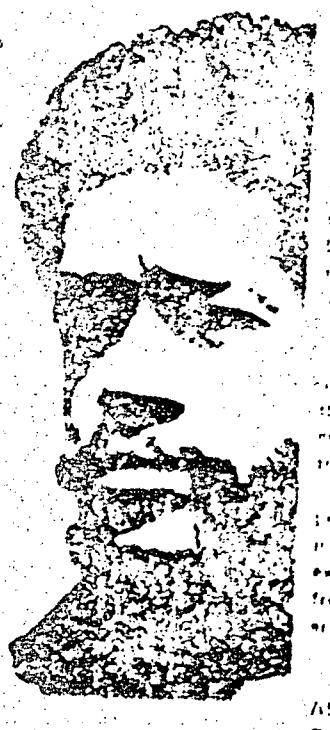
These fascist madmen have refused to to allow him to see a doctor and it is obvious that they intend murdering the Chairman by any means necessary.

It would be detaining me to keep to the pattern set. Charles R. Garry, Chairman Bobby Seale's attorney, has explained [illegible] movement of the trial [illegible] the hospital for an operation [illegible] to be present in Chicago. Adolph Hitler Hoffman has of course refused the request and Chairman Bobby Seale faces the fascists without his attorney.

The judge during the [illegible] of a dictatorial jury selection [illegible] ward questions like [illegible] as well as [illegible] were the qualifications necessary to sit on the jury. Relevant facts like [illegible] these people true representatives of the peer group of the defendants were [illegible] as being immaterial and irrelevant.

There is a warning for [illegible] struggle to heighten our awareness [illegible] together as it is clear that this mockery of a system will not deem any justice and that the time is imminent for us to move from all directions.

It is also the time for us to understand that the [illegible] of the masses must be intensified. The action on the part of the mother country radicals in antagonizing the



[illegible] Committee[illegible]

GROUNDWORK FOR FASCISM

America has taken step one of Fascism relatively calmly. Amidst a few mutterings of "threat of freedom of the press", the fascist power structure, formerly contained and supported by the mass media, has carried on its former business. Needless to say the mass media and their bourgeois power structure have never gotten along too well. The relationship was similar to that of a banker and a whore with the media being all the flashy cars and the floozies have been kicked out of the bed, and with memories of the last "customer" beating fresh in their memories, they have remained, in the main, dutifully silent.

The mass media has not been able nor seen fit to defend the Constitution when it is applied to members of the Black Panther Party, S.D.S., The Young Lords, Los Siete de la Raza, Ahmed Evans, and a multitude of other "negative elements". It is neither a secret nor a surprise that news coverage of the years of repression has been more concerned with traffic flow-truck, [illegible] - strange parades of small people that [illegible] the "Death Valley" [illegible] or help to those who [illegible] content [illegible]

Ray "Moioi" Hewitt
Minister of Education

[illegible] fired it. With the arrest Friday of Bill Newman in Chicago for allegedly violating the pigs' [illegible] taking-or-indicating [illegible] the Federal Government [illegible] that freedom of the press is at best a sometime thing depending on the values of the ruling class. Strange how most papers, radio, and T.V. stations found this blatant act of fascism only of non-ordinary importance, if any at all. The fact that "it could never happen in America" was not debated proves the fact that this "bag" was formerly confined to "Nazi Germany" or "racist South Africa" was also easily ignored.

The failure of the human beings in men, who have professional reputations for being sharp, can only be viewed as cowardice or complicity. While this same "profession" failed to give proper context to their own miserable plight, they were on their jobs when it came time to spread "approved" government-issue lies about the Black Panther Party. The Young Lords, and the Young Patriots allegedly "wearing a load of machine guns", that every one (F.B.I, C.I.A., State and City pigs) seemed to know about, except the so-called "journalists". They were also quite skillful in saying to that this news was broadcast everywhere but Chicago.

This was compounded by the fact that:

1. They failed to give any cry of alarm when our Chairman, Bobby Seale was kidnapped in an obvious frame-up attempt.

2. They failed to give scope of [illegible] content [illegible]

ment's admitted plan to raid the National Headquarters of the Black Panther Party, with no survivors intended.

3. In recent months there has been an escalation of terror, murder, raids, [illegible] on the Black Panther Party, and the news media has been relatively silent. There were no cries of "Fascist Hitler pigs" as there had been in Viet Nam. No cries of the Government stifling the news were to be heard.

THE CHICAGO SET-UP

The fact that there have been three raids on Panther homes in Chicago in the last three weeks and one Panther (Larry Roberson) murdered, has almost totally eluded the sharp-eyed, keen-nosed news beagles. Also the fact that in all these raids weapons were seized, has likewise escaped the stalwart defenders of "the American way". This is no easy task since some of these raids were daylight raids, and involved as many as 5 uniformed, armed, Fascist Pigs, with helicopters flying close-air support while pigs ran amuck. As of press time, the last Panther home raided was that of Bob Lee, Dep. Minister of Defense for the State of Illinois at [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning (September 21st). The pigs allegedly had a warrant for Bob Lee's arrest, but [illegible] they ripped off his gun, and left, since then [illegible] in the community as usual, but also a fascist [illegible] to be forgotten their "warrant."

The [illegible] should be viewed in light of the fact the "National" machinations [illegible] active [illegible] Illinois National Guard (as fine a bunch of fascists as ever lived) is on stand-by; unlike the Convention, this time the mass media has been effectively [illegible], bribed, and silenced; the "conspirators" have been effectively disarmed. The only ones who know about any shipment of arms, are the pigs and the psycho-intelligentsia; that the mediating constituents has already hinted that the plan of the "conspirators" may include seizing the Pentagon; and you have the ground-work and the alibi for a massive St. Valentine's Day Massacre by fascist pigs posing as "servants of the people."

If any of those "Clark Kent" types has the guts of a mustard seed, they will write of Pig Daley in terms reserved for Hess, Himmler, Eichman, and Co., but they would still be lying. A plot as monsterous and massive as this should not be alluded to a brain as small as Daley's, not even to the most chicken-hearted of the liberal newsmen.

The plot to destroy the Black Panther Party, and thereby crush the whole movement of dissent is directed by Tricky-Dick Nixon, and his number one hatchet man, Attorney General John Mitchell. Under their direction a federal task force setup "to keep an eye on the Panthers", has inflicted a reign of terror and lies upon the Black Panther Party from coast to coast.

It is no surprise to the Black Panther Party that "Fascism has reared its ugly head", that only [illegible] to [illegible] with the [illegible]

[illegible]
Vocal Jewell,
Minister of Education
[illegible] Panther Party

FREE HUEY

FREE BOBBY

FREE
LARRY WHITE

FREE
ALVIN JEFFREYS

FREE ALL
POLITICAL
PRISONERS

SEIZE THE [illegible]

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Page 2628

Judge Adolph Julius Hoffman, 70 years old, has been named as the hanging judge for the trial of the Conspiracy Eight. The 8 defendants are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot in 1968,

cite a riot in 1968, before the democratic convention. Chairman Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, and the other 8 defendants face 10 years imprisonment and $20,000 fine if they are convicted.

Judge Adolph Hoffman stands on his record as a fascist. He has continually propagated the fascist moribund judicial system upon any and all advocates of socialism and or collectivism. This judge always finds any defendant guilty who have views which differs in the slightest degree from his and his other fascist soapsuds paper cartoon characters.

On Thursday, September 25, 1969, the trial and selection of the jury began. Judge Hoffman Ek Cao exerted all efforts to deny Chairman Bobby and all the other defendants any and all motions presented by their defense attorneys. Once again it is most important that we recognize fascism for what it actually is. The 'hangman' only allowed pigs, cops and paramilitary right participants to remain on the jury. [illegible] of the defendants' groups was immediately dismissed from the jury.

The judge and state's attorney Foran have an evident plan. They are obviously aware that we the people, and we the members of the Black Panther Party no longer tolerate astronomical intimidation. We will go forth no matter what the sacrifice to propagandize and educate the masses of people. It is impossible to deceive the masses for any extended period of time, and their time has most assuredly run out. The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology and the spirit of the Vanguard can never be crushed. An idea like freedom and liberation which has been born and started to grow cannot be stopped when its time has come to mature.

INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE
SEIZE THE TIME
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sister Cee, Ed. Cadre
Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party

JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMAN

LETTER TO BOBBY FROM HIS WIFE

Bobby:

The fascist pigs have kidnapped you, and are trying to railroad you on trumped-up charges. The ransom for you Bobby, is the annihilation of all Panther members and headquarters. If the pig power structure had any knowledge of political economy, and the hardships of oppressed people, then they wouldn't act like racists, but like Judge Sherman, who freed our Eldridge.

The Panther Party has, is, and will go forth into the community and educate the masses of the people about the rapings, the exploitations and the murders which the ruling class have subjected us to. The working class has a high infant mortality rate, death from starvation, and the suicide rate has been on a steady increase. All this is part and parcel of making sure that the coins still jingle in the pockets of the bourgeoisie jackasses. Therefore, it is only logical that the avaricious businessmen, the demagogic politicians, the murderous racist pig cops, can do nothing more than murder us, when we show the people the correct ideology.

The pigs here, and will go forth to hire, organizations (who are tools for the government) to kill members of the Black Panther Party. Remember when it was mentioned that there have been too many legalized judicial murders in the court room? Judge Hoffman is the true example of a legal hangman.

Bobby, I love you, and I'm going to try and tell the masses of people what you've been rapping to me in the past. Your spirit is strong. It's like that ever-pounding beat within the souls of Black people which says, their spirit will never die, because you, Bobby, and Huey P. Newton started a fire within the masses, that the pigs will never put out.

Your other half
Artie

WHO ARE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS

"As a Black Man in America, I can't get a fair trial in a RACIST COURT"...Chairman Bobby Seale

This was the theme of the court proceedings of the Conspiracy Eight. From the hand picked jury (eight middle aged, white suburbanites, two house negroes, and two big businessmen-all registered voters) to the constant denial by Julius 'Adolph Eichman' Hoffman of all the defense motions.

Before the selection of the racist, Nazi-ridden jury was made, they were allowed to read newspapers in the ceremonial courtroom. Later, Hoffman, pig Nixon's chief fund raiser and right hand lackey in Illinois, told the prospective jurors not to read newspapers, listen to TV, or talk with each other.

The special category of jurors, all registered voters, were in contradiction to the political morales of the defendants. The defendants, demonstration against the bourgeois political process, and a socialist revolutionary - an advocate of the people's dictatorship (proletarian democracy), are going to be tried by people who support and participate in that same bourgeois political process. This unrepresentative, illegal and unconstitutional jury is illustrative of the court proceedings here in fascist America. THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY demands that all defendants be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group and not lilly white suburbanites, right-wingers, black lackies, and capitalist businessmen. This overt misrepresentation of the community illustrates the 'conspiracy' against the defendants in general and the Chairman in particular. This is the only conspiracy was spent in dismissing prospective black jurors and working class people. The conspiracy became evident as the government [illegible] people who [illegible]

boy, and Julius Hoffman, pig Judge) conspired and removed the conspiracy staff from from the defense counsel table.

Kunstler acknowledged Hoffman's effort to intimidate all defense-then

effort to intimidate all defense counsel then the fascist tee-totaler warned him to watch the language that he uses (not to talk of objective reality).

It will be impossible for a true revolutionary, Chairman Bobby, to get a fair trial from a bourgeois reactionary. This fascist bourgeois state (Babylon) is using the courts to fail the revolutionary machine. But it won't work, the Vanguard Party, the motive force of the revolutionary movement, has already began to motivate, mobilize and energize the once sleeping masses. The trial of Chairman Bobby shows the people that unless they are in power to control all legislative and judicial processes (proletarian democracy), their leaders will be railroaded and the Vanguard will be slowed down.

William J. (Jobawukee) Campbell, Chief pig circuit judge and 'Adolph' Hoffman have schemed together to stifle any and all communication and information on the trial. No press releases, press statements, photographs, pictures or tapes can be made by the defendants to express their view of the legal lynching. The Chairman isn't even allowed to speak to the press in the presence of the mechanical monsters (U.S. Marshalls). 'Adolph' has said that he isn't there to satisfy public interest but will 'run the court as I see fit.' (A bourgeois reactionary and fascist oppressor can only give a bourgeois reactionary verdict and run a trial in the manner of Nazi [illegible]

[illegible] become [illegible]

SEE NEXT PAGE

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FREE BREAKFASTS FOR CHILDREN

Last week the demagogic bourgeoisie press carried an article which stated that the Black Panther Party in the City of Chicago was no longer feeding hungry school children. The article also stated that the Party was using the Breakfast money and food for their own personal use. This is totally incorrect. the Black Panther Party refuses to accept the ideology of the capitalistic pig power structure which starves [illegible]% of its population and uses food funds to send their astropigs to the moon for the purpose of dehumanizing exploitation.

The people and the Black Panther Party say there's something terribly wrong when Daley's Stockyard pigs have nothing more to do than sit in front of our breakfast centers and spy on and intimidate the hungry school children, who attend our centers by the hundreds each morning.

Not only do the Breakfast Centers provide free breakfasts but they also serve as a place where children receive revolutionary culture, education and also immediate first aid treatment. We believe anything the people want and need can be gained through revolutionary struggle and until the people realize this we will continue to lighten the oppressive load that this pig power structure has placed on the people.

So the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program will continue in oppressed communities as long as the masses find it necessary. And we say to the pigs who wallow in the pig pen cars in front of the Breakfast Centers, our offices and cribs, Beware! The beat of the people is much too fast, so go back home where you belong. Watch out pigs, it's a people's thing!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
Sister Beverline

BAIL MONEY IS NEEDED TO FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEND MONEY TO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ILL CHAPTER
2350W MADISON
243-8276

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalists in America will never provide adequate medical service so the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has moved to establish another community program in which all oppressed people can be involved.

Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street. For further information, call 243-8276
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONSPIRATORS cont.

One attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, is the chief counsel for the New York 21 and must return to New York to fight for their freedom. The only reason he can give for locking the attorneys up is Chairman Bobby's insistance upon having Charles Garry as his counsel. This is blackmail, piracy, genuine and undoomed.

One must understand the significance of the courts here in Babylon. There aren't too many more pigs they can hire, or too many more laws that they can pass, but the fascist power structure can call grand jury hearings and issue indictments forever. They are using the court system to frustrate the revolutionary struggle and imprison the man power needed to carry the revolution through to the end.

Pig Nixon, Hoffman, and Hoover, we have uncovered your conspiracy against the people. The people of the whole world see through your fascist lies and your kangaroo court. You smell of pig manure and your true nature is evident to all who see you wallow in the mire. Keep your hands off Bobby mother-----. Keep your hands off the people. You are on the verge of extinction. The people are waiting for the opportune time to hang you for your astronomical crimes. You and all reactionaries are doomed. Give up 'Adolph' Hoffman, we are too revolutionary proletarian intoxicated to be astronomically intimidated.

Justice To Those Who Deserve Justice
Death To Those Who Deserve Death
Free All Political Prisoners
Seize the Time, Off the Pig

Lt. Eugene Charles
Information Minister, Illinois Chapter BPP

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PLEASE MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO: MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BLACK PANTHER PARTY, [illegible] Carlton House, San Francisco, CA 94117

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THE CONSPIRACY "8"

BOBBY SEALE - Father of the

FREE BREAKFAST FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

FATHER OF FREE MEDICAL CENTER

" IF I AM CONTINUOUSLY DENIED THIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF LEGAL DEFENSE, COUNSEL OF MY CHOICE WHO IS EFFECTIVE, BY THE JUDGE OF THIS COURT, THEN I CAN ONLY SEE JUDGE HOFFMAN AS A BLATANT RACIST OF THIS U.S. COURT WITH GROSS PREJUDICIAL ERROR TOWARD ALL DEFENDANTS AND MYSELF IN PARTICULAR."

BOBBY SEALE, CHAIRMAN
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

FREE ALL POLITCAL PRISONERS

People's Rally SAT. OCT. 25, 12:00 NOON

Jackson at Dearborn

COME SEE 'EM BOBBY

SEIZE THE TIME

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Gerold Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-28-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Chicago, Illinois
November 7, 1969

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Reference Report of Special Agent Alan R. Stephens dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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68

FBI

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Via _____ _____ _____
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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

DEMNOV.

SOURCES RELIABLE IN PAST, ADVISED INSTANT, MEETING ALLEGEDLY SCHEDULED BY THE "CONSPIRACY EIGHT," "NEW MOBILIZATION PEOPLE" FOR OCTOBER SIX LAST CANCELLED. ~~WHICH~~ SOURCE STATED MEETING TOOK PLACE INSTANT AM AT CONSPIRACY OFFICE 25 E. JACKSON C.C. ~~WHERE~~ BPP ~~WAS~~ ASKED TO SUPPORT "THE CONSPIRACY," AN ORGANIZATION FORMED BY THOSE DEFENDANTS CURRENTLY ON TRIAL CHICAGO ~~REPORTING~~ FOR ANTIRIOT LAW VIOLATIONS. BPP SUPPORT SOUGHT BY THE CONSPIRACY FOR A RALLY CONSISTING OF THE "YIPPIES" AND WEATHERMAN FACTION OF SDS TO BE HELD FOLLOWING THE PEACEFUL MORATORIUM RALLY ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT AT THE JUSTICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. BPP OFFICIALS RELATED THEY COULD NOT SUPPORT "THE CONSPIRACY" ON THE FIFTEENTH UNLESS THE "CONSPIRACY" BEGAN SUPPORTING THE BPP AT THEIR VARIOUS RALLIES.

BPP

RMM:

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2637

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WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

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BPP

RMM:

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM captioned as above. Enclosed for San Francisco are designated copies of this LHM. Copies also being furnished the USM, 113th Mil., OSI, USSS. The CG PD and the Ill. States Attorney were orally advised of the contents of the LHM.

RMM:

Apprc _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2639

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Page 2640

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois 60604

November 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

70

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

See appendix for characterization of Black Panther Party (BPP).

On November 5, 1969, _____, both of whom have furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the following BPP members departed O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois, at 11:40 p.m., on American Airlines Flight 151, which will arrive in San Francisco at 1:53 a.m., November 6, 1969:

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman,
Illinois BPP

Joan Gray, Field Lieutenant, Chicago
Branch of the Illinois BPP

Artie Seale and son, the wife and child
of Bobby Seale, National BPP Chairman

Sources advised that the purpose of Hampton and Gray's trip to San Francisco is unknown, other than to contact the National BPP Central Committee in Berkeley, California.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney

United States Secret Service

Office of Special Investigation

113th Military

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Page 2641

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Office of Special Investigation

113th Military

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Page 2643

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

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The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

71

FBI

Date: 11/5/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM;
DEMNOV

Copies of this LHM are also being furnished the USA, USSS, 113th Military and OSI. The Chicago PD has also been orally advised of the contents of this LHM.

RMM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2645

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2646

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

72

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
November 5, 1969

NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTE TO END
THE WAR IN VIET NAM (NMC)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The NMC is a National organization which specializes in forming coalitions for anti-war activities.

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On November 1, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on November 1, 1969, Raymond "Masai" Hewitt, Minister of Education, Los Angeles Chapter of the BPP, arrived at O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois about 5:30 PM accompanied by his alleged wife Shirley.

advised that MASAI related to the Chicago BPP officers that he was here at the expense of the Executive Committee of the NMC to attend a highly closed meeing of this group wherein he was to be appointed a co-chairman of the West Coast Regional Committee of the NMC.

advised that this meeting was to be held at Sidney Lens, 5436 Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, beginning at 6:00 PM on November 1, 1969.

advised that BPP members, including Hewitt, his wife, Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Fred Hampton Deputy Chairman, both of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP and four other Chicago BPP members arrived at this meeting about 7:00 PM.

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advised that upon entry of the BPP members the NMC group immediately started arguing among themselves and during the confusion the Panther helped themselves to the food which had upon their entry, been refused to them.

stated that Lens and Peck told Hewitt that they had wanted Panther representation on this committee for over a year.

Source stated that Hewitt indicated that the Panther philosophy was too much different than the philosophy of this group and in addition the Panthers feel that this group is responsible for Bobby Seale, National BPP Chairman, being a defendant in the current anti-riot law trial in Chicago. Hewitt, according to source, related that Seale was advised not to come to Chicago during the Democratic National Convention, August, 1968 by the National BPP Central Committee, however, he came anyway.

Source stated that nothing was accomplished at this meeting as Hewitt finally told the group that the NMC revolution is based on Bourgeoise Philosophy whereas the BPP is one based on the prolelariat, therefore, if the NMC really wants BPP representation, the NMC must change its philosophy. Source stated that due to the numerous disagreements among the NMC group and their mistreatment of the BPP members present, the BPP members walked out about 9:15 PM. Source stated that another meeting may possibly take place, however, no date was mentioned.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2648

NMC
BPP

On November 3, 1969, _____ stated that Hampton related that he had talked with Charles Garry, BPP lawyer in San Francisco, California, on November 2, 1969, who related that on November 3, 1969, a petition would be filed in the Federal Court, Chicago, on behalf of Bobby Seale in an attempt to have him unbound, ungagged and let him represent himself until such time as Garry is able to appear himself. Hampton also indicated that Garry related that he was been and continues to advise William Kuntsler, lawyer for defendants in current anti-riot law trial, of what steps to take in this regard. Hampton further indicated that Garry implied that he would not appear on Seale's behalf until the case is under appeal regardless of how fast he recovers from his operation.

On November 3, 1969, Hewitt spoke to demonstrators at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, according to Hewitt stated that "Niggers have no rights, that the white power structure is bound to respect", that "politicial power comes from the barrel of a gun", that current "conspiracy eight" trial in Chicago should be halted, the defendants set free and that world revolutionaries everywhere demand that the United States government drop all charges against them. Hewitt also demanded that the American government exchange the freedom of Huey Hewton, National BPP Minister of Defense and Bobby Seale for Vietnamese war prisoners.

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CPC is organization composed of representatives of Peace Groups of the Chicago area who specialize in forming coalitions of those groups for anti-war activities.

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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APPENDIX

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Page 2651

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

72

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-1291

Chicago, Illinois
November 4, 1969

73

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

On October 30, 1969, _____ who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, both of the Illinois BPP, Cleveland Cook, BPP member of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois BPP, and other BPP members traveled to Normal, Illinois, during the evening hours of October 29, 1969, via a 1964 maroon, two-door Bonneville Pontiac, bearing unrecalled 1969 Illinois license.

No

_____ stated that Hampton spoke before a mixed group of approximately 300 students in the University Union Building at Illinois State University (ISU), Normal, Illinois, where an admission of 85 cents per person was charged. This speech lasted about 45 minutes. The group then went to Wesley Hall where Hampton spoke to about 75 persons, black and white, for about an hour. The group then went to a Fraternal House where Hampton talked with about 10 black persons.

Hampton's speech was the same at all three functions. He spoke on the history and philosophy of the BPP, and denounced the current antiriot law trial in Chicago, Illinois. Hampton also announced plans for a demonstration at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, for 12:00 noon, Saturday, November 1, 1969, and invited all to come.

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_____ stated that the Illinois BPP was paid solely from the admissions charged and received a total of approximately $500.00.

Source stated that Cook was arrested for a traffic violation during the evening.

_____ advised that one Mark Clark, BPP leader Peoria, Illinois, made arrangements for this speech.

Source stated one Leon Harps, BPP leader Peoria, Illinois, is responsible for distributing the Black Panther Paper and one Edward McChriston, appears to be responsible for the Illinois BPP Branch in Peoria, Illinois.

Source stated that the Chicago group arrived back in Chicago about 6:00 a.m. on October 30, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois;

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2659

1 APPENDIX

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CG 157-1291

USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY, USM, CHIEF JUDGE, FBI, AND FEDERAL GUARDS NOTIFIED.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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CG 157-1291

USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY, USM, CHIEF JUDGE, IDI, AND FEDERAL GUARDS NOTIFIED.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2662

File #:

62-HQ-1116395

Serial Scope:

670 pgs 1 thru 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

May 28, 1969

23

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Characterizations of the Black Panther Party (BPP) and Students for a Democratic Sociaty (SDS) are contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

On May 26, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that leaders of the Chicago BPP chapter planned on holding a press conference at 9:00 a.m., May 27, 1969, regarding the sentencing of Fredrick Allen Hampton, Chicago leader of the BPP, on May 26, 1969, at Maywood, Illinois. Source advised that Hampton was sentenced to serve two to five years in connection with having been found guilty on a robbery charge.

On May 27, 1969, source advised Bobby Rush, Chicago leader of the BPP, advised members of the Chicago news media that Fred Hampton, who was sentenced to two to five years on May 26, 1969, on a robbery conviction, is a political prisoner of "racist pigs." Rush stated "racist pigs" are repressing revolutionary groups such as the BPP, SDS and Young Lords.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Declassified 4/7/11 by [illegible]

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Source advised the Young Lords is a Chicago youth gang whose members are primarily of Puerto Rican extraction and are principally located in an area on the near North side of Chicago.

Source further stated that Rush told representatives of the Chicago news media on May 27, 1969, that proof that Hampton is a political prisoner is indicated by the fact that Judge Sidney Jones, who pronounced the two to five year sentence on Hampton, refused to grant an Appeal Bond to Hampton when requested by Hampton's legal counsel. Rush stated that the same Judge Sidney Jones recently permitted an Appeal Bond for four convicted racist murderers in Cicero, Illinois, but refused to grant an Appeal Bond for Hampton, who was sentenced on an "alleged" conviction of theft of $71.00 worth of ice cream, which he gave to poor Black children.

Rush told representatives of the Chicago news media that Judge Jones was told by Chicago "racist pigs" to send Hampton to jail or lose his judgeship.

Rush further advised representatives of the Chicago news media that the Chicago BPP does not have any current plans for rallies or demonstrations in connection with Hampton's sentence. Rush stated an investigation should be conducted as to why "racist pigs" are repressing BPP, SDS, and other revolutionaries.

The following news article concerning the BPP press conference concerning the above matter appeared on page three in the late May 27, 1969, edition of Chicago's "Today," a newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois:

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CONFIDENTIAL

Panther plea hits judge's leniency

BY JEFF LYON

AN IMMEDIATE appeal bond is being sought for Illinois Black Panthers Chairman Fred Hampton, who has been sentenced to 2 to 5 years in prison by Criminal court Judge Sidney Jones Jr. for a $71 holdup of a Good Humor man.

Attorneys for Hampton, 20, will base their demand for appeal bond on two grounds, according to Bobby Rush, Panther minister of defense.

"One will be Judge Jones' action recently in letting off George Kamberos, the restaurant owner, who was accused of killing a 15-year-old boy with his car — the man whose driver's license had been suspended three times and revoked twice," said Rush.

"THE OTHER will be the fact that the four Cicero white youths who killed a black, Jerome Huey, in 1966 were allowed out on appeal bond after their conviction," he noted.

Rush, in a news conference in Panther headquarters, 2350 Madison st., said "Sissy Jones" had been "pressured by Dodohead Daley and his gang of merry mutts" to get Hampton off the streets.

"But he won't be gone for long," Rush added.

Ald. A. A. [Sammy] Rayner [6th] also appeared at the conference to say Hampton "is my brother, and in trouble, and I'm with him."

HAMPTON, of 804 S. 17th st., Maywood, was sentenced by Jones yesterday. Hampton, held without bond pending appeal, was denied a motion for a new trial after testimony was introduced that Hampton advocates armed revolution.

Hampton was convicted by a jury April 7 of robbing an ice cream truck driver last July 10 in the Irving school playground in Maywood. Good Humor man Nelson T. Suitt testified his truck was looted of $71 worth of ice cream bars by youngsters after Hampton jumped into the truck cab and struck and choked him.

CONFIDENTIAL

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"Black men, Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

1

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

24

FBI

Date: 6/10/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, REPORTS INDICTMENTS RETURNED BY COOK COUNTY GRAND JURY, CHICAGO, JUNE NINE LAST CHARGING FOLLOWING SIXTEEN CHICAGO AREA BLACK PANTHERS WITH UNLAWFUL USE OF WEAPONS AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT KIDNAPING AND AGGRAVATED BATTERY:

FRED HAMPTON, JAMES WHITE, RICHARD POWELL, CHARLES DAVID VALENTINE, WILLIAM O'NEAL, MATTHEW INGRAM, NATHANIEL JUNIOR, MERRILL DAVID HARVEY, BILLY BROOKS, JERRY DUNNIGAN, CHRISTINA MAY, YVONNE KING, HARLAN WALTON, ROBERT BRUCE, CHARLES MARTIN, AND WILLIAM IVORY.

SOURCE NOTES THAT HAMPTON, WHITE, AND POWELL ALREADY CONFINED AND INGRAM, VALENTINE, AND O'NEAL ARRESTED EARLY THIS AM IN MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS. TEN PANTHERS ARE STILL BEING SOUGHT BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED. SEA SEP

DMF

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2670

45

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois 60604
June 11, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Sergeant Eugene Connolly, Area 4, Task Force, Chicago Police Department, advised on June 9, 1969, eleven members of the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) were observed leaving the BPP headquarters at 2350 West Madison, during the evening of June 8, 1969. These individuals were stopped in an automobile at Jackson and Wolcott Streets by Chicago Police Officers at 8:15 p.m. and arrested for obstructing police.

A search determined that the group was in possession of hypodermic needles and one marijuana cigarette They also had in their possession chemicals in glass pint bottles described by the Police Department has being ingredients for incendiary bombs. As these chemicals were not mixed, the subjects were not charged with possession of explosives, however, they were charged with possession of narcotics and obstructing police.

The area of the arrests remained calm and there were no injuries or disturbances.

The following persons were arrested by the Chicago Police Department:

Michelle Williams, age 16, Negro female, residence, 5541 West Quincy Street, Chicago;

Andrea Graves, female Negro, age 21, residence, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago;

Donna Washington, female Negro, age 17, residence 6215 South Wabash, Chicago;

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Brenda Harris, female Negro, age 17, residence, 1848 South Hamlin, Chicago;

Sandra Rich, female Negro, age 19, residence, 7703 East End Avenue, Chicago;

Jesse Ward, male Negro, date of birth 1951, residence 1721 South Troy, Chicago;

Randall Rollins, male Negro, date of birth 1951, residence 5705 South May, Chicago;

Terry Watson, male Negro, date of birth 1949, residence 2350 West Madison, Chicago;

Walter Johnson, Negro male, date of birth 1951, residence 2350 West Madison, Chicago;

Samuel Latson, Negro male, date of birth 1949, residence 2350 West Madison, Chicago; and

Carsell Jones, Negro male, date of birth 1951, residence 4445 South Evans, Chicago.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

SAC, CHICAGO

10/31/69

SA CARYL E. SHUPE

FRED HAMPTON
RM - BPP

One MIKE DREXLER of WCFL News, Chicago, was informed by FRED HAMPTON, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) that the march on that date at the Federal Building in Chicago was to show a continual relentlessness on the part of the BPP to bring attention to the public of the type of repressive forces who were attempting to handicap such individuals as Chairman BOBBY SEALE of the BPP currently on trial at the Federal Building in Chicago on Anti-riot Conspiracy charges. HAMPTON stated that what was wrong was that the people take individuals like SEALE, lock them up and charge them with a crime and that the real criminals are the people who put them in jail. He added that the reason the BPP was being attacked so much was not because they are armed but because the truthlessness were being heard but were not being attacked. HAMPTON stated that the BPP knows that the masses of people will join forces with them to denounce the Fascism that is taking place at the Federal Building. He added that BOBBY SEALE was on trial only because he was trying to help people and that the Fascists have shown that anyone trying to

CES:

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FRED also stated that the BPP was going to the Federal Building that day to show the contradictions in the present system. He indicated also in that regard that BOBBY SEALE was clearly being denied his constitutional right of counsel of his own choice and the right to defend himself. He indicated that the whole thing was not even a trial. He then informed DREXLER that if DREXLER desired to contact ELDRIDGE CLEAVER at the Hotel Alleti in Algeria, he could obtain plenty of additional information regarding the above.

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12/14/69

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR AND SACS, WASHINGTON FIELD AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

NEW NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE AGAINST THE WAR IN VIET NAM, DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER THIRTEEN-FIFTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE,

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM-BPP,

SOURCE, RELIABLE, ADVISED INSTANT, FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS CHAPTER, BPP, INFORMED RICHARD LEVY, FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED, THAT HE, HAMPTON, WOULD NOT BE IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ON NOVEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT.

HAMPTON ADVISED LEVY, BPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, DID NOT APPROVE BPP PARTICIPATION IN ANY WASHINGTON, D. C. MORATORIUM ACTIVITIES NOVEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT. LEVY REPORTEDLY SURPRISED AT HAMPTON'S ATTITUDE AND WAS REFERRED BY HAMPTON TO DAVID HILLIARD,

RTP

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NATIONAL CHIEF OF STAFF, BPP, IN CALIFORNIA, REGARDING ANY CHANGE IN BPP POLICY.

PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

3

4/24/69

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: LOUIS RANDOLPH WILLIAMS, aka;
ET AL
ARL

One copy of this LHM to be furnished to United States Attorney, San Francisco.

HHS

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2677

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 24, 1969

LOUIS RANDOLPH WILLIAMS;
ET AL
ANTI-RIOT LAWS

a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 22, 1968, that Randy Williams conducted a Black Panther Party (BPP) training session regarding firearms and explosives on November 18, 1968, at Berkeley, California: that among those attending was Bobby Lee Rush of the Chicago, Illinois, BPP. Attached hereto in the Appendix section is a characterization of the BPP.

On November 25, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information to the Chicago, Illinois, Office of the FBI in the past, made available the following BPP Destruction Kit instructions which he obtained from Bobby Lee Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Chicago Chapter, BPP.

On April 22, 1969, Chicago source advised the aforementioned instructions were received from Rush several days prior to making them available. Bobby Lee Rush made the instructions available at a meeting of the BPP, held at Jackie's Candy Store, 7155 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Rush advised he had returned from a meeting of National Headquarters BPP in Oakland, California, and had brought the instructions back for study by select members of BPP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LOUIS RANDOLPH WILLIAMS;
ET AL
ANTI-RIOT LAWS

Rush furnished copies of instructions to Robert Alonzo Brown, Fred Hampton, Maurice Monley, Joseph L. Montgomery, and Clarence Price and each set of instructions was marked for accountability identification.

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BLACK

PANTHER

PARTY

DESTRUCTION

KIT

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Take an old sock (large). Soak in a mixture of 3 parts potassium chlorate to two parts sugar, moistened with water. Allow sock to be thoroughly sonked in mixture, then dry. Keep dry cosk away from heat. CUATION: POTASSIUM CHLORATE IS VERY VOLATILE. IT CAN IGNITE ALMOST SPONTANEOUSLU IN THIS MIXTURE. IT CAN BE IGNITED OR DETONATED BY A SINGLE SPARK, OR EXCESSIVE HEAT, OR MERELY BY THE FRICTION OF STIRRING THE INGREDIENTS TOGETHER. HANDLE WITH UTMOST CAUTION.

With a hydrometer, take acid from container and fill 1/5 to 1/4 of a quart bottle. (Coke bottles don't break easily. Test out the type of bottle you'll use by throwing it at things & see if it breaks). Pour gasoline carefully through funnel into bottle until full. Paur slowly because it could bubble and heat up.

Cap the bottle with a regular stopper preferably the kind with a rubber plunger cause acid eats away at plastic, metal. Hold bottle carefully upright, don't juggle it.

When ready to use, place bottle inside sock soaked in the potassium chlorate/sugar mix knotted at top. Throw. On impact, when glass is shattered, the bomb will explode as the sulfuric acid reacts with the mixture in the sock. The gasoline will spread the flame.

The simple firebomb is a bottle of gasoline with a rag stuffed into the top. When the rag is set on fire, the bottle is thrown. When the bottle breaks, the fumes are spread, and the fire from the burning rag ignites the fumes, causing a fireball.

To make a firebomb without having to throw it, a device must be attached to the bottle if gasoline which will explode the bottle at a given time, spreading the fumes and furnishing a spark with which to ignite these fumes.

In order to make such a "timed firebomb", the basic ingredients are: one half gallon or gallon jug or hi-grade gasoline, to which attach a piece tape:
One small time explosive which is made from these ingredients are 1 Jetex fuse, 1 CO2 cartridge. Any brand of black powder from any rifle pistol or shotgun shell) A long cigarette (like Tareyton 100's)

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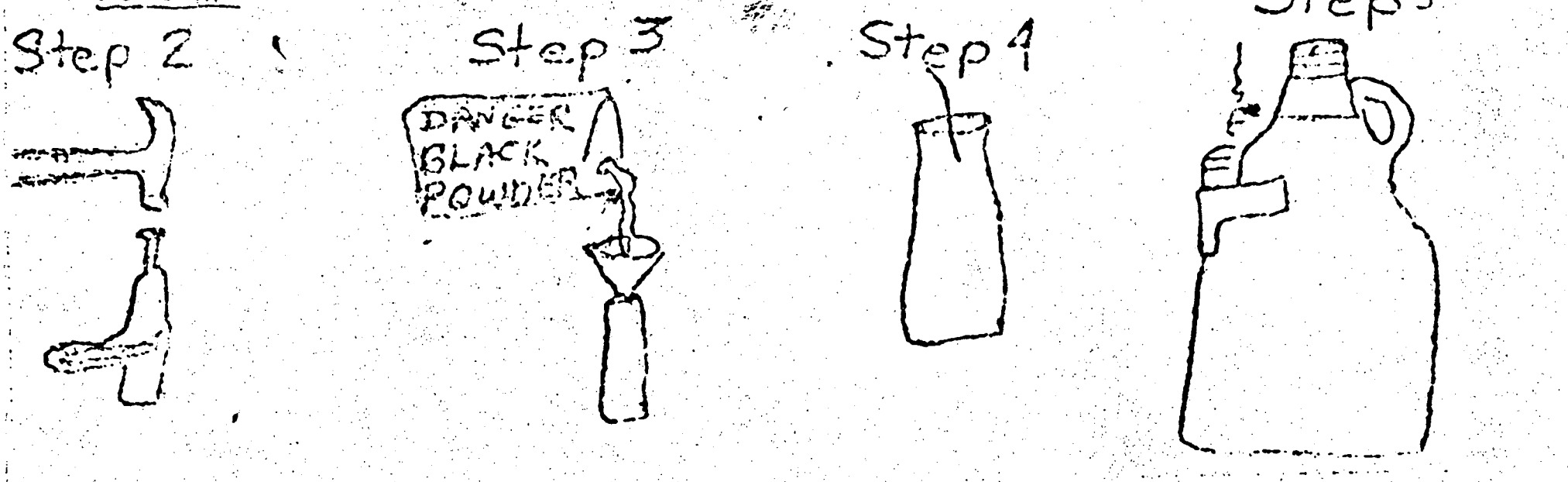
For purchasing these-- the jetex fuse is used for model racing cars and can be bought at any hobby shop. The black powder can be bought at any gun shop, and is used for old muskets and flintlock pistols. CO2 cartridge at gunshop.

Directions:
Step 1. Put gasoline in bottle and seal top with screw-on metal cap or tight cork. Set bottle aside.
Step 2. Take CO2 cartridge and puncture with nail.

CAUTION: Hold cartridge with pliers when puncturing or effect on fingers holding CO2 cartridge will be unpleasant. It is perfectly safe with pliers but hold pliers tightly on CO2 cartridge.

Step 3. Using tinfoil funnel, fill the cartridge with black powder - to the top.
Step 4. Insert the fuse - at least 11/4 in. inside the powder filled cartridge. To be sure that the device will go off, use two fuses with two cigarettes. That way you know it'll go.
Step 5. Time your cigarette. Know how many minutes it takes to burn down. (With the longs, 12-15 min.)
Step 6. Affix the cartridge to the bottle. Do not attach cigarette (at desired lenght) until ready to mix.
Step 7. Take your device to its destination. You are now ready to use it.
Step 8. Wrap fuse around lit cigarette at desired length. When placing device, be sure the cigarette is not touching anything between the fuse and the lit end, as that will put the cigarette out. To protect burning cigarette, use tape. (See diagram 4).

DIAGRAM:



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Step 9. Proceeding with all deliberate speed, leave the area at once.

GRENADES AND BOMBS, ANTI-PROPERTY AND ANTI-PERSONNEL

No. 1. The very small, home-made grenade is exactly the same a the small explosive device used to set off the firebomb.

It is the CO2 cartridge as described in the preceeding directions, only instead of using a cigarette to time the fuse, you can light the fuse and throw it. This little CO 2 cartridge just as it is doesn't do a lot of damage, but it can be dressed up to become a very lethal weapon. It can be made into a deadly anti-personnel weapon or a very dangerous bomb.

The small CO2 cartridge can be dressed up by filling with 3/4 black powder and 3/4 shot, or needles. This is obvioulsy anti-personnel and will penetrate when the CO2 explodes, but still is not big enough to kill. It has certain advantages, however. It can be taped to a window, even with your hands behind your back, and left burning with the trusty cigarette. Or it could be taped, with the cigarette to the fuel tank of a car. If thrown into a car, it is guaranteed to bruise the occupants and empty the car of all personnel in record time. Further, the CO2 is so small it can easily be concealed on pour person.

Now, to make an actual grenade, a weapon that kills, the following can be done:

Take a used, empty aerosol can, pull off the little plastic spray device, and with a hammer and nail pound the little plastic nipple down into the can. Use a punch or screwdriver with hammer to widen the hole and make it large enough so that large shot can be inserted through the hole. Then fill with 3/4 black powder and 1/4 bullets or small-headed nails. Insert fuse, and light when ready to throw. The fuse should be an inch and a half in length and should leave your hand when it has burned to an inch.

CAUTION: The explosive force of this weapon is great. It is even more dangerous than a standard army grenade. Needless to say, a too-short fuse will result in a scattered grenade-holder. A too-long fuse will result in the person or persons at whom you have thrown it to have a chance to throw it back and blow you to fragments. A guerilla with lousy aim in close quarters can kill his brothers. This thing is equivalent to about 12 shotgun

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blasts at once. If thrown into a car it will blow to bits the car and everything in it, human or otherwise. If thrown in the open, it will kill within a 25 ft. radius and mim within 100 ft. It is a good idea to familiarize yourself with this weapon by practicing with a sand-filled facsimile. Try this, and see how long the fuse takes. You cannot afford to misuse this in any way, as its a real motherfucker of a weapon.

To make a bomb use the same principle as for the grenade, only instead of lighting the fuse and throwing it, you use the cigarette and set the thing down. For a strictly anti-property bomb, you don't need the shot or nails. Just the black powder. A large amount of commercial dynamite is made with black powder and that's exactly the kind of bomb you're building here. With this thing, the sky's the limit. You can make it as big as you like, depending only on the size of the container, the can that you use. A large tar-bucket full, for instance, would demolish most any building. This is a versatile thing, can be scaled to the size you want. Used in conjunction with gasoline, or set near any fuel tank or explosive container, the blast would take an entire plant and lay it down. Perhaps the greatest advantage here is that all ingredients can be bough legally, at gun shops, hobby shops even five and tens.

A number of different formulas for a molotov cocktail:

1. one third motor oil, two thirds gasoline.

2. one third sugar, two thirds gasoline.

3. one third soap powder, two thirds gasoline with a dash of oil.

4. one third naptha (moth flakes), two thirds gasoline. (This will result in a primitive napalm.)

A tampax will also do satisfactorily as the wick. The wick should be soaked in gasoline prior to ignition. The bottle should be as thin as possible. (The guerrilla should experiment with different misturen.)

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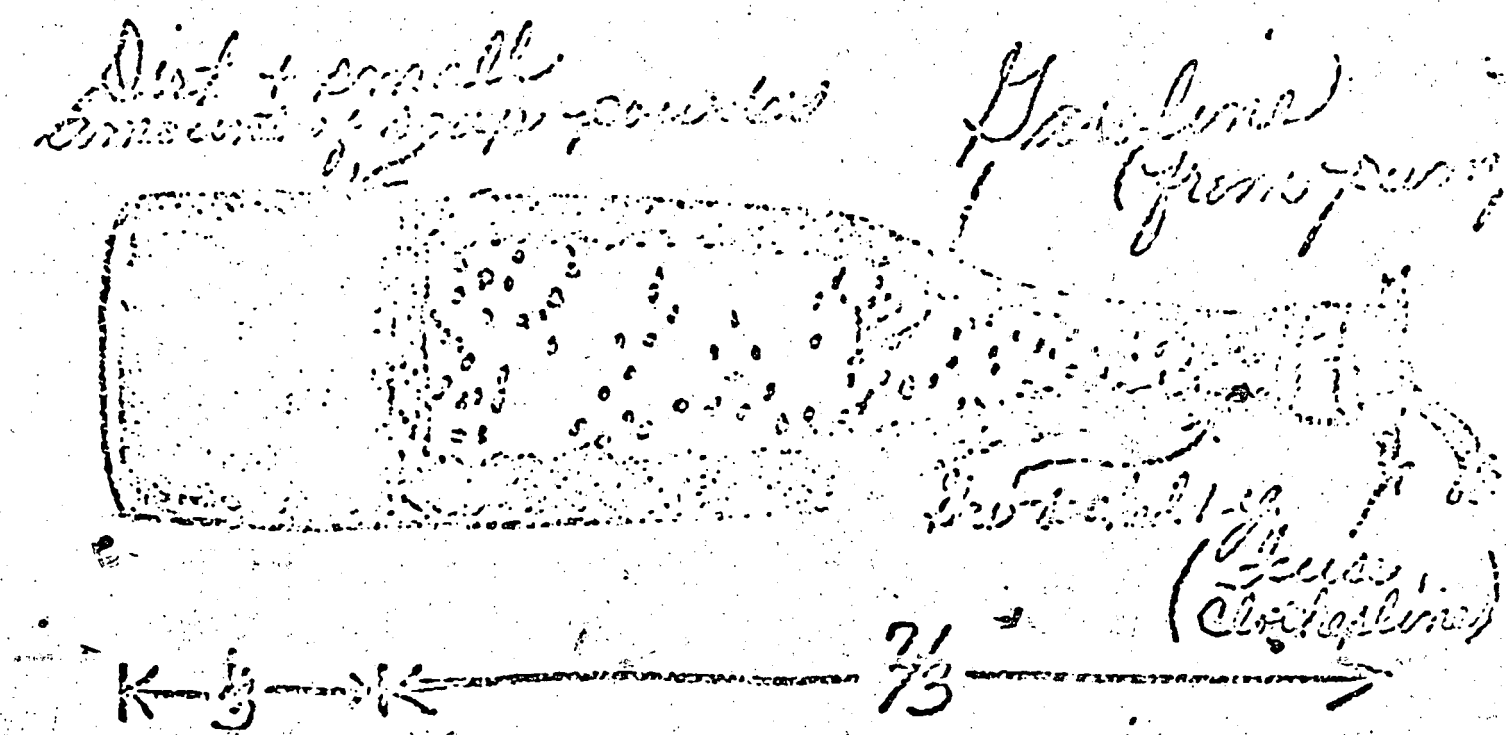

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 27, 1969

22

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On May 23, 1969, the source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that a mock trial would be held in Maywood, Illinois, on May 24 and 25, 1969. According to source the purpose of this mock trial was to re-try Frederick Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Central Committee, Black Panther Party (BPP) of Illinois, on a robbery charge for which Hampton was previously convicted and on which Hampton was scheduled to be sentenced on May 26, 1969, in Cook County Circuit Court. Source explained that at the mock trial Hampton would be tried before a jury of persons whom he considered to be his peers in accordance with the doctrine of the BPP. Source stated that members of not only the BPP but the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), The Young Lords, a local near north side gang of Chicago Puerto Rican youths, The Young Patriots, a near north side Chicago youth group, would participate in this mock trial.

Attached are characterizations of the BPP and the SDS.

On May 23, 1969, an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI apprised Captain Wilbert Samuels of the Maywood, Illinois, Police Department of the impending mock trial for Hampton.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On May 26, 1969, Captain Samuels of the Maywood, Illinois, Police Department advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Fred Hampton's mock trial took place on May 24 and 25, 1969, at the Maywood village hall with the permission of the newly elected Maywood Mayor Leonard A. Chabala. Captain Samuels further stated that during the mock trial, the Maywood Police Department was under instructions from Mayor Chabala to stayaway from that trial and not to be observed in the vicinity of the village hall. According to Captain Samuels, Mayor Chabala indicated that he believed that if the participants of the mock trial were left alone there would be no trouble and Mayor Chabala stated that he was so confident in Fred Hampton and the fact that Fred Hampton and his followers would be orderly, that he (Chabala) would resign if there was any trouble at the trial. Captain Samuels reported that approximately 140 individuals participated in the trial on both the evenings of May 24 and 25, 1969, and that of these groups approximately 70 were Negro, 55 Caucasians and 15 Mexicans. Captain Samuels related that Hampton appeared not only as defendant in the mock trial but acted as his own defense attorney. Captain Samuels further related that local Maywood restaurant operator "Tacos Charlie" Krop and newly elected Maywood village trustee, Reverend Thomas Streitor served on the jury. According to Captain Samuels, at the completion of the two evenings sessions, Fred Hampton was found innocent of the charge of robbery.

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In addition, Captain Samuels noted that Black Panther leaders Bobby Lee Rush, Yvonne King and Ann Campbell attended both sessions of the mock trial.

According to Captain Samuels, Reverend Streitor at the completion of the mock trial reportedly lauded the mock trial and Hampton's acquittal and indicated that the mock trial was a more fair presentation of American justice than the actual robbery trial in Cook County Court where Fred Hampton was previously convicted. Captain Samuels further related that while Maywood Police units were withheld from the mock trial site at the village hall, during the mock trial two unidentified BPP members mounted guard at the village hall entrance throughout the trial. Captain Samuels stated that no disturbances occurred during or immediately after the mock trial.

On May 26, 1969, Detective George Slinkman, Maywood Police Department, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that while Maywood residents Mrs. Joan Elbert and Mrs. Thomas Streitor, wife of Reverend Streitor testified as character references for Fred Hampton at Hampton's robbery sentencing hearing before Judge Sidney A. Jones, Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago, Illinois, on that date, Judge Jones sentenced Hampton to two to five years in the State Penitentiary. Detective Slinkman further related that Judge Jones refused to grant a request that Hampton be released on appeal bond. According to Detective Slinkman, Hampton voluntarily took the stand during the proceedings and was questioned as follows by Judge Jones:

Question: Do you advocate armed violence?

Answer: Yes

Question; Do you advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government?

Answer: Yes

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Detective Slinkman reported that upon hearing these replies from Hampton, Judge Jones stated that in view of these answers, he did not see how he could permit Hampton to remain on the street and any request for release on appeal bond was denied.

On May 27, 1969, Captain Samuels, Maywood Police Department advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that the previous night in Maywood had been quiet in spite of the news of Fred Hampton's sentencing; however, Captain Samuels indicated that on that morning four unidentified Black Panthers passed out the following pamphlets outside the Proviso East High School building located in Maywood:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Appeal To The People

On March 26, 1969 Fred Hampton was jailed on the alleged crime of robbery.

Fred Hampton has represented the people in various position from Pres. of the N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council current present positi of Chair of the Black Panther Party State of Ill.

This is an unjust and unfair trail. Since no U. S. court system has ever allowed any black person the right of trail by his peer group or people from his black community as defined by the constitution U.S . This constitution has never been beneficial to anyone except the ruling class.

In effect Chairman Fred is now a Political Prisoner
was he jailed because he was a criminal, or menace to the community, No, Because he was a champion of the people.
Chairman Fred was about educating of the people to this capitalistic, racist, oppressive, dogmatic, pig power stucture. He was about putting power in the hands of the people where the power belongs. Hence proven that justice and freedom for all does not exist here in America. He has denounced the lies of the American democracy and its true nature.

Our experiences have shown us that American Democracy does not exist, and is a myth and a bunch of Bull------!!
We appeal to all people to become aware of the moyive injustice of the Pig Power-Structure .

"The People, and the People alone are the motive force in the making of world history" .

Mao Tse Tung

You can jailed a liberator but you can cannot jail a liberatio
You can kill a revolutionary but youcannot kill a revolutionary".
Chair. Fred Hampton

And this is why we say
Black power to black people
White power to white people
Red power to red people
Purple power to purple people
Which is why we say ;
All
Power to
All People

From the desk of Infra.

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Captain Samuels further advised that these Panthers then called on the high school principal and asked for permission to use the school-wide public address system to broadcast a plea to "cool it". Captain Samuels related that the principal denied this request and ordered the four from the high school premises and Captain Samuels noted that there was no further incident.

On May 27, 1969, Detective Sergeant Philip Hardiman, Cook County Sheriff's Police, Chicago, Illinois, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Fred Hampton was currently confined at the Cook County Jail pending transfer to a state penitentiary.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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_____ stated that the Illinois BPP was paid solely from the admissions charged and received a total of approximately $500.00.

Source stated that Cook was arrested for a traffic violation during the evening.

_____ advised that one Mark Clark, BPP leader Peoria, Illinois, made arrangements for this speech.

Source stated one Leon Harps, BPP leader Peoria, Illinois, is responsible for distributing the Black Panther Paper and one Edward McChriston, appears to be responsible for the Illinois BPP Branch in Peoria, Illinois.

Source stated that the Chicago group arrived back in Chicago about 6:00 a.m. on October 30, 1969.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;

Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois;

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2695

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2696

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

5

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/30/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

Copies of this LHM are also being furnished the USA, U. S. Secret Service, OSI, NISO, all Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston.

It is noted that Chicago telephonically disseminated the information contained in this LHM to the appropriate local and Federal agencies upon receipt of same.

RMM

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Page 2697

IN VIEW OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS LHM, NATHANIEL JUNIOR, MERRILL DENNIS HARVEY, MICHAEL WHITE, BOBBY RUSH, WILLIAM M. O'NEAL, JR., WILMER LEE ANGRUM, DAVID A. VALENTINE, JAMES EDWARD WHITE, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2698

55

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
SEP 24 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

KENNETH EARL BELL

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is contained in the Appendix Section of this communication.

I. BACKGROUND

Residence

On September 22, 1969, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Acting Chief of Police, Maywood Police Department, Maywood, Illinois, advised that Bell has just recently moved from 157 South 18th Avenue to 149 South 18th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois.

Employment

Chief Samuels advised on the above date that Bell continues to work odd jobs on a part-time basis and has just been re-admitted as a student at Proviso High School, Maywood, Illinois.

Criminal Record

Chief Samuels advised that subject has not been re-arrested by the Maywood Police Department since those arrests previously noted. No dispositions were listed on his records for those arrests previously reported

On the same criminal record, on September 10, 1969, the records of the Chicago Police Department, Bureau of Records and Communications, were checked concerning subject,

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but they contained nothing identifiable with him.

Credit Record

On September 10, 1969, the files of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated were checked concerning subject, but their records contained nothing identifiable with him.

II. ACTIVITIES

On November 30, 1968, , reliable in the past, advised that Fred Hampton, the prime force behind recent racial disturbances in Maywood, Illinois is still making efforts to obtain firearms. According to source, Hampton, with associates Marvin Carter, Kenny Bell, "Bubble" Rice, Paul Wade, and others, drove into Chicago on November 27, 1968. Source stated the group attended a party in the basement of a residence somewhere in Chicago along with about 45 other young Negro men and women. Source stated that Hampton spoke to the group and that a Chicago Negro male, known only as Ralph, also spoke to the group According to source, Hampton and Ralph discussed the Black Panthers at length and it appeared that many at the party were in fact Black Panthers. Source reported that Hampton and Ralph suggested that groups be set up to commit various types of crimes such as robberies, burglaries, etc., and that these groups pay $10.00 per month fees from their criminal activity proceeds into the Black Panther treasury.

On December 26, 1968, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Maywood Police Department, advised that investigation by his Police Department indicates that Kenneth Earl Bell, then residing at 157 South 18th Avenue, and who then drove a maroon sports car, 1968 Illinois registration HJ 8646, was a member of the Chicago Chapter of the BPP. Samuels further stated that Bell is an associate of Fred Hampton. Deputy Chairman,

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Page 2700

Illinois BPP, and has been observed in Maywood, wearing the BPP uniform of a black beret and army fatigue jacket.

On February 20, 1969, advised Bell attended a meeting on February 18, 1969, at Robert Bruce's house, along with Bruce who is an officer in the West Suburban Branch, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, Fred Hampton and approximately 12 others. The main purpose of this meeting was to plan a "big push" against white people that summer to move them out of the black neighborhoods and business areas. Details were not discussed.

On April 29, 1969, Captain Samuels advised that investigation conducted by his Police Department has shown that Bell continues to be a member of the BPP in Maywood, continues to reside at that time at 157 South 18th Avenue, Maywood, and drives a maroon sports car with 1969 Illinois registration DT 3935.

During July, 1969,

advised that Bell is a rank and file member of the West Suburban Branch of the Illinois BPP. They stated that this branch is responsible to the Chicago Chapter of the Illinois BPP, which is located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. These sources stated that this branch has never established an office as such and, therefore, uses the Chicago Chapter Office. Sources stated that this branch, therefore, helps the Chicago Chapter in attempting to establish programs as required by the National Office of the BPP such as the Breakfast for Children, Community Controlled Police answerable to local citizen's committees, a Community Health Clinic, as well as attending the Chicago Chapter Political Organization classes which generally

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Page 2701

stress "Quotations From Chairman MAO Tse-tung."

Sources stated that it is not possible to estimate the number of members in the branch as the branch is almost inactive due to the numerous recent arrests and indictments of members.

Copies of the memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Secret Service, Chicago
Naval Investigative Service Office, Chicago
Office of Special Investigations, Chicago
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2702

KENNETH EARL BELL

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2703

(Rev. 3-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: DEMTRI
IS - M

GGP:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2704

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to the United States Attorney and U. S. Secret Service, Chicago, and to Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, in view of those agencies' interests in this matter.

Interested agencies and individuals such as the United States Attorney, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Marshal, General Services Administration, Chief U.S. District Judge, all of Chicago and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, were notified of the events and activities set forth in the enclosed LHM as they occurred.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2705

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

57

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 7, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The BPP is described in the appendix page attached hereto. All sources utilized herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

advised on October 4, 1969, that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had reportedly remarked that date that in the early morning hours the BPP Office of the Illinois Chapter located at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, had been raided by what he termed some furious dwarf brained raving maniacs, for the purpose of attempting to destroy the BPP work such as its breakfast for children program and free medical help program. Hampton indicated that he hoped all of the American people would denounce the frantic American fascistsand show their support of the BPP by supporting a massive demonstration to be held at the Federal Building in Chicago at 12:00 noon on October 7, 1969.

further advised that according to information available to him the BPP Office had been attacked or raided by the Chicago Police Department (CPD) for the purpose of destroying it

Declassified 9/4/75 per 16607

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2706

and to cut off communications. It was the understanding of the source that a BPP Rally would be held at 201 South Ashland Avenue, the evening of October 4, 1969, for the purpose of calling on the people to support the BPP program by donating office equipment, money, health supplies and food in order that the Party program of feeding and helping the people could be continued.

added that Hampton had allegedly remarked that the police in their raid had acted like they were sloppy drunk when they came to attack the BPP Office. He stated that they reminded him of bald headed fascist idiots and that when the BPP brothers came out of their headquarters they were beaten and one brother Terry Watson had been beaten to the ground and was presently confined to the Cook County Illinois Hospital where he was chained hand and foot. further stated that he had been told that the CPD had entered the BPP Office, shot it up and then used medical supplies intended to be used to treat ailing persons, for the purpose of starting a fire.

also learned that Stephanie Fisher had remarked in connection with the CPD raid that those arrested and beaten up were Billy Brooks, Terry Watson, Brad Green, Wade (Last Name Unknown) and a couple of others.

further remarked that the police had taken a shotgun and a carbine from BPP Headquarters in connection with the raid. It was also stated that the CPD had blocked off the area in all directions, approximately 6 blocks. Hampton remarked, according to the source, following the raid that they would be turning the phone off at headquarters and would be working elsewhere. The source was unable to confirm this fact, although it was indicated that BPP business could be handled through

telephone numbers 288-0414 and 829-7365. mentioned in connection with the above incident that one Candy Furst from New York had requested information of Fred Hampton as to details of what happened during the raid. According to the source Fred informed Furst that 40 to 50 police had entered the BPP Office and that there were many outside who were drunk. Hampton allegedly remarked that one officer shot another officer in the face with a shotgun and also remarked that the National Guard (NG) was also involved. The source learned that when Furst inquired as to whether there would be any plans for more precautions following this raid Hampton reportedly replied that the next time they would have more ammunition.

further stated that Furst reportedly inquired of Hampton as to whether the Panthers would participate on October 11, 1969, concerning the Federal Anti-Riot Conspiracy Trial in Chicago whereupon Hampton replied in the negative.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
October 6, 1969

52

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix hereto. Sources utilized in this characterization and the confidential source set forth in the memorandum have all furnished reliable information in the past.

Officer Funk, Chicago Police Department (PD), advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, following a shooting incident during the early morning hours of that date.

The identities of those arrested along with their description and addresses were obtained from Officer Funk and .. Those arrested are as follows:

Jerel Hawkins, Negro male, born 1949, residence 2547 West Warren Boulevard;

Bradley Green, Negro male, born 1946, residence 7600 South Stewart Street;

Wade Stedney, Negro male, born 1945, residence 6044 South Eberhart Avenue;

Billy Brooks, Negro male, born 1948, residence 1320 South Kedvale Street (Brooks, also known as "Che", is deputy minister of information, Chicago BPP);

Morris Brown, Negro male, born 1949, residence 1821 South Springfield Street;

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP):

Harry Moody, Negro male, age 23, residence 6715 South Oglesby;

Terrance Watson, Negro male, age 19, residence ~~2145 West Lake~~ Street.

The above individuals have been reported by as members of the Chicago Chapter BPP.

Officer Waner, Chicago PD, advised on October 4, 1969, that an Officer Shanley, Chicago PD, was injured in front of BPP Headquarters by a shotgun blast fired by an unknown individual. Officer Waner stated the shotgun blast was believed to have originated from Panther Headquarters. Officer Shanley was taken to Illinois Research Hospital.

Captain Joyce, 13th Police District, advised subsequently that additional police patrols had been sent into the vicinity of Panther Headquarters and additional reinforcements were to be maintained in the general area. Captain Joyce concluded saying the injury to Officer Shanley was possibly only superficial and could be a result of a ricochet from the shotgun blast.

Officer Lara, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, 1969, that further information developed by the PD regarding the shooting at Panther Headquarters reflects the police were responding to a telephone call alleging shots had been fired from Panther Headquarters. Officer Lara stated he and Officer Shanley, above, investigated the call when Officer Shanley was hit by concrete torn up as a result of a shotgun blast which originated from the roof of Panther Headquarters. This shot was in the rear of the headquarters and not directly on Madison Street which runs in front of the headquarters. Officer Lara concluded saying that he and other officers arrived after their first shot, entered Panther Headquarters and arrested seven male Negroes and confiscated a .30 caliber carbine and a shotgun.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

As of 5:45 am on October 4, 1969, the vicinity surrounding Panther Headquarters was calm.

On October 4, 1969, advised the shooting incident occurred at Panther Headquarters earlier as a result of trouble which recently has developed between the Vice Lords (VL), a Negro youth gang on Chicago's west side, and the BPP. Recently the VL had approached the BPP Chapter wanting to be "cut in" on the medical center which the Panthers are currently organizing. This medical center, according to the Panthers, will be for all needy individuals on Chicago's west side who need medical and dental care.

stated that a representative of the VL contacted Fred Hampton, deputy chairman, Illinois BPP, and instructed Hampton the Panthers were to do no further work on a medical center headquarters or continue with the Panther's plans to open the medical center. This VL representative stated if the Panthers did open the medical center on their own and not allow the VL to participate, then the VL would "burn it down". Hampton instructed this person of the VL that the medical center was for the people and the VL or anyone else was not going to prevent the people from having the benefit of this medical center.

stated during the early hours of October 4, 1969, two cars loaded with VL members drove by Panther Headquarters and fired into the front of the building. BPP members in Panther Headquarters at that time grabbed available weapons, according to the source, went to the roof and when VL vehicles again passed Panther Headquarters, they fired upon them. The source stated that as the BPP members fired, the police cars appeared in the area and some shots were fired at the police cars. Source concluded saying that when the police cars appeared, the VL vehicles left the area.

This memorandum is being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney and United States Secret Service, both Chicago, Illinois, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2712

FBI

Date: 10/13/69

53

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

copies are also being furnished to the USA, USSS, both Chicago, as well as Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2713

The Chicago Police Department, USM, GSA, Federal Building Guards, and the acting Chief Judge, NDI, have been orally advised of the information contained in the LHM.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2714

50

FBI

Date 10/7/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

[illegible]

Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2715

It is noted, however, that information in the enclosed LHM has been furnished the United States Attorney and Secret Service Chicago, and Region I 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois, orally.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2716

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
September 29, 1969

48

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) ~~SECRET~~

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is described in the appendix page attached hereto.

All sources utilized herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On September 26, 1969, advised that he had learned that one CYNTHIA KELLY, a Reporter for the Canadian Broadcasting Company, had requested and received an appointment to interview FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP at the Chicago Headquarters of that organization. It was the source's understanding that KELLY claimed that in attempts to obtain information regarding racial and other radical groups in Chicago to date, she had developed no information other then that of an irrational and explosive nature.

The source further indicated that the interview between KELLY and HAMPTON would be conducted on September 26, 1969.

The above information is being provided the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; and
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group,
Evanston, Illinois.

Declassified 4/4/75 6:07.

SECRET

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2717

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

SECRET

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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The national headquarters of the BPP is [illegible] Avenue, Berkeley, California. BPP [illegible] Black Panther Party [illegible] various locations throughout the [illegible]

SECRET

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2718

File #:

62-HQ-1116395

Serial Scope:

1070 pgs 14 & 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
April 21, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

120

BLAIR J. ANDERSON

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix to this memorandum.

On April 4, 1970, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Blair Anderson was in jail after being arrested at 61st and Racine for selling BPP newspapers.

On April 10, 1970, a clerk of the court, 2600 South California, Chicago, advised that Blair Anderson had been arrested on April 4, 1970, at a Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) station at 61st and Racine for blocking the entrance. He stated that bond was originally set at $2,500 but on April 9, 1970, was reduced to $250, and that Anderson posted bond and was released.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney
Chicago, Illinois

U. S. Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

Subject Should Be Considered Armed and Dangerous.

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Page 2720

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2721

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
May 26, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

121

BLAIR J. ANDERSON

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated April 21, 1970, and captioned as above.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix hereto.

On April 14, 1970, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Blair Anderson, who was previously purged from the BPP, has now submitted his resignation.

On May 8, 1970, Edward V. Hanrahan, Cook County States Attorney, announced he is dropping all outstanding indictments against the survivors ofthe December 4, 1969, raid in which Fred Hampton, Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP, was killed. It is noted that Blair J. Anderson was a survivor of the above mentioned raid.

On May 11, 1970, a clerk of the Court, Jury Court, 2600 South California, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on May 1, 1970, Magistrate Lawrence Genesen dismissed a disorderly conduct charge against Blair Anderson which stemmed from an April 4, 1970, arrest for selling BPP newspapers on a Chicago Transit Authority elevated platform.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago;
U. S. Secret Service, Chicago;
Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

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BLAIR J. ANDERSON

1

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement,".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
September 10, 1969

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HAROLD KEITH BELL

The Rockford, Illinois, Police Department records show Harold K. Bell, also known as "The Cat", 317 Howard Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, was arrested on April 25, 1969, on a disorderly conduct charge in that he was part of a demonstration within 150 feet of West High School while school was in session. As of September 3, 1969, this matter had not yet been adjudicated.

Bell is further described as being a male, Negro, born November 29, 1946, at Memphis, Tennessee, 6'2" tall, 195 pounds, brown eyes, black hair, dark complexion, and unemployed.

Captain Doug Hall advised that at the time of this arrest, Bell had in his possession a copy of "Quotations From Chairman Mao Tse-Tung," published in Peking, China, 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

HAROLD KEITH BELL

The April 28, 1969, edition of the "Rockford Morning Star," a Rockford, Illinois, daily newspaper, contained an article by reporter Jerry Idaszak concerning the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Rockford, Illinois. In the article Charles Lincoln Powell, Minister of Information of the BPP identified Harold Bell as the Captain of Defense of the Rockford Branch of the BPP.

Characterization of BPP attached.

Bell was arrested on May 12, 1969, in a high speed chase with Rockford Police and charged with five traffic violations. Found in the vicinity of his car was a loaded .32 caliber revolver and an unloaded shotgun. He was not charged with unlawful use of weapons since the weapons were found outside the car and could not be identified with Bell.

On July 7, 1969, who had furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harold Bell is the Captain of Defense of the Rockford Branch of the BPP.

On July 22, 1969, who also furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harold Bell is the Captain of Defense of the Rockford Branch of the BPP. They advised further that the Rockford Branch follows the teachings of Mao Tse-Tung and the programs of the National Chapter of the BPP including the breakfast and health programs. This branch is responsible to the Chicago Chapter of the BPP.

who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on various dates that Harold Bell from the Rockford Branch had contacted the Chicago Headquarters on July 13, 18, 25, 27, 29; August 7 and 8, 1969. These contacts mainly concerned financial matters in connection with the BPP newspaper.

The records of Stern's Pawn Shop, 411 West State Street, Rockford, Illinois, were reviewed and reflect the following purchases made by Harold K. Bell:

July 18, 1969 — .380 Eibar Pistol, Serial Number 64736
.38 EIG, RG Pistol, Serial Number 166447

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	.12 gauge New Haven shotgun, no serial number 1 box .38 ammunition 1 box .12 gauge shells 1 box .22 LR shells
August 4, 1969	1 box .38 ammunition
September 5, 1969	returned .380 Eibar pistol and purchased .32 Beretta, Puma Model with 6" barrel, Serial Number L21594. 1 box .32 ammunition

The records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reflect Bell has FBI Number 886 387 G and as of July 14, 1969, has no other arrests than appearing above.

Copies furnished to:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

SUBJECT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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HAROLD KEITH BELL

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Huey P. Newton, BPP Chairman, and Bobby George Seale, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

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2/20/70

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, DETROIT

CHANGED
DONNETTE VERLINA BREWER, aka.,
Laverne Brewer
Cookie
RM - BPP

Two copies of the LHM are being furnished G-2 and Secret Service, and one copy of the LHM is being furnished USA, all Detroit, Michigan.

WJH

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1'24

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 20, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Donnette Verlina Brewer

All sources utilized in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

The Chicago Police Department advised in December, 1969, that Verlina Brewer, Negro female, age 17, was wounded by a gun shot during a shoot-out on December 4, 1969, between the Cook County States Attorney's Police and occupants of the apartment of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP). Hampton and another BPP official were killed in that shoot-out.

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On December 11, 1969, confidential source number one advised that Donnette Verlina Brewer had returned to her home in Michigan and was living with her parents who were arranging to have a bullet removed from her leg. It was learned that Brewer resided at 2139 Yorktown, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

On December 22, 1969, Captain Walter Hawkins, Ann Arbor Police Department, advised his department's records indicate Donnette Verlina Brewer, who was born January 10, 1952, is the daughter of William Brewer, 2139 Yorktown, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her name has been referred to the Ann Arbor Police Department on several occasions due to subject's continually running away from home.

GROUP I
Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

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CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Donnette Verlina Brewer

On December 22, 1970, a review of the records of the Ann Arbor Credit Bureau indicated that William Brewer, 2139 Yorktown, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is employed as a Social Worker at the Veteran's Administration Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan. William Brewer's wife, Verlina, is employed as a Staff Nurse at the Wayne County Children's Development Center in Northville, Michigan. William Brewer's Social Security Number is 430-16-1718.

On January 7, 1970, confidential source number two advised that Donnette Verlina "Laverne" Brewer is reputed to be the Lieutenant of Health of the Black Berets in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Confidential source number two advised the Black Berets are a group of 15 to 20 Negro males and females in the Ann Arbor, Michigan area who have formed an organization patterned after the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On January 29, 1970, an interview with Donnette Brewer regarding her presence in the apartment of Fred Hampton on December 4, 1969, when Fred Hampton was killed, by Alexa Canady, a reporter for the University of Michigan newspaper "The Michigan Daily", appeared in that day's edition of the paper on page four. The following is a Xerox copy of that article:

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"They came in shooting and killed Mark"

By ALEXA CANADY

DONNETTEA BREWER at 18 has lost a child and has had her husband killed in Vietnam. Now she walks with a limp from the submachine gun bullet that shattered her knee when the Illinois State's Attorney's men raided a Black Panther apartment in Chicago on Dec. 4.

The petite girl who limped up the stairs went unrecognized for a few moments because she did not fit the stereotype Black Panther image America has created and we have believed.

Donnettea is not allowing her impending trial on Feb. 27 to keep her from her many concerns.

She is trying to help set up a free health clinic in Detroit similar to clinics the Panthers have set up in other cities. She is also working with some Ann Arbor youths, trying to teach them the social practices and ideology of the Black Panther Party.

She plans to visit northern Michigan soon, in hopes of setting up a free breakfast program for the Indian children there, possibly also to bring some of the sick down to the free health clinic in Detroit.

ALL OF THE introductory information and discussion I had with Donnettea left me unprepared for the story that she had come to tell me. Ever since I first heard about the police raid on the Panthers in Chicago, I have had nagging doubts about what happened there.

But even this doubt left me unprepared for the horror of her account of what really happened.

Her account needs no editing, no explanation. It is related here as she told it to me:

"That night we had exposed an infiltrator in the party, so Fred Hampton, Deborah Johnson, Brenda Harris, Ron Satchel, Blair Anderson, Mark Clark, Truelock, another brother and myself came home to Madison St.

"Fred was in a really depressed mood because we have a lot of internal problems in the party, and infiltrators, and people not doing their work. So Fred went to bed early.

"ABOUT FOUR IN the morning somebody came knocking at the door and security asked who it was. They said it was Tommy. We replied, 'We don't know no Tommy.' They said 'Black' motherfuckers, let us in!'

"They came in shooting and killed Mark and injured Brenda in the hand and in the leg. Brenda's hand is permanently deformed.

"Then they proceeded to Fred's room and killed him in his bed. They walked past the bedroom where Blair, Ron and I were, and some pig hollered out, 'Somebody's shooting out of this room' — which was a lie because there were no weapons in the room.

"With the door closed and the light off, they shot in the room for ten minutes straight with submachine guns.

"Blair was shot in the leg and four times in the groin. Ron was shot in the arm, leg and the kidney. I was shot twice in the butt and once in the knee.

"WE FINALLY surrendered because we were hurt so bad.

"The police must have used sleeping gas or had someone put some sleeping pills in our food because most of us didn't even hear the pigs come in. And when I was shot I didn't feel it, and I was shot with a submachine gun.

"When I started walking out -- not knowing that I was shot -- I fell to the floor and a black state attorney's policeman pointed a submachine gun at my head and said 'get up, motherfucker.'

"I asked one of the police could I stop some of the brothers from bleeding and see if I could save Fred by artificial respiration. He said, 'No, motherfucker. Get up against the wall.'

After the raid, when Donnettea was in the hospital, the police's attitude and the treatment given her remained poor.

She explained that she had two guards even though "I had a full-length cast on my left leg. My right leg was chained to the bed, and in the beginning both my hands were also chained to the bed.

"The police constantly tried to intimidate me so they could make me mad and have more charges against me," she claimed.

BESIDES INTIMIDATION, Donnettea also raises serious questions about the health care she received.

"When I got to the detention home, they took away all my pain medication, and my crutches and put me in isolation . . . and gave me no food or water for four days," she recalled.

When Donnettea returned to her parents' home in Ann Arbor, she had to go to St. Joseph's Hospital to have the bullet removed from her knee.

"The doctor told me if I wouldn't have gotten that bullet out o fmy leg in a couple of days, I would have lost my leg," she said.

Donnettea's version of the police raid has been corroborated by much of the physical evidence in the apartment -- although the police claim that they entered the apartment only after they were fired on by the Panthers.

Slowly, more and more doubts began to grow in people's minds. These doubts were increased when police photographs of the apartment that purported to show bullet holes which indicated that the Panther's initiated the gunfire were shown to really be pictures of nail holes in the wall. The doubts were partially confirmed by the fake photographs and a furor began to grow over the slaying of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, and reached into unexpected quarters.

The funeral of Hampton saw such in erates as Dr. Ralph Abernathy decl that there is a systematic program genocide against the blacks. Roy Wil of the NAACP called for a special inve gation of the raid.

IT MATTERS LITTLE at this po what the grand juries decide, for no will believe them.

What does matter is the prevention further such raids, and th trial of the seven people who n to survive the raid.

The prevention of future raids was de a severe blow by the decision last w by a coroner's jury that the murder Fred Hampton and Mark Clark was ju liable homicide because the policem "believed that they might be harm themselves."

During the inquest, Sergeant Groth, leader of the raid, was asked why t police didn't use tear gas. His answ was "there wasn't any available."

Donnattea says that earlier when t same question was asked he respond "because we didn't think of it."

THIS TYPE OF action by the poli and its absolution by the co s ju bodes poorly for the future.

Donnattea has not seen the last Chicago.

On Feb. 27 she and the six other s vivors of the raid must appear before federal grand jury on the charges of a tempted murder and aggravated batter

The future does not look too brig for Donnattea, but she still refuses be intimidated and urges others to "sta up for what you believe in."

And she continues working "because w should all realize that being blac people and poor people in general, w have been oppressed in this country fo hundreds of years."

— Alexa Canady

Re: Donnette Verlina Brewer

On February 13, 1970, confidential source number three advised that Donnette Brewer and three Negro males departed Detroit on that date en route to the Bronx, New York Chapter of the BPP. At the time of their departure Brewer commented that she is wanted in Chicago, Illinois in connection with the resistance offered the police officers on December 4, 1969 at the time Fred Hampton was killed and that she is going "underground" in New York City to avoid prosecution.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

1

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

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The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
February 27, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached hereto.

On February 25, 1969, a source, who has provided reliable information in the past, furnished the following:

David Hilliard, member of the National Central Committee of the BPP, National Chairman of the BPP, and leader of the San Francisco, California, chapter of the BPP, was in contact with leaders of the Chicago BPP on February 25, 1969. Hilliard indicated to Chicago BPP leaders that the California BPP had a package which is to be hand-delivered to an unknown person or persons in West Berlin, Germany.

Source stated Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois BPP, Bobby Lee Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense of the Illinois BPP, Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary of the Chicago BPP Chapter, William O'Neal, Chief of Security, Chicago BPP chapter, Cassandra Bynum, Rush's Secretary, Chicago BPP Chapter, Ronald J. Satchell, Minister of Health, Chicago BPP, are being considered as the group from which two Chicago BPP members will be selected for a trip to Germany on February 25 or 26, 1969.

Source further advised that BPP leaders listed above who do not go to Germany supposedly will travel to California on February 25, 1969, or February 26, 1969.

Source stated he does not have any information which would indicate the contents of the package that Hilliard made reference to nor did he have any knowledge as to the purpose of the proposed trips to West Berlin or California.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
classification

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RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) CONFIDENTIAL

Joseph Noonan, United States Secret Service, Chicago, advised on February 25, 1969, that he had received information on February 25, 1969, that reportedly Fred Hampton and Bobby Lee Rush, both leaders in the Chicago BPP Chapters are supposed to have air reservations on British European Airways (BEA), Flight 1624, departing Frankfurt, Germany, to West Berlin, Germany, on February 26, 1969.

Source advised on February 25, 1969, that none of the Chicago BPP leaders mentioned above are known to have an United States passport.

On February 25, 1969, Mrs. Gertrude Wild, Administrative Assistant, United States Passport Office, State Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised that records available to her failed to reflect any record of a passport or passport applications for any of the Chicago BPP members listed above.

Source further advised on February 25, 1969, that Bobby Rush, Fred Hampton, Nathaniel Junior, and William O'Neal, mentioned above, all have outstanding court cases against them in Chicago, Illinois. Source indicated that all have stated they fear that they may be arrested by Chicago police officers if they attempt to leave the Chicago court jurisdiction without permission of the court. Source advised that Fred Hampton indicated to his attorney that he will not be in Chicago court on February 26, 1969.

Bob Ders, Manager, Trans World Airlines (TWA), O'Hare Field, Chicago, Illinois, advised on February 25, 1969, that none of the Chicago BPP members, referred to above, have reservations on TWA or Pan American flights for February 25 or 26, 1969, or on any other date. Ders stated that TWA and Pan American are the only airlines serving Chicago, Illinois, that have non-stop flights from Chicago, Illinois, to Frankfurt, Germany.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Ders further advised on February 25, 1969, that it would be impossible for anyone to leave Chicago, Illinois, on any flight after 2:00 PM, February 25, 1969, that would connect with BEA Flight 1624 scheduled to depart Frankfurt, Germany, for West Berlin, Germany, at 7:30 AM (Frankfurt, Germany, time) and arriving in West Berlin 8:30 AM (West Berlin time), February 26, 1969.

Source advised at 2:00 PM, February 25, 1969, that all of the Chicago BPP members listed above were currently in Chicago, Illinois.

Source advised on February 25, 1969, that Chicago BPP individuals referred to above are described as follows:

Fred Hampton, male, Negro, born August 30, 1948, 6' tall, 200 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, resides at 804 South 17th Street, Maywood, Illinois.

Bobby Lee Rush, born November 23, 1946, male, Negro, black hair, brown eyes, 6'1" tall, 195 pounds, resides at 2030 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Nathaniel Junior, male, Negro, born October 21, 1946, black hair, brown eyes, 6' tall, 145 pounds, resides at 7511 West 64th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

William O'Neal, male, Negro, born December 3, 1949, black hair, brown eyes, 5'10" tall, 150 pounds, resides at 3811 West End Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Ronald Satchell, male, Negro, born June 22, 1950, black hair, brown eyes, ~~6'1~~" tall, ~~170~~ pounds, resides at 6846 South Clyde Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Cassandra Bynum, female, Negro, black hair, brown eyes, 5'4" tall,130 pounds, resides at 7031 South Clyde Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Source advised in the late afternoon of February 25, 1969, that due to confusion among Chicago BPP leaders it appears that none of the Chicago BPP leaders or members of the Chicago BPP will travel to West Berlin, Germany.

Source further advised that June Hilliard, allegedly a brother of David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, National BPP, San Francisco, California, reportedly will travel to Berlin. Source advised that the time and mode of transportation of June Hilliard is unknown.

Source stated in the late afternoon of February 25, 1969, that Rush, Hampton, Junior, O'Neal, Stachell, and Bynum are currently in Chicago, Illinois, and there is no indication any of them contemplate any travel to either Germany or California or of any distance anywhere in the immediate future.

The second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in the late afternoon of February 25, 1969, that June Hilliard is probably identical to Roosevelt Hilliard who is often known as June, June Bug Teddy, who is a brother of David Hilliard, national chairman of the BPP.

The second source stated Roosevelt Hilliard works in the National BPP headquarters located in Berkeley, California, and is considered an assistant to the National BPP Chairman, Bobby Seale.

Roosevelt Hilliard resides at 1608 Chestnut Street, Oakland, California, and is described as follows:

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of birth	January 16, 1937
Place of birth	Jackson, Alabama
Height	5'7" tall
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Black, semi-natural hair which is receding at the forehead
Complexion	Dark
Characteristics	Frequently has a mustache

The second source advised on February 25, 1969, that Roosevelt Hilliard was to a BPP class in Berkeley, California, on the evening of February 24, 1969.

Records of the Passport Section, United States State Department, San Francisco, California, failed to reflect either a passport or a passport application for Roosevelt Hilliard as of February 25, 1969.

Bob Ders, Manager, TWA Airlines, O'Hare Airport, Chicago, Illinois, advised on February 25, 1969, that Pan American Airlines has daily flights from San Francisco, California, to Frankfurt, Germany, leaving San Francisco at 8:45 AM and 10:00 AM (San Francisco time). Ders advised that Pan American records failed to reflect any reservations for Roosevelt Hilliard for Frankfurt, Germany, on February 25 or 26, 1969, or for any other time under his name.

Information set forth above has been furnished to the United States Secret Service, United States Attorney, Naval Investigative Service Office, Office of Special Investigation, all of Chicago, Illinois; and Region I, Military Intelligence, Evanston, Illinois.

FRED HAMPTON, BOBBY RUSH, AND NATHANIEL JUNIOR, MENTIONED ABOVE, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED POSSIBLY ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF THEIR PAST ACTIVITIES WHICH INDICATED THEY REPORTEDLY HAVE ACCESS TO FIREARMS.

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1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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3/20/69

TELETYPE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, DETROIT

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RM

[redacted], DELAYED, ADVISED INSTANT, FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, CLEVE COOK, FIELD SECRETARY (MARSHAL) AND RONALD SATCHEL, MINISTER OF HEALTH, ALL CHICAGO BPP MEMBERS, DEPARTED CHICAGO, INSTANT, EN ROUTE DETROIT, MICHIGAN. MAY ATTEMPT CONTACT WITH ROBERT WHITE, FIELD SECRETARY (MARSHAL) AND DETROIT CHAPTER, BPP WHO IS IN PRISON. GROUP TRAVELLING IN COOK'S ONE NINE SIX FOUR MAROON PONTIAC, BEARING UNKNOWN SIXTY-NINE ILL. PLATES. ALLEGEDLY HAMPTON AND SATCHEL ARE ARMED.

YVONNE KING, ACTING MINISTER OF LABOR, CHICAGO BPP, AND SATCHEL ALLEGEDLY WERE IN DETROIT OVER WEEKEND THREE FIFTEEN TO SEVENTEEN LAST. STAYED WITH WHITE'S PARENTS. WHITE'S UNCLE IS ALLEGEDLY TED WILLIAMS, WEALTHY EX-HUSBAND OF ARETHA FRANKLIN-NATIONALLY KNOWN NEGRO VOCALIST. HE ALLEGEDLY PROVIDED MONEY FOR KING AND SATCHEL'S FLIGHT BACK TO CHICAGO.

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Page 2741

CHICAGO POLICE COGNIZANT. USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY ADVISED.

FBI

Date: 3/24/69

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Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

One copy of the LHM is also being furnished the following agencies:

RMM:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2743

[redacted]

United States Secret Service, United States Attorney, NISO, OSI, all Chicago and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois. Chicago Police Department was advised of the contents of the LHM.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2744

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois
March 26, 1969

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CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

On March 20, 1969. a source. who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised Yvonne King, acting Minister of Labor and Ronald Satchel, Minister of Health, both of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) allegedly were in Detroit, Michigan, over the weekend of March 15 - 17, 1968, where they allegedly stayed with Robert Stanley White's parents. White is a Field Secretary (Marshal) of the Chicago Chapter, originally from Detroit and currently incarcerated in Detroit on an armed robbery charge.

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

While in Detroit King and Satchel allegedly contacted White. White's uncle is allegedly Ted Williams, wealthy ex-husband of Aretha Franklin, nationally known Negro vocalist, and allegedly provided money for King's and Satchel's flight back to Chicago on March 17, 1969.

On March 21, 1969, this source advised that Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, allegedly armed, Jewell and Cleve Cook, brothers both Field Secretaries (Marshals) and Michael Harrison, all Chicago BPP Chapter members, departed Chicago about 7:00 a.m. on March 20, 1969 via Cleve Cook's 1964 Maroon Pontiac, bearing unknown 1969 Illinois plates, en-route Detroit, Michigan, where they were to contact Robert White as well as the Detroit, Michigan, BPP Chapter. This group is scheduled to return to Chicago on March 21, 1969.

Source continued that the following Chicago Chapter BPP members departed Chicago, via indicated vehicles, en-route to Champaign - Urbana, Illinois, where the indicated person was to appear in court regarding their arrest in that area during February 8 - 9, 1969:

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CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Billy Brooks, Minister of Education (possibly court)

William Dunn, Lieutenant Security Staff, drove his 1964 lavender GTO Pontiac, bearing unknown 1969 Illinois license (court)

Bob Lee, Section leader, drove his 1967 green Mustang, bearing unknown 1969 Illinois plates

Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense (court)

James Stewart, Lieutenant Security Staff

Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary (Marshal) (court)

This group was accompanied by their white lawyer Dennie Cunningham and all are scheduled to return to Chicago March 21 or 22, 1969.

Copies of this memo are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney

U. S. Secret Service

Office of Special Investigations

Naval Investigation Service Office

113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

CONFIDENTIAL

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1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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CONFIDENTIAL

1 - U.S. Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA DONALD A. SCHLAEFER
Office: Chicago, Illinois
Date: March 31, 1969

Field Office File #:
Bureau File #:

Title: RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character: RACIAL MATTER - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis: RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, Negro male, born 6/22/50, resides at 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, and attends University of Illinois, Chicago. He has been identified as Minister of Health on the Central Committee of the Black Panther Party in Chicago. He is apparently a trusted associate of Black Panther Party leadership in Chicago and has been active in functions of the group. Description set forth.

- P -

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4-4-75 by 6607

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DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information received that RONALD SATCHEL, 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP is attached to this communication, as an appendix.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Name and Birth

On February 9, 1969, the records of the Champaign County, Illinois, Sheriff's Office, Urbana, Illinois, showed that RONALD JEROME SATCHEL was born on June 22, 1950, at Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Residence

On February 4, 1969, who has knowledge of the subject and BPP activities in the Chicago, Illinois, area, advised that RONALD SATCHEL resides at 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

C. Occupation

The 1968-1969 Student Directory of the University of Illinois, Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois, listed RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, as a first year student at this school during this school year.

D. Credit Records

On February 11, 1969, the records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, were caused to be searched. No information identifiable with the subject was located.

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E. Police Records

On February 14, 1969, the records of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D.C., were searched. They showed, under FBI number 756 977 G, that the fingerprints of RONALD JEROME SATCHEL were submitted on January 30, 1969, by the Chicago Police Department for aggravated assault and resisting arrest.

SATCHEL's fingerprints were also submitted on February 9, 1969, by the Sheriff's Office, Urbana, Illinois, for conspiracy to commit theft of service. (Details of this arrest are set forth under the heading of Activities.)

On February 12, 1969, the records of the Chicago Police Department were searched, and they showed, under number IR 227462, that RONALD J. SATCHEL, Negro male, born June 22, 1950, was arrested on January 30, 1969, by the Chicago, Illinois, Transit Authority officers for aggravated assault, disorderly conduct and resisting arrest when he disregarded officer's warnings to stop bothering subway passengers.

II. MEMBERSHIP

On February 4, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL, 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a member of the BPP in Chicago, Illinois. He reportedly held the position of Minister of Health on the Central Committee of the BPP in Chicago. This Central Committee consists of fourteen members.

III. ACTIVITIES

In February, 1969, advised that in the first week of February, 1969, members of the BPP in Chicago went to the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana Campus, for the purpose of establishing a BPP in that area.

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On February 4 or 5, 1969, four other BPP members reportedly flew to the Urbana-Champaign area to deliver BPP posters to the four BPP members who had previously travelled from Chicago to that area.

On February 8, 1969, who has knowledge of BPP activities in the Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, area, advised that on the night of February 7, 1969, several members of the BPP were at the Illini Union on the campus of the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. They met with representatives of the Black Student Association from that campus. During this evening, two of these BPP members were arrested by the University of Illinois Police Department for disorderly conduct.

On February 8, 1969, advised that on the night of February 7, 1969, word was reportedly received at the BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, that several of their members had been arrested in Urbana. It was requested that as many BPP members as possible proceed at once to Urbana.

Following this, approximately nine BPP members, including the subject, travelled from Chicago to Urbana. After arrival, most of them, including the subject, planned to remain in the area until after the court appearance of the BPP members arrested at the University of Illinois.

On February 9, 1969, FOREST CLARK, Trooper, Illinois State Police, Pesotum, Illinois, which is in the Urbana area, advised that he received a call at approximately noon on February 9, 1969, that individuals had "skipped" from the Holiday Inn motel at Rantoul, Champaign County, Illinois. He was furnished a description of the vehicles of the persons involved.

At about 12:11 p.m. on this date, he stopped these two cars, both operated by Negro youths from the Chicago area. The total number of occupants of the two cars was eleven.

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LARRY JOHNSON, Champaign County, Illinois, States Attorney, Urbana, Illinois, authorized charging all eleven individuals with three charges: defrauding an innkeeper, theft and conspiracy to commit theft. One of those arrested was RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, Negro male, born June 22, 1950, in Cleveland, Ohio, residing at 6846 South Clyde Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

According to police investigation, four of these persons, claiming to be members of the BPP, checked into two rooms at the Holiday Inn at Rantoul, Illinois, on Saturday night, February 8, 1969. The motel manager observed 15 persons entering the two rooms on Saturday night, and 15 persons leaving the rooms on Sunday morning. The arrests were made thereafter.

On February 10, 1969, ROBERT CLARK, Chief Deputy, Champaign County, Illinois, Sheriff's Office, advised that RONALD SATCHEL and the others arrested as reported above appeared in Magistrate Court, Urbana, Illinois, on this date. They all pled guilty to defrauding an innkeeper. They were each fined $25.00 and $15.00 court cost and released. They were represented by DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, Attorney, 1841 North Dayton Street, Chicago.

On February 25, 1969, advised that the BPP headquarters in California had been in touch with the BPP headquarters in Chicago and had an undescribed package which needed to be delivered to unknown person or persons in West Berlin, Germany. Two members of the Chicago BPP were needed to deliver this package.

The leadership of the BPP in Chicago was considering SATCHEL, among others, to deliver this package. Reportedly, those being considered who did not deliver this package would travel to BPP headquarters in California.

This source subsequently advised that due to some confusion among Chicago BPP leaders, it appeared that no BPP members would travel to Germany, and also there appeared to be no contemplated travel to California by SATCHEL or other BPP members.

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On the evening of February 25, 1969, about five BPP members, including SATCHEL, travelled to De Kalb, Illinois, the location of the University of Northern Illinois, for the alleged purpose of contacting someone referred to as "the Teacher."

On March 20, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL, Minister of Health, and YVONNE KING, acting Minister of Labor of the BPP of Chicago, reportedly travelled to Detroit, Michigan, during the weekend of March 15 - 17, 1969. They stayed with the parents of ROBERT STANLEY WHITE in Detroit. WHITE is Field Secretary of the BPP in Chicago. He was originally from Detroit and is presently incarcerated in Detroit on charges of armed robbery.

While in Detroit, KING and SATCHEL allegedly contacted WHITE. WHITE's wealthy uncle reportedly furnished funds for KING and SATCHEL to fly back to Chicago on March 17, 1969.

The following description was obtained during the course of this investigation:

Name	RONALD JEROME SATCHEL
Alias	Ronald J. Satchel
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	June 22, 1950
Place of Birth	Cleveland, Ohio
Height	5'6"
Weight	124 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark brown
Scars and Marks	Pockmarked forehead
Marital Status	Single
Residence	6846 South Clyde Avenue Chicago, Illinois (third floor apartment)
Phone Number	643-1854

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Occupation	First year student at University of Illinois, Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois
Mother	CLARA BRIDGES 6846 South Clyde Avenue, wife of FLOYD BRIDGES, an employee of Republic Steel, Chicago
FBI Number	756 977 G
Chicago Police Department Number	IR 227462.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

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Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 31, 1969

Title RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character RACIAL MATTER - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reference Report of Special Agent Donald A. Schlaefer dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-376 (Rev. 11-12-65)

March 31, 1969

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☒ may be available through ~~Subsequent communication~~

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

DAS

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
April 4, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL TENSIONS,
HARVEY, ILLINOIS

On April 2, 1969, Chief Leroy Knapp, Harvey, Illinois Police Department (PD), advised that six young male Negroes were wounded (two considered seriously) by gunshots fired during an early morning confrontation in Robbins, Illinois, an all Negro community, between members of the Harvey, Illinois "P. Stone" Rangers, a local Negro youth gang, and local Negro youths from Robbins. Chief Knapp stated that it appears that the recruiting attempts by the "P. Stone" Rangers on April 1, 1969, in Robbins, had failed and they returned to Robbins about midnight.

On April 2, 1969, Chief Aaron Stout, Robbins, Illinois PD, advised that investigation indicates that during the last day or so, a group of Negro youths, possibly Blackstone Rangers, a south side Chicago Negro youth gang, came to Winston's Tavern and Skin's Tavern, attempting to recruit local Negro youths. He stated that it was reported that one of the owners of one of the above taverns or a member of the Black Panther Party (BPP) was present and "flattened" several of the recruits.

He stated that as a result of this incident, it is alleged that the Rangers returned to Robbins during the night of April 1, 1969, and entered a tavern owned by Merrial Chandler, male, Negro, age 50, 141st and Claire, Robbins, and shot Chandler, as well as Joseph Emery, male, Negro, age 17, 13010 Monticello, Robbins, and Willie Covington, male, Negro, age 17, 3141 West 139th Street, Robbins.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL TENSIONS,
HARVEY, ILLINOIS

He stated that subsequently another group arrived in Robbins at another location where it was reported that Alvino Shinn from Chicago, shot Johnnie Brooks, male, Negro, and Turk Patterson, Negro, male, addresses unknown. Shinn was then shot by the Robbins PD.

Chief Stout stated that as a result of the above shootings, the following persons have thus far been arrested:

James Veal, Negro, male, age 29, born 1939, 3711 Maxey Court, Robbins.

Leonard Lucas, Negro, male, age 36, born 1933, 1320 South Throop, Chicago.

Ivory Lampkins, Negro, male, age 27, born 1943, 3701 West 137th Street, Robbins.

Albino Shinn, Negro, male, age 22, 3210 Fulton, Chicago.

Bobby Rush, Negro, male, age 22, 2030 South State.

Chief Stout stated that Rush was arrested when Rush came walking into the Robbins PD demanding to see one of those arrested. Chief Stout stated that he noticed Rush was wearing a shoulder holster and he therefore, asked him to come into his office at which time Rush gave him a .45 caliber automatic, nickel plated, serial number 281877.

On April 2, 1969, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised receipt of the information from a person known to be a member of high standing in the Chicago Chapter of the BPP:

See appendix for characterization of the BPP.

James Veal, Acting Captain of Defense, BPP, Harvey, Illinois, area, allegedly called the Chicago Chapter BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison, shortly after midnight of April 2, 1969, requesting help from the Chicago BPP Headquarters inasmuch as he was "pinned down" by "P. Stone" Rangers.

Source stated that approximately ten Chicago Panthers including Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Alvino Shinn, Minister of Finance, and Leonard Lucas, in two automobiles, proceeded to the vicinity of Veal's residence, Robbins, Illinois.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL TENSIONS,
HARVEY, ILLINOIS

Source stated that the group spotted Veal's vehicle before reaching his home and as they approached this vehicle walking, shouts of "shoot them down, kill them" were heard. One shot was fired in the direction of the shouts and, then, shooting started from every direction.

Source continued that allegedly the Panthers were caught in a cross fire between police officers and the group near Veal's vehicle, suspected of being "P. Stone" Rangers.

Source stated that during this shooting one of the Panther vehicles' tires were flattened and this vehicle was left at the scene. According to the source some of the Panthers fled in the second car and some fled through the swamp.

Later during April 2, 1969, the following law enforcement officials advised that the above area is calm:

Chief Stout.
Lieutenant Frank Hulac, Cook County Sheriff's Office, on standby alert.
Lieutenant George Wilson, District 4, Illinois State Police, on standby alert.
Lieutenant Harry Harczak, Blue Island, Illinois PD, neighboring community.
Chief Knapp, neighboring community.

On April 3, 1969, Chief Stout advised receipt of a report at 1:30 p.m., on this date from St. Francis Hospital, Blue Island, Illinois, that Robert Bynum, Negro, male, age 18, had been shot in the right thigh above the knee.

Chief Stout stated that investigation revealed Bynum was shot by unknown person or persons while walking on the street in the vicinity of 139th and Monticello, Robbins, Illinois, about 12:45 p.m., this date.

Chief Stout further advised that Bynum has been determined to be absent without leave from the Fifth Area of the United States Army. Bynum gave the address of 14025 Grace.

IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, RUSH, SHINN, LUCAS AND LAMPKINS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL TENSIONS,
HARVEY, ILLINOIS

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois.
United States Naval Investigative Service Office, Chicago, Illinois.
Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

FBI

Date: 7/10/69

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Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RACIAL MATTERS

Copies of the LHM are being furnished the USA, Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois. The Chicago PD was also orally furnished information contained in this LHM.

RMM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
July 10, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is set forth in the appendix of this memorandum.

On July 8, 1969, the source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a report on the progress of the Illinois BPP, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 1, 1969, was forwarded to David Hilliard, Chief of Staff, National Headquarters, BPP, 3106 Shattuck, Berkeley, California, on an unknown date and report was signed by Iris E. Shinn, Communications Secretary. Source stated this report in part reads as follows:

"Dear David:

"The following is a communications report on the progress of the party here in Illinois.

"The Deputy Minister of Economic Development, Ron Patterson; and the Deputy Minister of Labor, Eric 'Bear' Scott, were voted off the central staff. Reasons for this are that since they recently opened an outside office they have been doing nothing but bullshit. They were both doing nothing to either better the lot of black people or heighten the contradictions of this racist (obscene.) They're staffs were doing nothing, because they were doing nothing. At this writing both these positions are open and also the position of Deputy Minister of Religion, who resigned.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BPP

"We have gotten together a staff of lawyers who will be on call for party cases and who will try to put a stop to false arrests by being on the scene as soon as possible after the arrest.

"The telephones should be operating by the middle of next week. This was an extreme error on my part for not coming to you for monetary assistance soon as we knew we couldn't get money.

Ministry of Education

"Classes in Political Education are currently being taught by Deputy Minister Billy 'Che' Brooks until he gets another teacher. 'Che' and his staff are in the process of formulating a program to deal directly with the community. 'Che' was recently in Urbana at the University where he helped to set-up the educational part of the chapter there. He has also been instrumental in getting relavent courses taught in the schools here on college, high school and elementary levels. He is catching hell due to the nature of this racist (obscene) institution, but the Panthers will see him through.

Ministry of Health

"This ministry, headed by Deputy Minister Ronald 'Doc' Satchel is formulating programs dealing in three aspects; (1) first aid classes for members of the party and the community; (2) establishing community health centers throughout the black community; (3) dealing with the poor health conditions dominent in the communities.

"First aid classes are to be held on Wednesdays from 7-8 PM, and since Deputy Minister of

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Health has only recently been appointed there has been only one class. These classes are being taught by Bernadine Grayson, a student nurse. 'Doc' is in the process of getting a functional staff, and has also contact a Dr. Quentin Young who claims to have worked with members of the Party on the coast.

Ministry of Culture

"The Ministry of Culture is now working on setting up a playground across the street from the Party's office here in Chicago. As of now, the Minister of Culture Christina "Chuckles" May has not heard from the wholesalers she has contacted.

"She and her staff are now working on posters that will shake up this racist dog pig. She is also working to supply the Party with buttons with our slogans to distribute in the community.

"She is instituting a revolutionary cultural program in the Black communities to orient Black people to some of their revolutionary leaders, ideals, etc."

Ministry of Information

On February 23, 1969, the Deputy Minister of Information, Julius "Chaka" Walls, prepared handbills informing the people of the great multitude of racist police action in the black community, pointing out the inhumane equipment these "pigs" are using to supress black people. This handbill also noted the extreme exploitation of the black community and gave details and facts of the black people being victims of overt capitalism and racism.

On February 21, 1969, "Chaka" spoke at Crane College in consideration of the death of Malcolm X. He

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spoke on revolution and Malcolm. In addition to this speech he also spoke at Roosevelt University on this date in defense of the black student union at that university. This speech was directed at the radical whites to illicit backing of the black student demands.

Field Secretaries

Major Jewel Cook, Field Secretary of Chicago, and his staff have been making progress in obtaining coalitions with various other groups in the Chicago area. It was decided that it is wise to continue their major attention on the west side of Chicago inasmuch as the central staff feels that these people are together at the time and has a black populus of approximately 500,000 people. Therefore, it is up to the Panthers to do their job and we will be out and taking care of business.

Nathaniel Junior, also a Field Secretary, helped to organize a coalition with the Young Lords, a local Puerto Rican youth group operating on the north side of Chicago. They have agreed to structure their organization similar to the structure of the BPP. Junior, Robert Lee, and Hank Caddis will be in direct contact with the Young Lords and some of their members have been attending our political education classes.

Deputy Chairman

The Deputy Chairman, Fred Hampton, within the last few weeks, has been the major spokesman for the party. He has actively attempted to bring the political ideology of the party to the people and has spoken at the University of Chicago, Illinois Circle Campus twice, Northwestern, Northern Illinois University, Hyde Park High School, Chicago Teacher's South, Wilson Junior College, Roosevelt University, George Williams College, Lake Forest, and to various other white and brown groups. Hampton tries to allow no onlookers to be members of our party (an active member or no member at all) "nothing comes to a sleeper but a dream."

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RE: BPP

As you are aware the charges were dismissed against Brothers Raymond Hewitt and Dexter Woods. While here they showed us the need and importance of the political education classes as well as proper study of the various materials. Brother Hewitt taught a political education class and later at "Chaka's" crib we had a rap session and went a little deeper into the ideology.

Yours in revolution

Iris J. Shinn
Communication Secretary

This source noted that Iris Shinn and her husband Alvino Shinn became inactive members in April. 1969, appealed to the Illinois Central Committee to be reinstated as active members during this same month, and the appeal was denied.

This source stated that of the persons mentioned in the above report the following are no longer members of the Illinois BPP:

Chepus Childs, resigned from the Illinois Central Staff, formerly Deputy Minister of Religion
Ronald Patterson
Eric Scott, also known as "Bear"
Alvino Shinn
Iris Shinn

Copies of this Letterhead Memorandum are going to following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group. Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Ma[illegible]
FD-306 (Rev. 3-13-68)

133

TO : SAC, CHICAGO
FROM : SA DAVID R. HILL
SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Date prepared
7/29/69

Date received	Received from *(name or symbol number)*	Received by
7/16/69		SA DAVID R. HILL

INFORMATION IN REPORT WAS FURNISHED TO CHICAGO PD IN SUCH A MANNER AS NOT TO COMPROMISE SOURCE

DRH

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Chicago, Illinois
July 16, 1969

It was learned that on the night of July 10, 1969, GARY TYLER, RONALD SATCHELL and ROSE EDWARDS drove to the area of the 31st Street Beach, Chicago. There they found a white male parked in a car with a Negro female. SATCHELL and TYLER decided to kill the white boy and rob him, however, they were talked out of killing him by EDWARDS. TYLER and SATCHELL did, however, rob him and verbally abused the couple. It is not known how much money they got. All of above are BPP members.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

134

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: OCT 9 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

and which
where appropriate has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the appropriate local or Federal agency, advised on the dates indicated:

RMM,

2010-106-02

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ADRIAN KING (9/15/69)

This person is a panther of the Chicago Chapter, however, not well known.

RONNIE HOWARD

This name is not familiar as being a panther.

RUFUS PRUITT

This name is not familiar as being a panther.

ROBERT SMILEY, DONALD SMILEY, JOHN BRAKES, RICHARD BLACK

ROBERT SMILEY is the older brother of DONALD SMILEY.

During 1969, the above BPP members drove to Kankakee, Illinois, and participated in a holdup of a filling station; however, ROBERT SMILEY was only one caught and is serving six months in Vandalia prison.

MARCELLUS GREEN

This name is not familiar.

PHILLIP BARRON SHUMAN

This person by name and description is unknown.

ILLINOIS BPP (9/15/69)

The BPP bought two vehicles on 8/26/69, at the Western Sales, located on Western and Adams. These vehicles are described as a 1960 dark green Rambler and a 1959 light green Chevy bearing 1969 Illinois license TA 1621.

MEDICAL CENTER, QUINTON YOUNG (Dr.), Dr. EDSEL HUDSON, Dr. KAST, Dr. HERBERT ODUM, Dr. CLYDE PHILLIPS

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(9/16/69)

These doctors are involved in some manner with the BPP medical center; however, the extent of their involvement is unknown.

YOUNG lists the following data:

1512 East 55th Street, office HY 3-8313, home MU 4-3951; 1418 East 55th, Union Health Center TA 9-4224.

HUDSON lists 663-7000.

KAST lists (LASH) office FR 2-4400 or NE 8-7715, home MI 3-8916, 3306 West Roosevelt Road.

ODUM lists 651-8000 and is a dentist.

PHILLIPS lists 663-6000.

WEST TOWN CURRENCY EXCHANGE, (9/18/69)
2410 West Madison

The Panthers generally cash all donations they receive at this location. Further, most money orders are purchased by the Chicago area Panthers at this address.

SEARS BANK AND TRUST,
925 Homan

This is the bank that the BPP uses.

RUFUS WALLS, WANDA ROSS

These two Panthers were married on 8/23/69, at a BPP wedding. It is not known if this is a legally performed wedding.

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DENNIS CUNNINGHAM

This BPP lawyer drives a red and white Volkswagen, bearing 1969 Illinois license DR 4708.

DON STANG

This BPP lawyer's vehicle bears 1969 Illinois tag FN 2891.

(9/18/69) LYNN FRENCH, GEORGIA WASHINGTON, CHERYL PETERSON

These persons all reside at 6106 South Ellis, telephone number 955-6658.

(9/20/69) ACE COLLINS, RON SATCHEL, MEDICAL CENTER

This Panther who was serving on the Health Staff resigned her position because she felt that she was doing all the work and SATCHEL was just loafing. She was subsequently purged from the BPP sometime during the middle of 9/69.

HANK GADDIS (9/23/69)

This person is no longer a BPP member.

JULIAN ROBERTS (9/24/69)

This person is a former member.

BRUCE DIXON, ROCKFORD BRANCH (9/24/69)

DIXON has been in Rockford, Illinois, allegedly helping the BPP Branch in that area. He returned to Chicago on 9/23/69.

ROBERT BOSTICK, aka (9/24/69)
Ralph Bostick

This Panther resides at 4348 West Monroe, has telephone number 626-5776 and has something to do with Austin High School.

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RICARDO JAMES

Inquiry among Chicago Panthers has determined that this person is a Panther, about 19 years old, 5'9", 160 pounds, brown skinned, always wears fatigues, natural hair style and does serve or did serve on the Information Staff. His current whereabouts are unknown.

BOBBY RUSH (9/28/69)

RUSH's wife is suing him for divorce.

TRULOCK, FRED HAMPTON (9/30/69)

This person appeared at BPP Headquarters, several times during the past few weeks and today HAMPTON gave him the title of Legal Counselor. This means that he will keep track of the various court dates, notifying the Panther as well as the lawyer. This person is allegedly a former cellmate of HAMPTON and allegedly wrote several legal papers for various prisoners while in jail. He is attempting to encourage HAMPTON to use more terrorist tactics and inhumane treatment in BPP activities.

(9/30/69) RON SATCHEL, RUFUS WALLS, MEDICAL CENTER

SATCHEL is generally staying at WALLS' residence on North Orleans. SATCHEL is being given alot of pressure because the Medical Center is not yet opened for business.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA DANIEL F. BODINE Office: CHICAGO

Date: 8/21/69

Field Office File #: Bureau File #:

Title:

RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character:

RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Synopsis:

SATCHEL, utilizing alias DCC, continues active within the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois. Birth date verified and SATCHEL continues as Minister of Health on the Central Committee of the Illinois Black Panther Party. ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

- P -

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from
Automatic downgrading
and declassification

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DETAILS:

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached as an appendix to this report.

I. Current Background

A. Date and Place of Birth

A review of the records of the State of Ohio, Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Cleveland, Ohio, reflect that RONALD JEROME SATCHEL, Certificate of Birth Number 11505, discloses that he was born June 22, 1950, as the illegitimate child of CLARA SATCHEL, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Residence

During July, 1969, confidential source verified that SATCHEL continues to reside at 6846 South Clyde, Chicago, Illinois.

C. Occupation

During July, 1969, confidential source advised that SATCHEL has no gainful employment but devotes full-time to his position as Minister of Health for the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois.

D. Arrests

On July 29, 1969, a review of the Chicago Police Department files in the name RONALD J. SATCHEL disclose no arrests since March 25, 1969, but the record disclosed that the following dispositions took place on April 3, 1969:

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The January 30, 1969, arrests were aggravated assault, resisting arrest, and disorderly conduct, which resulted in one year's probation and a $90 fine on the aggravated assault and disorderly conduct charges but the charge of resisting arrest was dismissed.

The March 25, 1969, arrest for unlawful use of a weapon and possession of an unregistered gun which were also dismissed.

The Chicago Police Department file discloses that SATCHEL had been assigned Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Number 756 977 G.

II. Current Activities

On March 26, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of several Black Panther Party members arrested by the Chicago Police Department in possession of unregistered weapons.

On April 1, 1969, advised SATCHEL continues to carry a pistol described as a .32 automatic.

On April 2, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is one of the Black Panther Party members who is always armed and is always looking to assist fellow members with any trouble that they may encounter.

On April 2, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL is utilizing the alias, "DOC", inasmuch as his current Black Panther Party title is Minister of Health.

On April 15, 1969, advised that as of April 14, 1969, SATCHEL was designated permanent Minister of Health for the Black Panther Party.

On April 19, 1969, advised that SATCHEL continues to attend all Black Panther Party functions and is one of the most active members of the party.

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On April 22, 1969, advised that records furnished to Black Panther Party Headquarters designated SATCHEL as the official Minister of Health.

On May 22, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL was one of thirty Black Panthor Party members attending a party for the Black Panther Party on May 18, 1969.

On June 3, 1969, advised that RONALD SATCHEL regularly appears at Black Panther Party Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, prior to 6:00 a.m., each day.

On June 4, 1969, during a raid on Black Panther Party Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, by federal agents in an effort to apprehend a federal fugitive believed to be on the premises, an Application for a State of Illinois Firearm Owner's Identification Application was located on the premises and it contains the following information:

Name	RONALD JEROME SATCHEL
Residence	6846 South Clyde
Social Security Number	354-42-2605

On July 3, 1969, advised that a couple members of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois, headed by SATCHEL, are attempting to obtain space to operate a medical clinic for underprivileged Negroes.

On July 7, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of the Black Panther Party speakers to address a group assembled at Garfield Park, Chicago, Illinois, on July 4, 1969, and he spoke of police (pig) harassment of the Black Panther Party, Chicago.

On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to obtain the premises, 3852 West Madison, to set up space for a medical clinic.

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On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to formulate a medical program to handle the following three categories:

1) First aid classes.

2) Establishment of community health centers in the black community.

3) Dealing with poor health which continues to be predominant in black communities.

On July 8, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was on the duty roster for the Black Panther Party for the week beginning July 6, 1969.

On July 15, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was attempting to establish a medical program entitled, "People's Medical Care Center, Inc.", with the ultimate goal of incorporating it as a non-profit corporation.

On July 29, 1969, advised that SATCHEL and several other members of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, observed a white male parked with a Negro female on Chicago's west side and it was not until a fellow member of the Black Panther Party talked SATCHEL out of doing physical harm to the white male that SATCHEL released the individual.

On July 29, 1969, advised that SATCHEL was one of several Black Panther Party members that traveled on July 26, 1969, to East Moline, Illinois, on official Black Panther Party business.

On August 4, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is working full-time at his position as Minister of Health in an effort to establish the Black Panther Party health clinic in Chicago.

On August 7, 1969, advised that SATCHEL is making personal contact with various Negro doctors in the Chicago area in an effort to obtain professional support for the Black Panther Party health center.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
August 31, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

Title RONALD JEROME SATCHEL

Character RACIAL MATTERS - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Daniel F. Bodine dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4/8/70

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AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY,
SA ROBERT ZIMMERS

FROM: SAC CHICAGO

SUBJECT: SGT. DANIEL R. GROTH,
ET AL,
CHICAGO POLICE OFFICERS;
FRED A. HAMPTON (DECEASED),
ET AL - VICTIMS
SUMMARY PUNISHMENT - CR

AAG JERRIS LEONARD, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, at Chicago, advised SAC MARLIN W. JOHNSON in strictest confidence that no indictments of police officers are planned in captioned matter. AAG LEONARD has a firm commitment to meet with EDWARD V. HANRAHAN, States Attorney, Cook County, Illinois, within one week, whereupon on basis of Federal District Court order, HANRAHAN will receive testimony of States Attorney's Police before FGJ.

The above is based upon an agreement whereby HANRAHAN will dismiss the local indictment against Black Panther Party (BPP) members. HANRAHAN is to be given 30 days to dismiss this local indictment which will be based upon the change in testimony of JOHN SIDUNAS of the Chicago Police Department Crime Lab.

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Subsequent to this dismissal, BPP victims will then be subpoenaed before the FGJ for their testimony in this case.

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Several days later Harvey Johnson, operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission was reported as having accompanied police on a second search of the apartment on December 17 and 18. The story quotes Johnson as saying that new evidence had been discovered supporting the police version in the form of bird shot pellets fired from within the apartment in the direction of the raiding officers. Johnson attributed the pellets to non-police weapons "because any policeman who used birdshot would be laughed out of the station." The pellets were reportedly found in the north wall of the front bedroom. A search failed to turn up the deer slug allegedly fired through the door. This story also reflected that Coroner Toman had sealed the premises on December 17, some two weeks after the incident. (Chicago Tribune 12/19)

On December 19, the Daily Defender again ran the Rush charges. In this story Rush not only claimed that Hampton and Clark had been murdered but that it was the product of a conspiracy "in retaliation for the killing of two white policemen by Panthers in a recent shootout on the Southside." The story said Rush claimed that "officer John Cizewski, a member of Hanrahan's raiding squad is brother of policeman Charles Gilhooly, who was killed in the Southside gun battle with Panthers."

(to be continued)

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I. Introduction

II. The Grand Jury's Investigation and Findings

A. Background

B. Events Preceding Grand Jury Investigation

C. Modus Operandi of Grand Jury Investigation

D. Planning the Raid

E. Preservation of Crime Scene

F. The Chicago PD Crime Scene Investigation

G. The Panther Investigation

H. The Cause of Death

I. The IID Investigation

K. The Inquest

L. Cook County Grand Jury

M. Other Investigations

N. FBI Report on Ballistics and other Evidence

O. Testimony of Officers

III. Analysis of Applicable Criminal Statutes

IV. Discussion and Recommendations

A. Potential Law Violations

B. Law Enforcement Problems

1. Concept of SAO Police

2. Pre-Trial Publicity

3. Coroner's Office

4. Chicago PD Crime Lab

5. Internal Inspections Division

C. Other Problems

1. Defense Counsel

2. News Media

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Report of the January 1970 Grand Jury

INTRODUCTION

At 4:45 a.m., December 4, 1969, fourteen Chicago police officers assigned to the Cook County States Attorneys Office, executed a search warrant for illegal weapons at 2337 West Monroe in a flat ~~known to be~~ rented by members of the Black Panther Party. Nine people were in the apartment. Two were killed instantly in the gunfire which broke out: Fred Hampton, the militant and controversial Chairman of the Black Panther Party of Illinois, and Mark Clark, a Panther member from Peoria. Four other occupants were wounded, but survived. Two police officers sustained minor injuries.

Public reaction was prompt and polarized. The States Attorneys Office accounts, at first sketchy and then more detailed, related that the officers were fired upon as they sought entry, that they returned the fire and secured the premises after an intense gun battle with the occupants. The officers recovered 19 weapons, including a stolen police shotgun, a sawed off shotgun, and various handguns. A large quantity of ammunition was seized. According to their account ~~they~~ the officers had no knowledge that Fred Hampton was in the apartment, but did report that Hampton was found lying on a bed with an automatic pistol and a shotgun next to his body.

Black Panther spokesmen immediately claimed that Hampton and Clark were victims of a Chicago-style political assassination pursuant to an official national

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policy of genocide. Newsmen, students, public officials, and neighborhood residents were given guided tours of the apartment. Panther guides claimed the physical evidence proved that the police did all the shooting.

The competing accounts were given equal and extensive coverage in all media. Responsible leaders, black and white, demanded impartial investigations; Negro congressmen announced their own investigation; a special "Blue Ribbon" coroner's inquest was scheduled; a citizens group headed by former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg was formed to investigate; the Chicago Black Patrolmen's League determined that the police account was untrue and promised to find and expose the facts; the Illinois Attorney General agreed to look into the matter; the Internal Investigations Division of the Chicago Police Department initiated an investigation. Letters, telegrams, delegations and editorials all called on the U. S. Department of Justice to initiate an investigation to determine if there had been a violation of the civil rights of the apartment occupants.

On December 19, 1969, United States Attorney General John Mitchell appointed Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard and a special bi-racial team of experienced federal prosecutors to collect all of the facts with respect to the incident and present them to a federal grand jury.

This report contains the findings of the grand jury after hearing nearly 100 witnesses and considering

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over 120 exhibits containing police records, photographs, moving pictures, transcripts of testimony before other bodies, voluminous investigative and scientific reports and reports of investigative interviews with over 100 potential witnesses who were not called.

The first part of this report consists of the detailed statement of the investigative approach used, the various factual disputes, the results of the FBI's ballistics examination, and the results of other investigations. The second portion of the report contains a discussion of federal law as it applies to the facts as found by the grand jury. The final portion contains a discussion of the very serious law enforcement problems disclosed by the facts together with the Grand Jury's recommendations on possible solutions.

During the course of the factual presentation frequent reference will be made to the publicity given some of the events. While not normally subject of grand jury consideration, the unique circumstances of this case indicate that the media was used by various persons involved ~~as a way to convince~~

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II - Investigation & Finding

A) The Police and the Panthers (Background of relations between the two)

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B. Events preceding federal grand jury investigation

Between the time of this incident on December 4, 1969, and the impaneling of this grand jury on January 5, 1970, the air was full of charges and counter-charges concerning what happened. A description of the spiraling escalation of public explanations, disputes, versions and commentary is instructive in understanding the way the grand jury investigation proceeded and serves to give useful background for some of the factual problems it found.

The first public reports of what happened came from the States Attorney Police (through Assistant State's Attorney Jalovec). Acting on information supplied by an informant, the officers obtained a search warrant for the premises to look for a cache of Black Panther weapons. After announcing their office and seeking entry, the officers were fired upon. They returned the fire, several times pausing to call for surrender. The occupants shouted "shoot it out," continued to fire and an intensive shoot-out ensued. Fred Hampton was found dead in a back bedroom from which gunfire had been seen, and Mark Clark was found in the living room. Nineteen weapons and large stores of ammunition were seized and the survivors were charged with attempted murder. Officers Cizewski and Carmody were wounded in the gun fight. (Chicago Today 12/4)

This account was immediately challenged by Bobby Rush, described as the number 2 Panther in Illinois in a story datelined December 4. Under the

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headline "Pal Claims Panther Chief Murdered in Bed," a reporter described a tour given newsmen by Rush showing the only bullet holes "in the spread and mattress of Hampton's blood splattered bed room." Rush was quoted as charging "Hampton was murdered in bed while he slept, since he was a light sleeper, some pig [policeman] must have come in the back door and murdered him with a silencer"(Chicago Today, Dec. 4, 1969).

The basic controversy continued to receive extensive coverage in every media. On December 7, defense attorney Frances Andrew was quoted as saying a private autopsy showed that Hampton was "murdered while he was asleep and Renault Robinson, head of the Afro-American Patrolmen's League reportedly said after touring the site that it appeared the men were killed "for no reason in a police set-up." (Chicago Sun Times 12/7). By December 8, Mayor Chalila of suburban Maywood, where Hampton had grown up, announced that three of the Villages Trustees and seven of the nine [illegible] Relations Commission issued a statement demanding that State Attorney [illegible] seek murder indictments against the officers for a "blatant act of legitimized murder." The charges were based on evidence indicating police [illegible] all the shooting. (Sun-Times 12/8)

On December 9, States Attorney Hanrahan, at a news conference, restated the basic police version

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saying that a more detailed statement would be improper in view of criminal charges pending against survivors. "We were then [after the raid] and still are convinced that our officers used good judgment, considerable restraint, and professional discipline." (Chicago Tribune 12/9)

Mr. Hanrahan's statement had little effect on the burgeoning controversy. On the same day the above article appeared, another paper was reporting that nine Democratic Congressmen had requested the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence to investigate the matter. They asked the President to extend the Commission for this purpose and in a letter to the Commission reportedly set out the basis for their concern: "There were indications that Hampton was killed while still in bed, and that a private autopsy on his body indicates he was in a reclining position when the bullets entered and left the body." This article also quoted Assistant State's Attorney Jalovec as rejecting any possibility of using lie detector tests to resolve the disputes: "We don't put either suspects or policemen on the polygraph. It is not done." (Chicago Today, 12/9)

On December 10, it was reported that the police Internal Inspections Division, charged with looking into allegations of police misconduct, would not investigate because, according to Director Harry Ervanian, "the IID has no jurisdiction in cases

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handled by the States Attorney's Office. States Attorney Hanrahan was quoted as expressing surprise over the exemption of his men. (Chicago Sun Times 12/10)

The following day, however, Police Superintendent Conlisk announced that the Internal Investigations Division had begun an investigation. Director Ervanian explained that all background information would be reviewed including "arrest records from the raid, physical evidence, statements from witnesses, and photographs of the apartment." He reportedly said it was too early to tell whether it would be necessary to require the officers to take lie detector tests. (Chicago Today 12/11)

On December 10, a major escalation of the intensive news coverage began when the Chicago Daily News published an account provided by Black Panther defense attorneys headlined "Panther Story of Killings." In pertinent part the story set forth the following:

"There was a knock on the front door of the apartment at 4:40 a.m. Thursday. The occupants asked, 'Who is it?' They received a brief reply. The occupants again asked, 'Who?'

After a short delay, Mark Clark, 22, of Peoria, a Downstate Panther leader, went to the door just as the plainclothes policemen forced their way in.

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to refut

(Chicago

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inconsistency. (This account was matched in
N... p... The following day's issue of the Chicago Tribune in
~~published~~ an exclusive detailed account given by the officers. "State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan made the policemen available for interviews [to] refute what he termed ~~as~~ orgy of sensationalism in the press and on television." The exclusive Tribune story also contained photographs supplied by Hanrahan and his top assistants Jalovec and Boyle, "which they said conclusively proved the Panthers opened the battle by firing a shotgun blast thru the apartment door."

In this story, the leader of the raid, Sgt. Daniel Groth, said that he and Assistant States Attorney Jalovec had both received confidential information on December 2, that a cache of weapons was in the apartment. "According to the informants, at least three shotguns had been observed in the flat. Neither, however, made any mention of Hampton's or Clark's frequenting the apartment, Sgt. Groth said."

At 4:45 p.m., on December 3, according to the story, "Jalovec obtained a search warrant from Judge Robert Collins of Criminal Court, citing the facts obtained from the informants."

In the story, Sgt. Groth told of planning the raid and selecting the early morning hours to avoid an incident and to provide safety for his men and neighbors. Groth's account of the way the shooting started was the most detailed one to date:

pg missing 20

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Then police spotted a third Panther member in the room, Ronald Satchel, 19, of 2337 Monroe st., who also surrendered. He also had been wounded.

In both bedrooms, police found large stores of arms and ammunition. In Hampton's back bedroom, four boxes of ammunition. In Hampton's back bedroom, four boxes of shotgun shells were found as well as shotguns, a rifle, and hand guns. Similar caches were in the front bedroom, some of it in a flight bag.

On the evening of December 11, the exposure of detailed accounts again increased. Using a mock-up of the apartment built in the States Attorney's office, a 28 minute televised reenactment was presented on WBBM-TV. In the reenactment each officer acted out and described his part in the raid. The essentials were the same as had been presented in the Tribune exclusive, except that in the reenactment officer Gorman described how he and officer Davis, blocked from proceeding down the hallway by Panther gunfire, fired their weapons (45 caliber sub-machine gun and a 30 caliber carbine respectively) through the living room wall and into the bedroom area. According to a Daily News television columnist the following day, the reenactment was given to WBBM with the provision that "nearly

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the entire police version be broadcast without interruption." He also reported that "other local TV stations reported they had been offered the same story possibility, but news directors there say they had refused to work under Hanrahan's restrictions."

The media controversy reached a new high on December 12 when the Sun Times exposed the fact that the pictures that accompanied the Tribune "exclusive" had been erroneously described. After visiting the apartment the Sun Times reporter claimed that the picture of bullet holes near the kitchen door were in fact nail holes and that the photo purporting to show the bathroom door (proving that the Panthers had fired from the front bedroom) was in fact a picture of the door to the front bedroom which had been struck by police bullets fired through the living room wall. The State's Attorney's office and the Tribune both acknowledged the mistake, but no explanation of how it occurred was provided.

There was also a further development with respect to the use of polygraph tests. A front page headline in Chicago Today proclaimed "Hanrahan Lie Test Challenge to Panthers." The story quoted a press conference statement by the States Attorney that he had refused a request by the officers to take lie detector tests "for fear that granting it would suggest some doubt on our part." Mr. Hanrahan was quoted as challenging the occupants to submit to such tests

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saying that if they did so permission would be granted for the officers to do likewise (Chicago Today 12/11). The next day the same paper quoted Panther leader Rush as rejecting the challenge because "I wouldn't trust the people who would be administering the lie test...and once the police get you and lock you up in a room, they can get you to say anything they want you to say." Rush also repeated his earlier allegations of a planned police murder. He described how the police arrived in an unmarked truck full of machine guns and cordoned off the block. "Like buzzards waiting for the kill, they waited outside until the lights went off *** Using a detailed map of the apartment," Rush said, Patrolman Edward Carmody and John Cizewski were to shoot Fred while a detail led by Sgt. Daniel Groth were taking care of business in the front." Rush concluded that murder indictments should be issued against Hanrahan, Richard Jalovec and Judge Collins. (Chicago Today 12/12)

Recapitulations and summaries of the various stories appeared almost daily in all of the Chicago papers. On December 16, Mayor Daley pledged full support for the upcoming inquest and Coroner Toman announced that a special "blue ribbon" coroner's jury of three black and three white citizens was being selected. (Chicago Sun Times 12/16)

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FBI

Date: 2/6/70

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Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
MEDICAL CENTER
RM - BPP

DEH

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 6, 1970

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
MEDICAL CENTER

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

On February 6, 1970, Robert Grossman, Assistant Supervisor, Municipal Court Records, Civic Center, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on Thursday, February 5, 1970, at 2:30 p.m. Circuit Court Judge Raymond F. Trafelete, Room 1308, dismissed a suit filed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Manuel Port on behalf of Dr. Murray C. Brown, Counselor, Board of Health, City of Chicago, against Jeffrey H. Haas, Attorney for BPP. The suit charged the BPP Medical Center at 3850-52 West 16th Street, Chicago, with operating a medical clinic without a license.

On February 5, 1970, Raymond O'Malley, Investigator, Corporation Counsel Office, City Hall, Chicago, advised that on January 4, 1970, the BPP Medical Center Clinic opened at 3850-52 West 16th Street, Chicago. The Panthers refer to this place as "The Spurgeon 'Jake' Winters People's Medical Center, Inc." and is named in honor of Winters, a BPP member who was fatally shot in a gun battle with the Chicago Police on November 13, 1969. The clinic is staffed by people in sympathy with BPP aims and purposes. Ronald "Doc" Satchel is the BPP member in charge of the clinic. Dr. Quentin Young and Dr. Eric C. Kast are assisting in the clinic's operations as volunteer physicians. Dr. Young is a member of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, a Chicago social agency and Dr. Kast is a member of the Lawndale Association for Social Health, Chicago, southside social agency.

O'Malley stated on January 21, 1970, a summons was issued by Deputy City Collector Lawrence J. Goss on behalf of a complaint filed by Dr. Murray C. Brown, City Health Commissioner, indicating that the BPP clinic was in

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violation of city ordinance for operating without Dispensary Permit.

The attached article entitled "Black Panther Medical Center Stays Open Despite City Threats" appeared in the January 26, 1970, edition of the Chicago Defender, a weely edition newspaper.

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Black Panther Medical Center Stays Open Despite City Threats

By TONI ANTHONY

The Black Panther Medical Center, 3359-52 W. 16th st., remains open to serve the people despite efforts last week by the City Health Department to close the new facility.

Officially named the Spurgeon Jake Winters People's Medical Care Center, in memory of Jake Winters, the 19-year-old Panther party member killed in the Nov. 13, 1969 shoot-out with Chicago police at 50th and Calumet, the medical center is the realization of the Illinois Black Panther Party Chairman Fred Hampton's dream—free medical service to the poor.

The Panther Medical Center opened its doors to the public on Jan. 5. It is staffed by volunteer professional nurses and doctors, who are specialists in their respective fields.

The young men and women at 3359-52 W. 16th st. are dedicated—to the forgotten Americans: the unhealthy and infirm, and to the prevention and eradication of disease in the ghetto. The government says it can't be done. These youthful volunteers, doctors and nurses say it can, and are proving it. In fact is one of the most unique medical centers in the nation—the Spurgeon Jake Winters People's Medical Center, staffed and directed by the Black Panther Party of Illinois.

While Chicago and the federal government are locked in debate over the welfare state, and pre-occupied with subsidizing commissions to study the Black Party, with inadequate funds and incomplete medical facilities, is "dealing" with the problem.

Death and devastating disease are stark realities for most Lawndale residents, many of whom have never seen a physician in their adult lives.

The Panther Medical Center, located in the heart of this impoverished area, represents a ray of hope for these abandoned and hopeless citizens—opportunity for some young man to realize the promise of maturity as a result of the dedication of these young men "to the people," the manifestation of Fred Hampton's dream.

The Panther center operates on a seven day basis. Some parents bring their children for treatment, and others come in to be treated themselves. The doctors see every kind of problem—from trauma, and infectious diseases, to psychiatric and female problems.

Community residents serve as clerks, and some are training to become laboratory technicians. The most unique job in the medical center is that of "The People's Advocate", which is similar to the function of a caseworker, and provided by the Panther Party to guide patients through the procedures of the center, making sure that they receive the medical attention they need, and to solve any non-medical problem patients may have, from finding housing to tracking down deliquent welfare checks.

The doctors who staff the center are enthusiastic about "the People's Advocate." Said one doctor, "in most hospitals the patient has to fend for himself. If he doesn't make it for his appointment, or can't find the pharmacy, he's left by the wayside. What's different and exciting to me here is that the party provides a person who makes sure that the patient's interests are served."

However, the City Health Department has challenged the center's right to operate, ostensibly because it lacks a city permit, and officials have been summoned to appear in circuit court Feb. 5 to show cause why they don't need a license.

Ronald "Doc" Satchel, one of the chief organizers of the center, denies that his facility is either a clinic or dispensary, which he feels exempts them from a city license requirement. Satchel called the center "an extension of our volunteer, licensed physicians' private practice. Under the law, these doctors can dispense drugs in their names," added Satchel.

Official sources have subtly passed the word to community residents that the medical center is closed. It is not, and remains open daily to the public.

Dr. Quentin Young, a physician at the center, and a member of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, expressed "anger and outrage" at the City Health Department's tactics. "The Board of Health has now been transformed into a police agency," exclaimed Dr. Young. "I fear that Dr. Brown (City Health Commissioner) has become a political tool of the Mayor's office."

Dr. Young said that he and other volunteer doctors worked from 7 p.m. to 12 midnight last week, immunizing 3,000 people against diptheria. "We're pleased to serve the people," said Young. "It's an absolute catastrophe that this should occur."

"The City's medical care system has failed so tragically that the people were forced to develop one of their own, and now the city is using its regulatory system to crush it. The City is really saying that the people shouldn't have medical care," added Dr. Young.

The doctors in the clinic have vowed to protest the city's efforts to curb and discredit the Center. Dr. Young called the law requiring free medical clinics to have a license "an illegal class statue, which applies only to free clinics and the poor."

"We say this law doesn't apply to us, and is being applied in a repressive way in an effort to curb this new form of health care, which is so desperately needed," said Dr. Young.

Dr. Eric Kast another volunteer physician, and a member of the Lawndale Association for

CHICAGO DEFENDER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DATE: 1-26-70
PAGE: 5 COL: 2
EDITION: WEEKLY
EDITOR: JOHN SENGSTACKE
CHICAGO OFFICE

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Social Health, said his reaction to the summons was "harassment by the City Health Department."

"Instead of helping us, the city is hindering us, which is very deplorable," said Dr. Kast. He pointed out that the need for medical facilities in Lawndale are great, and no other facilities exist. "We will continue to operate as long as possible, and give free service to those who need it most," vowed Dr. Kast.

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The murderer gave no warning as the door was opened b[illegible] directly into the eye of P[illegible] then fled into the night. S[illegible] an arch-criminal insults the streets

Sterling Jones

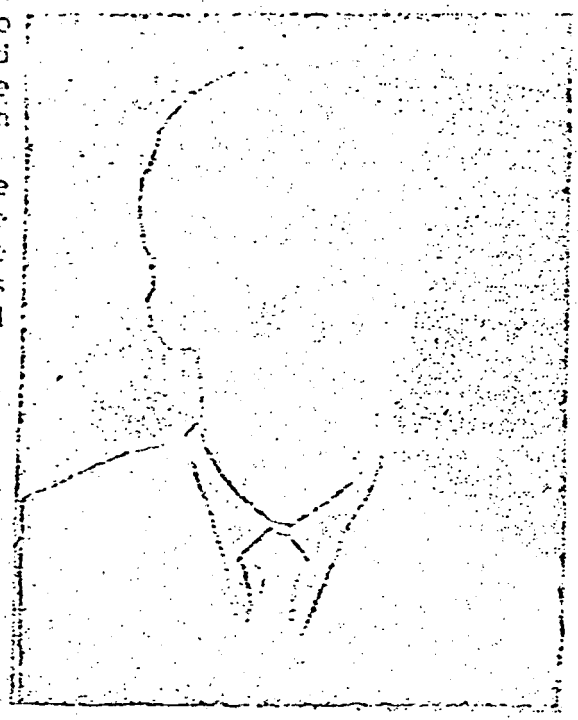
People, we must learn to defend ourselves and be wary of any un-

[illegible] TIONARY SPIRIT OF STERLING

[illegible]s Chapter
Black Panther Party

"RIGHT ON" TO THE SPURGEON "JAKE" WINTERS FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER

"Service for survival." So strongly does the Black Panther Party believe this that what has resulted, besides our Free Breakfast for Children Program, is the Spurgeon "Jake" Winters Free People's Medical Care Center, at 3350 W. 10th.



Jake Winters

Dedicated on December 25, and in contrast to most goods and services rendered on that day (in that their usefulness expires the same day), the People's Medical Care Center will consistently meet the needs of the people (combat the problem of illness) this year and in years to come.

The significance of the medical center lies not only in the fact that it will be freely serving the people at a time when soaring medical expenses are becoming the norm, but also because it is an example of socialistic service--the people own and control the health clinic; consequently, it will act in their interest.

Named in honor of Spurgeon "Jake" Winters, a member of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, murdered by a fascist pig on November 13, the center will officially open on January 4, 1970.

Ronald "Doc" Satchell (wounded and presently hospitalized as a result of a police shoot-in in which Deputy Chairman Fred Hampton and Defense Captain Mark Clark were murdered) along with other members of the Black Panther Party, is responsible for solicitation for and interior decoration of the medical center. Most of the equipment was donated.

The medical center includes four examining rooms, a pharmacy, an X-ray room, a dental room, a clerical office, and a reception area. Obstetricians, gynecologists, dentists, pediatricians, optometrists, regular medical doctors, registered nurses, lab-technicians, people's advocates, receptionists, and clerks will comprise the staff. The Center will be open Monday-Friday and also on Sunday.

The Free Medical Care Center is once again an example of what Deputy Chairman Fred has said: "The beat of the people goes on". No matter how much intimidation the Black Panther Party receives, we're going to continue to struggle against the evils of this system, one way being, opposing expensive medical care with free medical care.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!
Illinois Chapter
Black Panther Party

NOTE: Donations, equipment, etc. which are needed so that the Center can be improved, can be given by contacting the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party, 2350 W. Madison, Chicago, Illinois, 243-8276. Checks and money orders are to be made out to the Free People's Medical Care Center.

The Spurgeon 'Jake' Winters Free Peoples Medical Care Center, Incorporated

The Black Panther Party has been planning a Free People's [illegible] Satchell our

and wants the Free People's Medical Center to open as soon as possible.

So, we of the Black Panther Party saw that the fascist pigs have failed in their attempt to stop the completion of the Medical Center by viciously trying to murder our Deputy Minister of Health.

The Medical Center will open the first week of January 1970. We are asking the people to co[illegible] out and see just what is being done.

ALL POWE[illegible] TO THE PEOPLE!

SEIZE THE TIME!

Illinois Chapter
Black Panther Party

SUPPORT THE PEOPLE'S CLINICS

SPURGEON 'JAKE' WINTERS

FREE PEOPLES CARE

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SUPPORT THE PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER

BAD HEALTH CARE is part of the way of life in the black community and in the Latin community. This fact is proved by all statistics:

**The life expectancy of U.S. blacks is 7 years less than whites.

**The infant mortality of children in Chicago poverty areas is among the highest in the country.

**In public hospitals throughout the U.S., black and Latin women are forced to submit to sterilization following childbirths.

**In the U.S., "health care" is a profit-making industry and not a human right for all people.

LACK OF GOOD DECENT HEALTH CARE is one of the many ways this racist capitalist system oppresses the people, and tries to keep us too weak to fight for our rights.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY understands the immediate needs for good health care. To serve these needs, the Black Panther Party is establishing the PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER. By serving the health needs of the people, the Black Panther Party is setting an example as they have in the Breakfast-for-Children Programs they have started all over the country.

WHY DO WE NEED THE PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER?

The People's Free Medical Care Center is the first step in getting rid of the barbaric fee-for-service merchandizing of medical care which takes place in the capitalist economy. Capitalism is the system which claims to provide health services for the people, but which is really ruled by the profit motive. In the People's Free Medical Care Center, care will be given to the people on the basis of need, and not on the basis of ability to pay. The Center is much more than free medical care, however --- more than welfare or charity --- for the Center will be run according to the needs of the people it serves.

The doctors at the Center, instead of running it and dominating it, will be in the position (where they belong) of serving the people.

(over, please)

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In this capitalist health care system, women are especially oppressed, both as patients and as the lowest-paid, hard-working hospital workers. Black women are used as "teaching material" for medical students to do surgery on. They are used as "guinea pigs" for the testing of new drugs. There is no consideration for the personal dignity or health of the woman. Obstetrical and gynecological care are given far too little attention. Routine, unnecessary sterilizations and widespread misinformation are the results of the racist, male-dominated health industry.

The PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CARE CENTER in its commitment to SERVE THE PEOPLE will give high priority to the care and prevention of sickness in all women.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY
MEDICAL CENTER

The attached article entitled, "Right On To The Spurgeon 'Jake' Winters Free Medical Care Center", appeared in the January 10, 1970, edition of the BPP paper a newspaper published in Berkeley, California.

On September 15, 1969, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available the attached BPP leaflet entitled "Support the Peoples' Free Medical Care Center" which source obtained at BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago.

A copy of this memo is being furnished to the following local agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago

United States Secret Service, Chicago

Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois 60604
March 18, 1970

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EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY TO EXIST (ECDBPP)

The following organizations are described on the Appendix Pages attached hereto:

Black Panther Party (BPP)
Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)
Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
National Lawyers' Guild (NLG)

All sources utilized herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On February 16, 1970, a source advised that an ECDBPP conference was scheduled to be held at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, from March 6 through March 8, 1970. This Conference was to provide further evidence that the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) was interested in the BPP. The decision to hold this Conference was made on January 10, 1970, at the Roberts Motel, 79th Street and Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, at which meeting Charlene Mitchell, William L. Patterson and Ishmael Flory representing the CP,USA and Dick Gregory, Chicago Civil Right activist and Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense of the Illinois Chapter, BPP, Chicago, were present.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY TO EXIST (ECDBPP)

The purpose of the Conference was agreed to be the establishment of a "context of growing racism and fascism in the US", in which connection the BPP was to have a right to exist.

This source further advised that another meeting at which the organization of the ECDBPP was discussed was held on January 21, 1970, in Chicago and among those in attendance were CP of Illinois members Flory, Roberta Bruce, BPP members, Lorean Poindexter and Mrs. Lucy Montgomery. Poindexter was a member of the CP, USA in Illinois from 1961 through 1963 and Lucy Montgomery is the wife of a Chicago attorney and has contributed generously to the financial support of the SDS. It was agreed at this meeting that Poindexter should be the coordinator for the National Conference and that the headquarters should be at 417 East 47th Street, Chicago.

The source further advised on February 16, 1970, that the National Conference of the ECDBPP would focus on the facts of a nationwide repression against the BPP, the repression of the BPP as part of a developing pattern toward a police state and the ways and means to defend the right of the BPP to exist.

On March 9, 1970, a second source advised that the ECDBPP met at 840 West 14th Place in Chicago, Illinois, the site of Malcolm X College at 9:00 am on March 7, 1970. Approximately 900 to 1,000 persons attended this session and of that number approximately 575 were registered as delegates and the remainder were spectators. There were representatives registered from 23 states.

The second source added that Father William Hogan of Holy Angel's Church, Chicago, served as temporary chairman for the morning session and in that capacity introduced Angie Dickerson of the World Peace Council, New York City, who served as chairman. Dickerson delivered a welcome address.

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EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY TO EXIST (ECDBPP)

The second source further stated that at this session David Hilliard, National Chief of Staff of the BPP, spoke regarding the organization of the Panthers. He was followed by Doctor Quentin Young, Head of the Medical Committee on Human Rights (MCHR) in Chicago, who spoke briefly regarding the BPP program of medical care and their luncheon program for ghetto children.

The Medical Committee on Human Rights was described in testimony before the United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities Hearings during October, 1968, as being founded in 1964 to aid civil rights workers injured while serving in the South and which more recently aided injured demonstrators during the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago in 1968. Doctor Quentin Young, in connection with testimony regarding the MCHR declined to state he was a member of the CP, USA on the basis such would be a violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The second source further advised that Charles Garry, a BPP attorney from San Francisco, California, then spoke at the morning session of the Conference and in that connection stated he brought greetings from Huey Newton, National Minister of Defense of the BPP and Bobby Seale, National Chairman of that organization.

He then spoke briefly regarding the legal ramifications relating to trials of BPP members and accused the courts of using fascist tactics in that connection and was accusing the juries of being racists. Garry called for unity of all minorities to end repression. Bobby Rush, representing the BPP of Chicago, then briefly commented concerning Panther activities in the Chicago area.

The second source further advised that following these opening speeches a temporary Steering Committee was set up which represented a cross section of the United States. This Steering Committee was under the leadership of Richard Criley, Executive Secretary of the CCDBR. It was then announced that the Conference would be adjourned until afternoon at which time it would be resumed by having workshops on the following subjects:

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY TO EXIST (ECDBPP)

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1. Demonstrative Action to the United Nations Against Repression
2. National Defense Funds
3. Community Action
4. Racism and Repression

The first workshop was under the leadership of William Patterson; the second under the leadership of Lucy Montgomery; the third under the leadership of Richard Criley and the fourth under the leadership of Arthur Kinoy, Professor from Rutgers University, Law School, Brunswick, New Jersey.

At the workshop relating to Community Action it was decided that a National Committee for the exchange of ideas and literature as well as for news media, photographs and visual aids should be established. The purpose of this workshop was to show the true facts of how repression was occuring throughout the nation. This workshop was attended by approximately 300 people who represented 50 or 60 different organizations.

The evening session of the Conference, held on March 7, 1970, consisted of speeches by Arthur Kinoy, Sammy Rayner, a Chicago City Alderman and Congressional candidate, Reverend Calvin Morris of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Nathan Wright, a Sociologist from New York and Jerry Lefcourt, an attorney involved in the defense of BPP members on trial in New York. All of these speeches, other than the one by Sammy Rayner, related to the theme of repression on the part of the courts against the BPP.

The overall crowd in attendance at the session held on March 7, 1970, consisted of approximately 40% black people, 50% white people and the balance being made up of Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and Orientals. Approximately 50% of the crowd appeared to be under the age of 35. The CP of Illinois was well represented in that a majority of the members of the State Board and State Committee were present. These individuals, however, took no active part in the proceedings.

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EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY TO EXIST (ECDBPP)

On March 10, 1970, a third source advised that on Sunday, March 8, 1970, the second session of the ECDBPP was held at Malcolm X College, Newberry Street and 14th Place, Chicago. The session began at 11:00 am. The following members of the CP of Illinois were in attendance at this session:

Claude Lightfoot
Ishmael Flory
Frances Gabow
Lester Wickstrom
Dan Queen
Dotty Davies
Charles Sotis
Nate Sharp
Frances Curry
Sylvia Schwartz
Sarah Silver
Jay Schaffner
Charley Wilson
Jack Spiegel

In addition, Ed Johnson and Bessie Choll from Chicago were in attendance.

A fouth source advised during December, 1969 that Ed Johnson and Bessie Choll regularly participated in weekly vigils sponsored by Women For Peace held on Saturdays in the Loop area of Chicago. The source added that the Women For Peace, Chicago area, was founded in Chicago on November 1, 1961, along with other Women For Peace groups throughout the country for the purpose of petitioning all Governments "to end the arms race, not the human race", conduct peace vigils for the purpose of ending the Vietnam war, abolishing the draft and abolishing the "US military foreign policy".

The third source advised on March 10, 1970, that additional individuals were in attendance at the March 8, 1970, morning session. They are as follows:

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EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY TO EXIST (ECDBPP)

Angie Dickerson, New York
Al Evanoff, New York
David Hilliard, Berkley, California
Irving Sarnoff, Los Angeles
Doris Turner, New York
Reverend Charles Yerkes, New York
Calvin Hicks, Massachusetts
Reverend Lee H. Ball, New York
Reverend Billy Robinson, Akron, Ohio
Dick Criley, Chicago
Lucy Montgomery, Chicago
Bobby Rush, Chicago
Shirley Chisholm, New York
Flo Kennedy, New York
Charlene Mitchell, New York
Mr. Ball, Detroit
Reverend C.T. Vivian, Chicago
Franklin Alexander, Los Angeles
David Faigen, Chicago
Doctor Charles Hurst, Chicago
Herb Wright, Chicago
Randy Howard, Chicago

The source added that Al Evanoff was chairman of the morning session on March 8, 1970, and in that connection introduced David Faigen who reported on the Community Workshop. Mr. Faigen stated that his group recommended a mass demonstration to be held in New Haven, Connecticut on July 4 through 6, 1970. In addition, the following recommendations were made:

1. A national clearing house for audio-visual material for mass education
2. A national news letter
3. A center for literature and information furnishing articles and reprints
4. A speakers Bureau
5. A continuation committee from the Emergency Conference

Following the remarks of David Faigen, Charles Yerkes of New York, gave the following report as made available by the Committee on a National Defense Fund. In that communication he stated that the following program was

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY TO EXIST (ECDBPP)

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recommended:

1. A National Defense Organization should be established to free all black Panthers

2. Assist in financing all court costs

3. Plan large demonstrations

4. The National Staff of the BPP should have the authority to decide on priority of funds

5. A goal large enough to eliminate all bail bondsmen

6. A leaflet to explain the need for funds

7. Locate organizations having flowing assets which could be ready to provide money when needed

8. Request trade unions to provide money

9. Be in constant touch with the NLG

Doris Turner from Local 1199 of the Hospital Workers Union in New York, then spoke and stated that her Local had donated $1,000 to the BPP Defense Fund.

Mr. Ball from Detroit, Michigan, reported on the panel discussing demonstrative action. In that connection he said that the United States Government should be charged with genocide at the United Nations. He added that various department stores in New York should be picketed.

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EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER
PARTY TO EXIST (ECDBPP)

Reverend C.T. Vivian was the next speaker who stated that in order to save ourselves the BPP had to be saved. He emphasized that self-interest was involved. He said that a planned program should be made which would insure the survival of the various black and radical groups in order that decisions dealing with various issues might be made. He also stressed the unification of youths and members of the working class.

The Reverend Billy Robinson from Akron, Ohio, then made an appeal for funds.

David Hilliard then spoke briefly and remarked that he did not need any organizations including the CP to tell him how to run the BPP. He added that the only way to deal with the mass media was to run them down and shoot them if necessary to keep them from telling lies.

A Professor Hicks from Brandeis University in Massachusetts gave a report on racists. In that connection he called for regional and local conferences on a broader basis; that current Congressional investigation regarding the BPP be stopped; political prisoners be released from jail; war on the judicial system, discussion of current issues.

Dick Criley then gave a credentials report concerning the conference and stated that 540 people had registered representing 128 organizations from 23 states plus one individual from Canada and one from East Germany. He then stated that plans were being formulated for the continuation of Emergency Conference to transfer its headquarters to New York, New York, where Angie Dickerson would be in charge. He stated that the Committee should be empowered to enlarge itself. The morning session of March 8, 1970, then ended at 2:00 pm.

CONFIDENTIAL

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
TO EXIST (ECD) (BPP)

On March 11, 1970, the first source advised that the ECD BPP was held in Chicago from March 6-8, 1970. This source provided the following information concerning that conference.

On Friday evening March 6, 1970, registration for the conference was held at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. In addition a film was shown at 8:00. There was no further activity on that date.

On March 7, 1970, registration for the conference was continued at Malcolm X College, 840 West 14th Place, Chicago, from 9:00 to 10:00 AM. In that connection a total registration of 457 individuals was made. Since some of the persons did not register, sponsors figured that a total of 500 persons were present. Twenty-three states sent representatives to the conference along with 128 organizations which were represented.

At the March 8, 1970 morning session Father William Hogan of Chicago presided and in his remarks stated that all must join together against repression in order to preserve freedom. Angie Dickerson from the World Peace Council, New York City, also spoke and stated that the Emergency Conference then being held was enduring a most crucial period during which the United States was engaged in a racist war in Vietnam and a war against those who struggle for the full guarantees of the Constitution of the United States. She stated that the BPP is at the center of this struggle and refused to be destroyed just like the people of Vietnam refuse to be destroyed. She proclaimed that the Emergency Conference emphasizes that the BPP has the right to exist as a Party.

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The next speaker was Alphonse Hill, a representative of Malcolm X College who welcomed everybody in the name of the school.

David Hilliard, Chief of Staff of the BPP, Berkeley California then then spoke and in his remarks stated that the time is short for the BPP, but that the black people were going to have a Party as the masses without the BPP is like an army without a headquarters. Hilliard added that the time is long passed for making alliances with the BPP; that the time is passed for words and speeches and fund raising programs and that the alternative was that action must be taken. Hilliard called upon the conference to act, not to use a lot of rhetoric. Dr. Quentin Young of the MCHR then spoke and gave a history of the development of the BPP Health Care Center. He stated that health care for people in America is collapsing and cannot be solved in a standard way. He added that the answer is community control and organization of health care.

Richard Criley of the CCDBR then gave a report from the nominating committee and made suggestions for a steering committee for the conference. The makeup of the steering committee is as follows:

Richard Criley
Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights

Lorne Cress-Moore
Emergency Conference Committee

Angie Dickerson
Emergency Conference Committee and World
Peace Council, New York, New York

Charlene Mitchell
Communist Party, USA

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Christine Johnson
African-American Heritage Association

Bobby Rush
Chairman
Illinois BPP
Chicago, Illinois

Father William Hogan
Association of Catholic Priests

Lucy Montgomery

Rabbi Robert A. Siegal
Chicago, Illinois

Reverend Charles Yerkes
New York, New York

Reggie Brooks
Akron University
Akron, Ohio

Irving Sarnoff
Los Angeles Peace Council
Los Angeles, California

Mickie Lemer
"The Conspiracy"
Chicago, Illinois

Al Evanoff
District 65
Distributive Workers of America and
Fifth Avenue Parade Committee, New
York, New York

Arthur Kinoy
Professor
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, New Jersey

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Emory Douglass
Berkeley, California

Doris Turner
Vice President
Local 1199
Hospital Workers Union
New York, New York

Frank Angel
Detroit, Michigan

Andrew Carpenter
New York, New York

Tom Flower
Secretary
Peace Education, American Friends Service Committee
for Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, San Antonio,
Texas

D. Mirando
New Haven, Connecticut

Bryan Hogan
Tennessee

Reverend Billy Robinson
Unity Baptist Church
Akron, Ohio

The next speaker was Charles Garrya San Francisco, California Attorney for the BPP who brought greetings from Huey Newton and Bobby Seale. Garry stated that the situation faced by the conference is out to cope with the solution rather than know the problem. He said that the power

structure in the United States is taking advantage of hysteria and is bringing about a fascist state, American style. According to Garry every white person is a racist and every male individual is a supremist. He stated that economic oppression leads to all other kinds of oppression and unless this is recognized no progress can be made. He added that the BPP states that the United States is carrying on an imperialist war both inside and outside America, but that racism cannot be fought with racism but must be fought with socialism.

The first source stated that he determined that Richard Criley and Jack Kling in discussing Garry's speech disagreed with Garry's stating that every white was a racist inasmuch as the Communist Party (CP) USA does not believe such is the case. The first source then stated that the next speaker was Jerry Lefcourt, Attorney for the 21 BPP members on trial in New York City at that time. Lefcourt gave a run-down of the circumstances of the trial.

The first source then stated that the afternoon session of the conference was divided into four workshops which were as follows:

I Demonstrative Actions to the United Nations and Other Demonstrative Actions Against Repression

Chairman: William Patterson
Communist Party, USA

II National Defense Fund

Chairman: Lucy Montgomery
Chicago, Illinois

III Community Action and Education

Co-chairmen: Richard Criley
Chicago, Illinois

Lorne Cress-Moore
Chicago, Illinois

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IV Racism and Repression

Chairman: Calvin Hicks
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachuseets

The first source added that at the March 7, 1970 conference the additional individuals spoke:

Reverend Calvin Morris, Chicago, Illinois who represented the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. In that connection Morris remarked that all must join in the defense philosophically of the BPP, adding that everyone in a repressive society is threatened. He stated that talk is insufficient and that revolution must take place.

Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., Professor of Urban Affairs, State University of New York then spoke and characterized the threat of counterviolence as being violence was incorrect. He added that it is the American tradition to arm for counter-attack, and that those in positions of power, who advocate law and order obtained their positions by reason of violence. He stated that unless the black people are given equity then they should say no to the "masters".

Arthur Kinoy, an Attorney and Professor at Rutgers University Law School, New Jersey, stated that the BPP has the central task in operating the movement of the people at the present time. He said that the enemy moves out of weakness and fear and are afraid of movements in the ghettos and universities as well as being afraid of the peace movement. He added that the ruling class was unable to solve the problems of sub-society and in that connection emphasized that the BPP because of their power structure was vital in defending the rights of minority peoples. He called upon the conference to plan for the political defense of the BPP under a national campaign. Sammy Rayner from Chicago then spoke briefly calling for the election of more black Congressmen.

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The afternoon session of the conference consisted of speakers of the Chicago "Conspiracy 7" who had recently been on trial in Chicago for violating Federal Anti-Riot Laws and who were then free on appeal of their convictions. One of the speakers was Tom Hayden of that group, who stated that racists fears come through in reverse. By way of example, he said that a person who is a racist and fears a revolutionary will create illegal acts, what usually happens is that illegal acts happen against the revolutionary. Hayden also remarked that if the peace movement is unable to end the war within the United States it can never end the war in Vietnam. He emphasized that a massive educational campaign must be organized within the United States to bring the Vietnam issue to a point of action.

Hayden's talk was followed by comments on the "Conspiracy 7" trial by the following defendants: David Dellinger, Jerry Rubin and John Froines.

The first source advised on March 11, 1970 that the Sunday, March 8 session of the above convention was held at Malcolm X College and that the chairman was Al Evanoff of New York City.

At this session Doris Turner, Vice-President of Local 1199 of the Hospital Workers Union in New York City called for black-white unity and indicated that the real enemy of the people was the economic establishment. She stated that her local union had contributed $1,000 to the BPP Defense Fund.

David Hilliard of the BPP then spoke briefly concerning that organization.

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The Reverend C. T. Vivian from Chicago then spoke and stated that the question of the BPP defense was a question of self-interest for everyone. He added that the conference was not being held to plan the defense, but rather to plan a program for survival. He called for the 1970's to be the years of defense of civil liberties in America. During this session reports were given on the four workshops held on March 7, 1970. The essence of these reports are as follows:

A Brother Paul (last name unknown) from Detroit, Michigan gave a report on the demonstrative actions to the United Nations and other demonstrative actions toward repression. In this connection he stated that the workshop resolved, after charging the American government with genocide against black people, to petition the United Nations for redress of grievances on the question of racism. He added that the workshop called for organizing picket lines in front of department stores in the various cities.

The Reverend Charles Yerkes of New York City gave a report on the National Defense Fund Workshop and stated that this workshop resolved that a defense organization to free all BPP members should be established by the conference. Among the things suggested were the following:

1) Assist in the immediate court fight regarding bail for Panther defendants;

2) To conduct an educational and fund-raising campaign;

3) To conduct massive demonstrations for the purpose of publicity;

4) To provide national coordination of defense groups;

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5) To provide that the national staff of the BPP should decide on the priority of all funds;

6) The national defense organization, in proceeding with the above actions, should do so in coordination with the National Lawyers Guild and should raise money through trade unions, community institutions, etc.

David Fagen then delivered a report on the community action and education workshop in which he stated that this workshop called for a massive educational campaign on repression and that some of the means that should be carried out in the campaign were the following:

1) That a national center and clearing house should be established for audio-visual materials; films, tapes, records, etc.;

2) That a national newsletter be established;

3) That a center for literature and information, articles and reprints, for local communities be established;

4) That a speakers bureau be established.

The second aspect of this workshop was a report by Lorne Cress-Moore of Chicago on community action. In that connection she called for the setting up of a Continuations Committee to be enpowered to organize the mechanism for a massive demonstration to be held in New Haven, Connecticut on July 4-6, 1970 in connection with a trial there of Bobby Seale.

Professors Calvin Hicks of Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts then gave a report on the fourth workshop entitled "Racism and Repression. In that connection

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Hicks stated that the workshop was conducted with the idea that it was not felt that white people were going to move forward. He said the workshop recommended that regional and urban conferences on repression be organized and he called for support of workshops on "we charge genocide". He also called for the development of revolutionary schools which would not only have standard curriculum but also a revolutionary curriculum.

In addition to the above, Ishmael Flory presented a resolution to the effect that the Emergency Conference go on record as endorsing a World Peace Council against repression to be held in 1970.

The Reverend Billy Robinson from Akron, Ohio then made an appeal for funds to be turned over to the Emergency Conference Committee. It was indicated that the funds would be used at the discretion of the Continuations Committee to pay bills and other expenses in connection with the conference and for the purpose of setting up a permanent office. Among the announced contributions or pledges made during this session were the following:

The Black Ministers Conference of Ohio	$100
Flo Kennedy, House Parties of New York	$150
Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., Albany New York	$100
National Committee, Communist Party, USA	$100
Robert Hilliard, Denver, Colorado	$ 25

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Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights	$200
New Jersey Committee Against Repression	$100
Brooklyn Committee for Defense of the Black Panther Party	$100
Sidney Peck Defense Fund of Cleveland, Ohio	$ 50
Chicago Revolutionary Youth Movement	$ 50
Young Workers Liberation League of New York	$ 50
Committee Versus Nazism	$ 25
Cleveland Black Panther Party Defense Committee	$100
NAACP of Pennsylvania	$ 50
Black United Students, Akron, Ohio	$ 50
Tacoma, Washington, Committee in Defense of the Black Panther Party	$100
Marxist Women's Liberation (this is a new group around Marjorie Kinsella)	$ 25
United Farm Workers	$ 25
New University Conference	$ 50
Tacoma, Washington, Urban League	$100

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The first source added on March 11, 1970 that Richard Criley announced the following additional members of the Steering Committee:

Carol Henry, BPP, San Francisco, California
Reverend Quincy Cooper, Black Methodist Church, New York, New York
Robert Turner, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Nancy Hendricks, Nashville, Tennessee.

The source added that among those in attendance at the March 8, 1970 morning session of the conference was Livingston Wingate, Executive Director, New York Urban League, who gave greetings. In addition the following were asked to serve on the Continuations Committee:

Eric Seis, Executive Director, NLG.
Jerry Lefcourt, New York Attorney
Marton Kennan, New York
Peter Orris, New Haven, Connecticut

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On March 8, and March 9, 1970, a fifth source provided the following. This information was substantiated by a sixth source on March 11, 1970. On March 8, 1970, approximately 700 people, predominantly blacks, attended a "People's Inquest" held at the First Congregational Church, 40 North Ashland Avenue, which inquest was being conducted by the Illinois Chapter of the BPP. These sources advised that the "jury" for the "Inquest" consisted of four men and eight women, three whites and nine blacks all reportedly selected from those attending the Emergency Conference. The "coroner" appointed to conduct the "inquest" was Dr. Charles G. Hurst, President of Malcolm X College.

Jewel Cook, Field Secretary of the Illinois Chapter, BPP, performed the duties of the "prosecution".

At this affair a movie was shown which reportedly was a reconstruction of the police raid held on December 4, 1969 at 2337 West Monroe Street, Chicago, at which time BPP leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were slain, as a result of a shoot out at that time. In connection with the "inquest" the following survivors of the above mentioned raid and "shoot out" testified. Brenda Harris indicated she had been asleep in the front room of the first floor apartment at the above address when she was awakened by a knock on the door at which time Mark Clark inquired as to who was knocking. She stated that at that time the door burst open and the persons entering here fired guns at the individuals inside the apartment. In that connection Harris testified that Clark was killed and she was wounded.

Ronald Satchel, another BPP survivor of the raid testified that he had been sleeping in the apartment when he was awakened by shots and before he new what was happening he had been hit by five bullets. He added that he was then handcuffed,

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pulled out of the apartment, kicked and cursed by the police, even though he was badly wounded.

Another survivor of the raid was Harold Bell from Rockford, Illinois, He stated that he had been pulled from the room before he could come to the assistance of Fred Hampton. Blair Anderson,a former BPP member and a survivor of the raid stated that he had been beaten and cursed by the police even though not wounded. Deborah Johnson, another survivor of the raid testified that she had been in the back room of the apartment with Fred Hampton and that as Hampton raised his head he was shot by the raiders. She testified that it was possible that Hampton was asleep when he was killed.

Donette Brewer, another survivor of the raid testified that in addition to being kicked and cursed, even though wounded she fell from a stretcher as the raiders roughly carried her down the steps of the apartment.

Louis Truelock, another survivor of the raid did not testify before the "Inquest".

Sources five and six stated that the "coroner" pronounced that the "jury" had found the BPP survivors innocent of any crime and that the raiders were guilty of murder. The "coroner" reportedly remarked that we the people now ask for appropriate action by the state and hold States Attorney Edward Hanrahan and his police in contempt of the people.

Both sources stated that the "inquest" was actually a complete farce and could not have been accurate as to detail inasmuch as it was based entirely on information of the survivors of the raid.

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On March 14, 1970, the second source advised that at a meeting of the Illinois District of the CP leadership held on March 13, 1970, in Chicago to discuss the results of the March 7-8 conference it was stated that there appeared to be a decision in the BPP plans concerning CP support for that organization. In that connection it was stated that David Hilliard did not feel that the BPP needed support from the CP, but that Bobby Seale and Huey Newton felt that they should go along with the CP.

It was unanimously agreed at this meeting that the conference was a success and that the CP feels it should be the vanguard in any future action. It was indicated that efforts would be made to attempt to unite all leftist groups in the cause of the conference. In addition it was agreed that national headquarters should be moved to New York City under the leadership of Angie Dickerson. It was felt that the CP should continue to guide but not to dominate any future similar functions.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following offices:

United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois

Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS (CCDBR)

The CCDBR maintains headquarters in Rooms 801-803, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, then a member of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP and was authorized by the CP to form a new organization with broad mass support so long as the new organization would protect the Party interests.

This source advised in October, 1960, that on October 28, 1960, CRILEY reported to the CP leadership that the CCDBR had been organized. He outlined its aims and purposes as being to obtain mass support to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and to defend Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there would be no formal affiliation with any other national organization having the same purposes. The CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that the CCDBR was formally organized on October 26, 1960, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Secretary after he motivated organizing the meeting of October 26, 1960.

A third source advised on May 20, 1969, that the original stated purposes of the CCDBR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventuristic, elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

The "New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON, and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, House report 3123, September 21, 1950, cites the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) as a communist front which is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party (CP) and has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the CP and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.

A source advised on February 1, 1969, that from the speeches made and the workshops and panel discussions held at a recent Midwest Conference of the NLG, it clearly appeared that the NLG is being developed from a "complacent, old left type organization" into a strong active supporter of the "new left."

A second source advised during April, 1969, that the President of the NLG spoke at an NLG banquet held in New York City on April 12, 1969, stating that the NLG has organized young people to work in a radical movement which is seeking to destroy a corrupt, violent society and replace it with one which will benefit all.

A third source advised on April 17, 1969, that the President of the New York Chapter of the NLG spoke at the above banquet stating that the purpose of the NLG is to advance the "social revolution" taking place in this country. In furtherance of this purpose, the NLG has established Student Guild Chapters and given counsel to draft resistors and military personnel seeking peace.

As of July 23, 1969, the NLG National Office was located at 5 Beekman Street, New York, New York.

3 (Rev. 5-23-66)

RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

140

Orally 1/15/69 (date) By Telephone _____ (date) Written Communication _____ (date)

Information concerning:

Fred William Hampton

Information furnished from File, Serial, and Page Number:

Information furnished was obtained:

☐ during course of Bureau investigation

☒ from informants

☐ from complainants or other sources

Information furnished to:

Capt W. Hannal - Maywood PD

Number of items disseminated: 1

Remarks:

Capt. William Hanna, a Chicago P.D. fugitive, is known to be staying in Chicago furnished, Capt. Hanna will negotiate with C.I.U., Chicago.

James W Gerlach

Special Agent

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FBI

Date: 1/16/69

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

141

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT : BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

Copies of the LHM have been disseminated to the following:

OSI, Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois

113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

NISO, Chicago, Illinois

Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois

USA, Eastern District of Illinois,
East St. Louis, Illinois

USA, Southern District of Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois

CJ

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Springfield, Illinois
January 16, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The January 11, 1969 issues of "The Daily Illini", University of Illinois newspaper, on pages 1 and 2, and Champaign-Urbana, Illinois "Courier", on page 3, reported as follows:

Officials of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Chicago, Illinois, including Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, and Diane Dunn, Secretary of Labor, appeared at the University of Illinois on the evening of January 10, 1969. Their appearance on campus was sponsored by the Black Students Association and Students For A Democratic Society. The audience was racially mixed numbering between two hundred and three hundred but including only about twelve white people. BPP security guards were stationed at each of the four doors to the lecture hall in the Natural History Building where the above individuals spoke. Photographs were discouraged by Brother O'Neal, the BPP security officer and an unidentified "Daily Illini" photographer who persisted in efforts to take photographs was escorted from the room. Several whites left the meeting late in the evening when Hampton indicated they might do so if they wished. Later, Hampton and Rush instructed all whites to leave the room, which they did, prior to the holding of a strategy session about the "problem".

Intemperate language was common and the tone threatening. Diane Dunn, who is married to another member of BPP and six months pregnant, was quoted as stating that she could "whip any three honkies in the room." In clearing the room of all whites at the end of the meeting, Brother O'Neal reportedly said, "We might have a job to do here, if you honkies don't get out right now." Hampton advised blacks to arm themselves because "there's no telling when the mad dog white is going to bite you and give you rabies." Rush reportedly quoted Mao Tse-tung stating "political power flows from the barrel of a gun."

Rush presented a ten point program of black demands including the following:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

1. An end to the "white man's robbing of the black by such vices as dope and prostitution."

2. Exemption of all blacks from military service.

3. Freedom for all black convicts.

4. All black jury trials for black men.

5. United Nations supervised black plebescite to determine black destiny.

In this regard Rush said, "And the first thing we're going to do is to put Mayor Daley on welfare."

6. Freedom for all oppressed blacks.

7. Full employment for all blacks and "an end of the robbery of the black community by the white capitalist pigs."

8. Decent housing.

9. Relevant education to show the history of the black man and "how the white man took everything he has from the black."

10. An end to "cop brutality and murder" referring to police officers as "racist pigs".

In commenting on military service, Rush said they were not going to circulate petitions or burn draft cards. He added "when they come for us, we gonna give them a gun." Rush said that he regretted a seeming lack of cooperation between campus and community blacks relating to the current black issue and stated "I notice the black students here don't relate with the black community. That's sad because if you are not part of the solution, you're part of the problem."

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Hampton reportedly stated "let's start violence. The white man is in power so he can stop it." Hampton also called on blacks to reject capitalism as offered by the white man stating "if a white man offers you black capitalism, don't take it - it's evil if he offers it. He offered slavery."

Diane Dunn spoke of the role of the black woman in the "revolution" stating as follows:

"The role of the black woman is to push her man, to be behind him all the way. Without a woman, he is nothing."

Hampton talked about organizing a BPP in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois at which point John Lee Johnson, a black leader in the so-called "North End" of Champaign, said that everyone who wanted to join should see him. Johnson said that recruiting efforts would be undertaken and asked how many would join at which time a large number of hands were raised.

The January 12, 1969 issue of the "Courier", on page 18, reported that the group of individuals representing BPP, who visited the University of Illinois and the "North End" reportedly left the area on the evening of January 11, 1969 to return to Chicago. It was reported that the purpose of the visit of these individuals to Champaign-Urbana was to recruit local members for the organization. It was further reported that local persons, who were not identified, were contacted for details of the activities and said they could not comment without violating BPP security of the confidence placed in them.

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A P P E N D I X

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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A P P E N D I X

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Community Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us". At the June, 1965 SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966 issue of "New Left Notes, the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2843

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/24/69

143

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BERRY LEWIN, aka
Barry Lewin,
Mark Steiner
RM

RMM

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2845

[redacted]

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations, United States Naval Intelligence Service, all Chicago, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

Pertinent information orally furnished to Chicago Police Department Intelligence Division.

[redacted]

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2846

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1444

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 24, 1969

BERRY LEWIN

During September and October. 1968,

furnished numerous three by five cards bearing names and addresses. Source advised that these cards were in the possession of Michael Kenneth Klonsky, self-admitted National Secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). One such card sets forth the following information:

"Barry Lewin, 275-6937, Med. relief group, Mayor's office - filmed interview to show (marked out) our side of demos last week. Is straight and doesn't want to mess up if he does it. Wants to know best stuff to say".

A characterization of the SDS is attached.

On January 16, 1969,

Lewin, a white male, is planning to depart Chicago at 3:00 P.M. on January 17, 1969, in a 1968 Ford, green Galaxie 500, license unknown, enroute to Washington, D.C., for the Inauguration ceremonies on January 20, 1969. Lewin may be accompanied by three or four unidentified individuals.

This source stated that Lewin is a chemist employed by the Hoffman La Roche Pharmaceutical

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RE: BERRY LEWIN

Laboratories in Chicago, whose headquarters are in Nuttley, New Jersey.

On January 17, 1969, this source related that Lewin, while experimenting with chemicals in his home, had caused an explosion resulting in extensive damage. Lewin has also allegedly offered to sell 50 gallon drums of tear gas for $100. Lewin allegedly resides at 4850 North Sheridan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

On January 22, 1969, , advised that a Berry Lewin or Barry Lewin, a white male, about 5'8", weighing 125 to 130 pounds, extra long (not quite "hippie" style) brown hair, pointed face, approximately 23 years old and who generally wears a suit or sport clothes, is allegedly close friends with Fred Hampton, Suburban Minister of State and Chairman of the Central Committee, Bobby Rush, Minister of State and Nathaniel Junior, all of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

Source related that talk among the Panthers indicates this individual is married, has one child, works as a chemical salesman for the Hoffman Chemical Company where he makes around $8,000 a year. Lewin, according to this source, drives a 1968 green Ford with unknown Illinois license, which is allegedly furnished by his employer.

Source related that Lewin's parents, unknown, do not agree with Lewin's political outlooks which are unknown to the source.

Source continued that Lewin has given the BPP money, a mimeograph machine and has taken movies and recordings of Hampton and Rush speaking. These

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were taken for use in showing to various white groups which are unknown to source.

Source stated that Lewin is allegedly very knowledgeable in chemistry and is teaching some selected members of the BPP, particularly, Junior, how to make chemical incendiary devices.

Junior, according to source, related that he has not seen Lewin in the last day or so as he believes Lewin travelled to Washington, D.C., to witness the Presidential Inauguration.

Source advised that the BPP does not really trust Lewin but will take advantage of whatever he has to offer them.

The following agencies are being furnished a copy of this letterhead memorandum:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois; United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois; Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois; United States Naval Investigative Service Office, Chicago, Illinois; 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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Page 2849

1 APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

145-

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 29, 1969

FRED ALLEN HAMPTON

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On January 24, 1969, advised on this date that Fred Hampton, Suburban Minister of State, Black Panther Party (BPP), was arrested during the evening of this date by the Chicago Police Department on a warrant issued for Hampton's failing to keep a previous court date concerning a charge of mob action stemming from the summer months of 1968, in Maywood, Illinois.

Source advised that Hampton appeared at the ABC Channel 7, TV Station, Chicago, where he was to make a taped debate with Howard Miller, well-known Chicago television and radio personality, which debate was to be shown on January 25, 1969, via Channel 32, UHF, Chicago, Illinois.

Source related that approximately 25 members of the BPP accompanied Hampton to Channel 7, were present during his arrest; however, gave the Police no trouble.

Source related that Hampton's bond was being arranged and it is anticipated that Hampton would be released on this date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: Fred Allen Hampton
Black Panther Party (BPP)

Source indicated that Mr. Miller was somewhat disturbed at the Chicago Police Department for effecting this arrest during the process of a live taped debate.

Source stated that shortly after Hampton was arrested, an individual identifing himself as Howard Alk, claiming to be a member of the White Panther Party, appeared and offered to donate $600 for Hampton's bond.

Source related that Bobby Lee Rush, Minister of State, BPP, was interviewed by Mr. Miller in place of Hampton. Source also indicated that the BPP Chief of Security, William O'Neal, sat in on this interview with Rush; however, would answer no questions.

A characterization of the BPP is in the Appendix of the memorandum.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies: United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations, Naval Investigative Service Office, all Chicago, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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1 APPENDIX

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2854

FD-523 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
January 27, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title FRED ALLEN HAMPTON

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Character RACIAL MATTER

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

146

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 7, 1969

DELMOS RAYMOUND WARD
RACIAL MATTERS

On October 7, 1968, the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received the following arrest record of subject under FBI number 877-193F from the Identification Division of the FBI in Washington, D.C.:

Date	Department Arresting	Charge	Disposition
10/23/66	Maywood, Ill. PD	Burglary	3 yrs. probation
12/37/66	Chicago, Ill. PD	Burglary	5 yrs. probation 1st 10 days H of
4/4/67	Chicago, Ill. PD	Theft	discharged
6/26/67	Cook County Jail Chicago, Ill.	Burglary	none listed
9/26/67	Cook County Jail Chicago, Ill.	Burglary	5 yrs. probation with 1st 10 days H of C
11/17/67	Cook County Jail	Violation of Probation	none listed
12/15/67	Chicago, Ill. PD	Theft	12/28/67 disposition Bond Forfeiture warrant issue on charge of battery and theft
1/24/68	Cook County Sheriff's PD, Chicago, Ill.	Burglary	10/26/68 Grand Jury indictment No. 68-632

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DELMOS RAYMOUND WARD

Date	Department Arresting	Charge	Disposition
7/11/68	Chicago, Ill. PD	Armed Robbery warrant	none listed
8/27/68	Chicago, Ill. PD	Disorderly conduct, unlawful use weapon	none listed

On July 24, 1968, _ _ advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Ward and Frederick Allen Hampton (Hampton identified by source as prime factor in recent racial disturbances in Maywood, Illinois), met with 50-75 youths on July 23, 1968, at the Irving School at 16th Avenue and Warren Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, and discussed the forming of a "black syndicate". While was unable to furnish anything further concerning this meeting, did note that Ward had recently been arrested for his involvement in a fur robbery.

On July 24, 1968, an Agent of the Chicago Division of the FBI reviewed the records of the Maywood, Illinois, Police Department and the following descriptive data of Ward was disclosed under Maywood Police Department Number 5034:

Date of Birth	May 2, 1948 Chicago, Illinois
Height	5'9"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Marital Status	Single
Social Security Number	371-52-9922
Residence	134 South 12th Avenue Maywood, Illinois

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Page 2857

DELMOS RAYMOUND WARD

Employment — Recreational Supervisor
Maywood, Illinois

On July 31, 1968, advised an Agent of the Chicago Division of the FBI that Ward and Hampton and other Negro youths in Maywood were forming a "black syndicate" to extort money from Maywood businessmen.

On July 31, 1968, Detective George Slinkman, Maywood, Illinois Police Department, advised that his department was in receipt of information to the effect that Maywood Negro youths had been soliciting $50 donations for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Youth Council in Maywood in the last few days. However, Detective Slinkman advised that while he understood several merchants had actually paid the group, none of these merchants would file a complaint with the Maywood Police Department.

On August 6, 1968, advised an Agent of the Chicago Division of the FBI that Ward and Hampton and other Negro youths in Maywood had discussed setting of some fires in Maywood but no specific plans were made.

On August 7, 1968, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Ward and Hampton had discussed an armed robbery of a Convenient Food Mart which had netted them and other Negro youths $800 cash. According to Hampton displayed $500 and claimed that he had driven the get-away car. related that Hampton had indicated that he planned to use his share of the loot to purchase additional guns.

On August 7, 1968, an Agent of the Chicago Division of the FBI contacted both the Bellwood and Maywood, Illinois, Police Departments and learned that two Negroes had robbed the Convenient Food Store at 25th and Van Buren, Bellwood, Illinois,

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on August 7, 1968. Both departments were apprised of the substance of Ward and Hampton's comments concerning the robbery and the fact that Hampton had $500 cash in his possession.

On September 6, 1968, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Ward had been employed in the past by Avis Rent-a-Car at O'Hare Field, Chicago, Illinois.

On September 6, 1968, a review of the records of U.S. Commissioner James T. Balog, Chicago, Illinois, revealed that on January 16, 1968, an Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution - Armed Robbery warrant was issued for the arrest of Ward and an associate. This charge arose from Ward's alleged participation in a January 10, 1968, armed robbery of the Hopf Fur Company at 17 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois, in which approximately $20,000 worth of furs were taken. Further review of Commissioner Balog's records reflected that the federal warrant for Ward's arrest was dismissed when Ward was arrested by Cook County Sheriff's Police in Cook County on January 24, 1968.

On January 19, 1968, advised an Agent of the Chicago Division of the FBI that Ward was the third robber involved in the armed robbery of the Hopf Fur Company in Chicago, Illinois, on January 12, 1968.

On October 31, 1968, Mr. James Tabor, Supervisor, Auto Registration Section, Illinois Secretary of State's Office, Springfield, Illinois, advised an Agent of the Springfield Office of the FBI that a review of the Auto Registration Records for the State of Illinois for the years 1967 and 1968, failed to reveal any motor vehicles registered or titled to subject.

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DELMOS RAYMOUND WARD

On November 6, 1968, Mrs. Marie Dickerson, Supervisor, Drivers' License Section, Illinois Secretary of States Office, Springfield, Illinois, advised an Agent of the Springfield Office of the FBI that a review of the records of her section failed to disclose either drivers' license or chauffeur's license having been issued to subject.

On November 15, 1968, advised that Ward, at a meeting with other Maywood Negro youths had indicated that he was in possession of a firearm and had recently used it in the "stick-up".

On November 19, 1968, advised that Ward and other Maywood Negro youths were discussing a possible armed robbery in Maywood, Illinois, and further believed that Ward was now actually a member of the Black Panther Party.

On December 3, 1968, Anne Syputa, Personnel Manager, Avis Rent-a-Car, 10319 Bell Plaine, Schiller Park, Illinois, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that there was no record of Ward ever having been employed by her firm.

On December 3, 1968, Maywood Recreation District Director William Couns, 1101 South 11th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, advised there was no record of Ward ever having been employed by that company.

On December 26, 1968, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that investigation by his department indicated that Delmos Ward was a member of the Black Panther Party.

On January 26, 1969, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Ward had been arrested on an armed robbery charge on January 17, 1969, by the Chicago Police Department.

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DELMOS RAYMOUND WARD

On January 29, 1969, a review of the records of the Chicago Police Department revealed that Delmos R. Ward, Chicago Police IR #155946, was arrested on January 17, 1969, on a charge of armed robbery, per robbery case report number H008327. Reportedly on January 9, 1969, four Negroes accosted the victim at the intersection of Pulaski and Harrison Avenues, Chicago, and forced their way into victim's auto at knifepoint and took $7 and the auto from the victim. Chicago Police records indicate that one of the Negroes was subsequently identified as Ward and an Armed Robbery Warrant #378412 was issued in Cook County Court, Branch 43, on January 15, 1969, and that subsequently Ward was arrested by Chicago Police Officers at 655 Lake Street, Oak Park, Illinois, on January 17, 1969.

Records further reflect that Ward indicating he was employed by Dual Fastner, Franklin Park, Illinois, was released on $5,000 bond and a court date on January 28, 1969, in Branch 43, was set for Ward.

On February 4, 1969, Detective Eldgish Waters, Area Four, Robbery, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Ward's January 28, 1969, court date in Branch 43, had been continued to February 4, 1969, and on that date further continued to March 20, 1969. According to Detective Waters, Ward remains free on $5,000 bond.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

U. S. Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Group I, 113th Military Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

DELMOS RAYMOUND WARD SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROU

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2861

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2862

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

147

FBI

Date: 2/7/69

Transmit the following in Teletype
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE Urgent
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SAC, SPRINGFIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM.

SOURCE, INSTANT, ADVISED EDDY PERRY, AKA PEBLO, ALLEGED LEADER IN THE VICE LORDS (VL), CHICAGO WEST SIDE STREET GANG, AND FOUR OTHER UNKNOWN ALLEGED VL MET WITH BPP FEBRUARY FIVE AND SIX LAST OFFERING TO CHANGE NAME TO BPP AND JOIN FORCES. SOURCE OF OPINION ABOVE REPRESENT. SUB GANGS OF VL NATION AND ENTIRE NATION NOT REPRESENTED.

FRED HAMPTON, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN BPP, CHICAGO, AND OTHER BPP MEMBERS SUGGESTED VL KEEP OWN NAME AND GROUP FORM

RMM:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2863

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

PAGE TWO

COALITION. H. HAMPTON WANTED LEADERS OF BOTH GROUPS TO MEET WITH BOBBY RUSH, DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, BPP, CHICAGO BEFORE ANY FINAL DECISIONS MADE. NEXT MEETING TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR A.M. FEBRUARY EIGHT NEXT, AND THEREAFTER, ANNOUNCEMENT TO CHICAGO PRESS IF COALITION FORMED.

SOURCE RELATED RUSH, BILLY AND DIANE DUNN AND TED BOSTON EXPECTED TO RETURN FROM UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (UOI), CHAMPAIGN- URBANA INSTANT. ROY EVANS WHO ALLEDGEDLY FLEW NATHANIEL JUNIOR, BILLY BROOKS, PETER HAMMACH, TO UOI EARLY IN WEEK WITH POSTERS TO GIVE RUSH WHO WAS THERE HELPING TO FORM BPP CHAPTER ARE ALSO EXPECTED TO RETURN INSTANT.

SOURCE STATED THAT DAVID HILLIARD, CHIEF OF STAFF, AND THOSE UNKNOWN MEMBERS WHO GENERALLY TRAVEL WITH HIM ARE ALLEGEDLY SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE CHICAGO FEBRUARY SIXTEEN NEXT TO PARTICIPATE IN A BPP RALLY TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR FEBRUARY FOURTEEN THROUGH SEVENTEEN NEXT AT SENATE THEATER CHICAGO.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2864

(Rev. 12-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE THREE

MILITARY AND CHICAGO PD ADVISED.

_____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2865

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

148

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Rockford, Illinois
February 5, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

LINCOLN CHARLES POWELL

During January, 1969, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a person known source to be a member in high standing in the Black Panther Party (BPP), related that Fred Hampton, Deput Chairman, Nathaniel Junior, and other BPP members from the Chicago Chapter of the BPP came to Rockford, Illinois, during January, 1969, where they met Lincoln Charles Powell and others, also BPP members, at Powell's residence, 1009 40th Avenue, Rockford, Illinois.

Source continued that Powell, according to his source, claimed that he could obtain weapons for the BPP from Miami, Florida, area where he was recently employed. Powell allegedly claimed that he purchased 14 Enforcer pistols, 30 caliber, two cases of ammunition, having a total cost of over $1,800 from a gun store near Miami during October, 1968, which items were received in Chicago by a representative of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) from New York.

Source furnished a copy of the following "Mandate" during January, 1969, which was allegedly first seen in the possession of Powell, according to his source.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Declassified
4/4/75 by 660

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

BLACK ROCKFORD
EXECUTIVE REVOLUTIONARY MANDATE NO. 1
- FREEDOM BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY -

CONFIDENTIAL

UPON CLAIMING MANHOOD WE SEEK TO MAINTAIN IT BY CHALLENGING THE "RACISTS" ELEMENTS HERE, TO "WAR". WE HAVE BARED OUR CHEST TO YOU, AND DARE YOU TO STRIKE IT. WE SUGGEST AND WILL SUPPORT ANY "BEING" WHO WILL LASH OUT AND FIGHT THE SICKNESS HERE KNOWN AS RACISM, PERTINENT TO US AS "ANTI-BLACK MANHOOD AND SURVIVAL."

WE WILL FIGHT TO THE DEATH IF NECESSARY, ANYONE OR ANY ELEMENT WHICH TRIES TO PREVENT THE VICTIMS OF THIS DECADENT RACIST SYSTEM HERE IN ROCKFORD, FROM ATTAINING THEIR FULL RIGHTS.

WE WILL IN THE HONEST SPIRIT OF "WAR" FIGHT THOSE "RACIST AND THEIR RUNNING DOG BLACK DEMAGOGUE LACKIES", WHO CONTROL OUR PROGRAMS AND EFFORTS, FOR THEIR OWN "PERSONAL GAIN." IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT THERE ARE MANY "SO CALLED" RESPONSIBLE PROGRAMS (I.E. STAGNANT PROGRAMS) DESIGNED TO HELP RELIEVE THE PROBLEMS THAT BLACK PEOPLE FACE, BUT, THE PROGRAMS, THEMSELVES ARE IN THE HANDS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE THE PERPETUATORS OF OUR PROBLEMS.

WE CHALLENGE ALL "BLACK LEADERS", SAYING THAT THEY SHOULD DEMONSTRATE LEADERSHIP MOVES RELEVANT TO THEIR "PEOPLE", AND NOT TO THE REACTIONARIES WHO CONTROL US FROM DOWNTOWN.

WE ARE ANGRY! IN REFERENCE TO THE "PRESENT" AND OUR OBVIOUS FUTURE, MEANING THAT, IF WE REMAIN PASSIVE AND IDLE AS WE ARE, DEATH IS INEVITABLE. IF WE MUST DIE, IT WILL NOT BE A SELFISH ONE PERPETUTRATED BY "GREED", BUT A SELF-SATISFYING ONE FOR OUR PEOPLE, SO THAT AT LEAST SOME OF US MIGHT LIVE TO BE FREE.

OUR MANDATE IS ASKING FOR "FREEDOM BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY", AND WE ARE NOT AFRAID TO DIE FOR OUR PEOPLE.

BLACK CONTROL OVER BLACK DESTINY!

FREEDOM LOVERS, PLEASE SUPPORT THE FORCES OF BLACK LIBERATION!

CONFIDENTIAL

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LINCOLN CHARLES POWELL

Source stated that subsequent contacts with his source indicates that Powell has made the following tentative arrangements with the Panthers from Chicago:

Powell's employer is allegedly sending him on a company buying trip to Florida during February, 1969, probably on the 14th. While on this trip Powell will purchase the Enforcers, sold as pistols in Florida, from a white man, at an unknown gun shop in either the Miami or Jacksonville areas, ship them back to Chicago with the alleged goods he will purchase for his company, allegedly via Trans World Airlines (TWA) Airlines and turn them over to the Panthers.

Source related that no plans are known for the Chicago Panthers to make any further contact with Powell until the guns are delivered. Source is not aware of any payment being given to Powell by the Chicago Panthers and has heard that the Chicago Panthers are very short on money.

A second source, who has furnished insufficient information to determine reliability, but is in a position to know, advised that Powell has made at least two trips to Florida since moving to Rockford, Illinois, allegedly for the purpose of selling his house.

During January, 1969, the personnel records of the Sundstrand Corporation, Rockford, Illinois, were found to contain the following pertinent background information regarding Powell:

Name	Lincoln Charles Powell
Sex	Mal4
Race	Negroid
Date of Birth	November 26, 1942
Place of Birth	Daytona Beach, Florida
Height	6'1"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	450-72-2513
Selective Service Number	36-136-369, Local Board 136, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 4-A Classification

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LINCOLN CHARLES POWELL

Marital Status	Married, wife, Brenda Birden, born March 24, 1944, at Greensboro, North Carolina
Education	September, 1957 - June, 1958 Bartram High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania September, 1958 - May, 1960 Oakwood College Academy, Huntsville, Alabama November, 1960 - February, 1961 Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois September, 1965 - December, 1965 Cambria Adult School, Los Angeles, California January, 1966 - April, 1966 Los Angeles Valley College, Van Nuys, California
Military	Enlisted on September 27, 1960, in the Air Force for four years, from 870 Monaca Road, Monaca (Beaver), Pennsylvania, assigned service number AF 1 698 859 and honorably discharged from Lockborne Air Force Base, Ohio, on February 2, 1962, as a conscientious objector for convenience of the Government, last duty assignment 801st Acft. Support Squadron, SAC. Address at time of discharge 178 Whitethorne Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. Received secret classification in 1961.
Residences	1950 - 1951, 1836 Catherine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 1951 - May, 1956, 2310 Grays Ferry Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; May, 1956 - April, 1961, 5522 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

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LINCOLN CHARLES POWELL

April, 1961 - March, 1962, 178 Whitethorne Avenue, Columbus, Ohio;

March, 1962 - April, 1962, 211 South Ash Street, Moses Lake, Washington;

April, 1962 - July, 1962, 217 Dogwood Avenue, Moses Lake, Washington;

July, 1962 - July, 1963, 178 Whitethorne Avenue, Columbus, Ohio;

July, 1963 - February, 1964, 222 Whitethorne Avenue, Columbus, Ohio;

February, 1964 - June, 1964, 718 West 105th Street, Los Angeles, California;

June, 1964 - October, 1965, 9531 South Figheroa number 5, Los Angeles, California;

October, 1965 - April, 1966, 7310 Haskell Avenue number 5, Van Nuys, California;

April, 1966 - July, 1967, 1111 South Street, Titusville, Florida;

July, 1967 - March, 1968, 951 Gibson Street, Titusville, Florida;

March, 1968 - June, 1968, 722 Aurora Avenue, Cocoa, Florida;

June, 1968 - present, 2620 11th Street, Rockford, Illinois, 846 Montague Street, Rockford, Illinois;

Current - 1009 40th Avenue, Rockford, Illinois

LINCOLN CHARLES POWELL

Employment

September, 1960 - February, 1962, United States Air Force;

March, 1962 - July, 1962, Technician, Federal Electric Corporation, Moses Lake, Washington;

August, 1962 - March, 1963, Brick mason, Phillip Gallichio, Grove City, Ohio;

March, 1963 - January, 1964, Surgical technician, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio;

February, 1964 - April, 1964, unemployed;

April, 1964 - May, 1965, Test inspector, Parker Aircraft Company, Los Angeles, California;

March, 1965 - April, 1966, Hydraulic tester, Weston Hydraulics Limited, F. Rowlett, supervisor, 7500 Tyrone Avenue, Van Nuys, California;

April, 1966 - May, 1968, Technician, Bendix Launch Support Division, H. Braumiller and Jeth Matthews, supervisors, 223 or 2243 South Washington, Titusville, Florida. Secret classification for National Aeronautics and Space Administration by Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office (DISCO), Defense Supply Agency, Box 2499, Columbus, Ohio;

June 17, 1968 - current, Technical writer, Sundstrand Corporation, Rockford, Illinois, secret classification July 17, 1968, by DISCO.

LINCOLN CHARLES POWELL

Relatives (listed June, 1966)

Sanford Powell (Father)
Address and date of birth unknown;

Frank Berry (Step-father)
5522 Addison Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Born February 23, 1925, at
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;

Le Edwarna Berry (Mother)
Born July 12, 1922, at Blakely,
Georgia; same address;

Saundra Berry (Sister)
Born December 7, 1944, at Daytona
Beach, Florida; same address;

Rita Berry (Sister)
Born March 14, 1946, at Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania; same address;

Mary Agnes Berry (Sister)
Born February 23, 1951, at Philadelphia
Pennsylvania; same address

Raymond Berry (Brother)
Born January 21, 1950, at Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania; same address;

References (in 1966)

Walter Davis, known five years,
3426 Benson Highway, Tucson, Arizona;

Leondis Cottingham, known ten years,
5518 Addison, Philadelphia, Penn-
sylvania;

William Boyer, known six years,
525 Clarendon Avenue, Columbus,
Ohio;

Jesse Wilson, known six years,
217 South Wheatland Avenue,
Columbus, Ohio;

Charles Watson, known three years,
717 West 105th Street, Los Angeles,
California;

LINCOLN CHARLES POWELL

Arrests

January 4, 1961, Richmond, Indiana, suspicion of AWOL, released to military, returned to base;

September, 1963, Columbus, Ohio, suspicion of auto theft, no charges filed, released;

December 11, 1965, Los Angeles, California, petty theft, assault and battery, impersonating an officer, all charges dismissed on March 29, 1966;

September 15, 1966, improper driver's license, $15 or three days;

September 2, 1967, reckless driving reduced to careless driving, $25 or five days, four points;

September 2, 1967, disorderly conduct, nolle prossed;

September 20, 1967, assault and battery, nolle prossed;

January 14, 1968, careless driving, dismissed;

September 15 through January 14, 1968, arrests all in Titusville, Florida.

Copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois
Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois
United States Naval Intelligence Service Office, Chicago, Illinois
Region 1, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

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1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 11, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The following information, in summary form, was learned during the first nine days of February, 1969, by a source who has furnished reliable information in the past:

See the attached appendix for a characterization of the BPP.

During the first week of February, 1969, the following Chicago BPP members went to the University of Illinois, Champaign - Urbana, in a 1964 GTO, orchid purple Pontiac, bearing an unknown Illinois license, owned by the Dunn's (below), where they were to contact John Lee Johnson and Steve Jackson, residents in Champaign - Urbana area, regarding the establishment of a BPP in that area:

Bobby Lee Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense

Billy "Bones" Dunn

Diane Dunn

Ted Boston

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Declassified 4/4/75 by 660

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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The latter three are all lieutenants on the Security Staff of the BPP.

On approximately the 4th or 5th of February, 1969, the following Chicago Panthers flew to the Champaign - Urbana area via private airplane. Allegedly to deliver posters to the above group:

Le Roy Evans, pilot of the airplane (returned, date unknown)

Billy Brooks, Minister of Education

Peter Hammach, Section leader from Maywood, Illinois (returned on 2/8/69, see below)

Nathaniel Junior, Field Secretary, rank major

On February 7 and 8, the following Chicago Panthers travelled to Champaign - Urbana area via the indicated vehicles, some of whom returned as indicated:

Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman

Robert Bruce, Organizer, Maywood, Illinois, driving his 1965 black over maroon Pontiac, bearing unknown Illinois license

Cleve Cook, Field Secretary, driving his 1964 maroon Pontiac (returned)

Ann Campbell, alleged girlfriend of Hampton (returned)

Christina May, Minister of Cultural Development

Ronald Satchel, Minister of Health

Casandra Bynum, allegedly Rush's secretary

James Stewart, assistant leader of the Security Staff (returned)

This group allegedly registered into rooms 240

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and 241 of the Shearton Motel, Champaign - Urbana, under the fictious name of John Anderson, 2605 South Carter, Detroit, Michigan.

As a result of the alleged arrest on February 8, 1969, of Rush and Boston for either attempted murder or a shoot-out of some kind several other Panthers were attempting to obtain transportation and money to travel to Champaign; however, this trip was called off when it was learned that Rush was only charged with the unlawful use of a weapon then released on $200 bond and Boston was not charged.

However, on February 9, 1969, the following Chicago Panthers and a white lawyer, who has represented Panthers in the Chicago area in the past, travelled, via rented vehicle, to Champaign as a result of several of the Panthers remaining in Champaign - Urbana area having been arrested on some charge concerning an innkeeper, those indicated returned to Chicago:

William O'Neal, Chief of Security (returned)

Jerry Dunnigan, Lieutenant on Security Staff

Ann Campbell (returned)

Peter Hammach

Dennis Cunningham, Lawyer

During the above period, Eddy Perry, also known as Peblo, a self-described leader in the Vice Lords (VL), a Negro street group operating in Chicago's west side, and four other unknown alleged leaders in the VL Nation, met with several leaders of the Chicago BPP wherein the VL leaders suggested changing their names to BPP and the two groups combine. However, the BPP leaders suggested that both groups remain separate and merely form a coalition.

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Nothing was really decided at this meeting, except to meet again on February 8, 1969, after which any decision would be announced to the Chicago Press. This meeting did not take place due to the above Panther problems in the Champaign - Urbana area. The source's opinion is that the above alleged VL leaders do not represent the VL Nation and no other meeting is presently scheduled.

Further, during the above period, this source related that DAVID HILLIARD, Chief of Staff of the National BPP in Berkeley, California, is allegedly scheduled to arrive in Chicago on February 16, 1969, with several other unknown Panthers who generally travel with HILLIARD. The alleged purpose of HILLIARD's trip is to participate in a Chicago BPP rally which was tentatively scheduled to take place between February 14 - 17, 1969, at the Senate Theater in Chicago. This source advised that subsequent information indicates this rally will be held on February 17, 1969, at the Crane High School in Chicago.

Copies of this Letterhead Memorandum are being furnished to the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Office of Special Investigations, 113th Military Intelligence, Naval Investigative Service Office, and United States Secret Service

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 11, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Character

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI

Date: 2/13/69

150

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE - DE KALB
IS - SWP

Secret Service, USA, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, are being furnished a copy of the LHM, via courier.

HGM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
February 13, 1969

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

On February 12, 1969, _____ advised that the YSA at Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois, plans to sponsor a Black Power Panel on February 25, 1969. This Panel is to take place at 7:00 PM at the Carl Sandburg Auditorium on the campus. Speakers expected to appear include the following:

Bob Lucas, Black Liberation Alliance

Fred Hampton, Illinois Black Panther Party

Jim Harvey, UMOJA, Black Student Center, Chicago

Paul Boutelle, recent candidate for Vice President of the United States for the Socialist Workers Party

Anas Luqman, Malcolm X Black Hand Society, Chicago

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source advised the auditorium has a seating capacity of 900 and the YSA expects a good attendance and plans leafleting to advertise the Panel.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Springfield, Illinois

February 14, 1969

152

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

With regard to the visit of representatives of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago, Illinois, to Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, on February 10 and 11, 1969, the following is to be noted:

On January 14, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had determined that a meeting was held on January 11, 1969, at the Douglas Center, a youth center at Champaign, Illinois, at which John Lee Johnson was trying to develop interest in the organizing of a BPP chapter at Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. related that reliable information had come to his attention that although Johnson was attempting to establish himself as a local leader of Black Panthers, the local leader would probably be Stevie Jackson, or Alonzo Mitchell. further advised that at 6:00 p.m. on January 11, 1969, Stevie Jackson and Alonzo Mitchell had a meeting at the Chief Illini Motel, Urbana, Illinois, with representatives of the BPP from Chicago, Illinois.

The January 14, 1969, issue of the "Courier", a Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, newspaper, on page 3, reported that University of Illinois officials apparently will examine events surrounding the visit of three members of the Illinois BPP last weekend to see if campus space use regulations were violated.

The article continued that according to Robert W. Evans, Director of Public Information, University of Illinois, arrangements for the use of the meeting room were apparently made by the University of Illinois Chapter of Students For A Democratic Society (SDS). Evans also

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was quoted as saying that Vic Berkey, SDS President, had made the reservation for a public lecture by Rush, the Illinois Panthers' Deputy Minister of Defense and Hampton, Deputy State Chairman. (See Appendix regarding SDS).

According to Berkey, the event was arranged in close sponsorship with the Black Students Association (BSA), although SDS issued the official invitation.

The article quoted David Addison, BSA President, as saying that his group was involved only in a "perfunctory" way. Addison stated that "our role largely was confined to making contacts between SDS and black students on campus".

Page 3 of the same issue of the "Courier" also reported that John Lee Johnson, a community organizer in Champaign's North End, denied Monday a statement attributed to him in Saturday's "Courier" about recruiting members locally for the BPP.

Johnson said he asked only how many persons present would be willing to join the party Monday morning, and did not invite anyone interested in membership to see him.

Commenting on the appearance here of representatives of the Chicago-based Illinois BPP, Johnson indicated his personal feeling is that the Panthers represent "nothing new", and that "black people all over must be willing to exercise all resources to achieve freedom".

The article continued to quote Johnson as saying, "There is no need for a beret or a black jacket in order to attain this". "If there is a decision that a Panther Party is to be the uniform organization of Champaign County, black people themselves shall determine that, not I".

The January 14, 1969, issue of "The Daily Illini", a student newspaper of the University of Illinois, Champaign-

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Urbana, Illinois, on page 3, reported that Vic Berkey, member of SDS, dismissed rumors of his "abduction" by two Black Panther members as "baseless". The article continued as follows:

The rumors began Friday after Berkey had a meeting with Illinois Black Panthers, Fred Hampton and Bob Rush. Hampton and Rush had agreed to speak on campus but had been promised a certain amount of money for doing so.

Berkey said that the Chicago Regional SDS "implied a commitment that we weren't aware of". Although the money promised Hampton and Rush "began at $1000 because that is the way you do things", Berkey said that the commitment is now substantially less. He would not reveal the sum of money that SDS owes the Panthers, but he said that SDS organizationally will fulfill its commitment, "as we always do".

When Hampton and Rush arrived on campus and found that the money was not forthcoming, they were upset, and Berkey went into a meeting with them to try and straighten things out. The Panthers were also angry because some black students were supposed to arrange housing for them and failed to do so.

During the time that Berkey was out of communication, rumors began to arise that he had been abducted because of the failure to pay Hampton and Rush. Berkey said that the Panthers and SDS enjoy a good relationship but that people often do not know how to relate to the Panthers. Berkey said, "they have done the best organizing of any black group in Chicago, but many people still attribute to them the characteristics and actions of a street gang".

On January 16, 1969, , who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on January 14, 1969, John Lee Johnson, held a meeting at the Douglas Center, Champaign, Illinois, at which the following individuals were present:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Rochelle Broome
Vernon Harmon
Al Mitchell
Maurice McKinley
Ivory Taliferro, Jr.
Leedy Lipscomb (phonetic)
Buddy Lipscomb (phonetic)
Emile (last name unknown)
Ronnie Brown
Steve Dorsey

advised that Johnson had held the meeting to try to create more interest in establishing a Black Panther Chapter at Champaign-Urbana. advised that the individuals expressing interest in joining a Black Panther organization were Broome, Harmon, Mitchell, McKinley, and Taliferro. He advised that the other individuals present did not appear to have too much interest in the BPP, and appeared to be there out of curiousity. He advised that in addition to the above individuals, he thought there were two or three airmen from Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, however, he was not certain of this. Also at the meeting was an ex-convict from Chicago, Illinois, whom he recognized as being an individual that had been arrested in Rantoul, Illinois, for robbing a filling station.

further related that he had heard that some "Black Panthers" had been in Champaign, Illinois, the week prior to the meeting, and he had heard that they had beat up John Lee Johnson. Also advised that after the meeting on January 14, 1969, Maurice McKinley beat Johnson and that the fight was a dispute concerning who was going to be the local leader of the Black Panther organization.

On January 16, 1969, Eldon Quick, Chief of Police, Rantoul, Illinois Police Department, advised in June, 1966, there were two Negro males arrested at Rantoul, Illinois, for armed robbery in connection with the robbery of a filling station. He advised that they were Oliver L. Dority and J. C. Tribbett, both from Chicago, Illinois.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On January 16, 1969, Paul Pope, Deputy Sheriff, Champaign County Sheriff's Office, Urbana, Illinois, advised that Oliver L. Dority was sentenced on June 30, 1966, to one to twenty years at Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, and Tribbett was sentenced on October 3, 1966, to a term of one to twenty-five years at the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois.

On January 16, 1969, State Parole Agent Paul North, Division of Supervision of Parolee's, Department of Public Safety, Champaign, Illinois, advised that Tribbett had been paroled from Illinois State Penitentiary, however, his parole had been revoked, and he had been incarcerated at Chicago, Illinois, since November 29, 1968. North advised that Oliver L. Dority had been paroled on August 20, 1968, from Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, and he was currently being supervised from the Chicago Office of the Division of Supervision of Parolee's, located at 160 North LaSalle. The address of Dority's wife was listed as 1410 West 14th Street, Apartment 608, Chicago, Illinois. Dority was described as a Negro male, born November 23, 1945, at Chicago, Illinois, 5'9", 145 pounds, black hair, brown eyes.

On January 29, 1969, and January 31, 1969, Special Agent Gerald Keyes, Office of Special Investigations, Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, advised that an airman residing in a barracks at Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, had heard an airman, Willy Benjamin Blake, Jr., express some interest in Black Panther activity.

On January 17, 1969, advised that John Lee Johnson was going to try to organise interested individuals at Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, Danville, Illinois, and Decatur, Illinois, into one Black Panther organization. T-2 advised that Johnson had merely expressed this intention, and he thought that Johnson had spoken with one or two individuals at Danville, Illinois, however, he did not think that anything concrete had been done.

On February 3, 1969, Nick Makris, Owner, Chief Illini Motel, Urbana, Illinois, advised that on February 2, 1969, a group of Negroes registered at the motel under the

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name William Johnson, 6341 South Laflin, Chicago, Illinois, and the vehicle they were operating was indicated to be a 1964 GTO, Iris Mist, bearing Illinois license CS2793. Makris advised that there were two or three individuals in the party, however, he thought that more individuals were actually staying in the room. Makris advised that the party was assigned to Room 17, and that the following telephone calls had been placed from Room 17 through the motel switchboard:

332-2584
333-1862
344-5966

On February 4, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that telephone number 332-2584 was subscribed to by Laquida Glover and Darreyl Young, Room 106, Busey Hall, 1111 West Nevada Street, Urbana, Illinois, and that both of these individuals were freshman students at the University of Illinois.

advised that telephone number 333-1862 was installed in the Counseling Office at Busey Hall and was available to any occupant of Busey Hall. further advised that telephone number 344-5966 was subscribed to by David Addison. 1107 West Green Street, Urbana, Illinois, Apartment 221. advised that Addison was the President of Black Students Association (BSA), a recognized student organization of the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois.

On February 4, 1969, Nick Makris, Owner, Chief Illini Motel, Urbana, Illinois, advised that an individual in Room 17 had placed a telephone call to telephone number (812) 232-0993, Chicago, Illinois. Makris further advised that he had determined that the individuals in Room 17 were planning a meeting for the night of February 4, 1969, which was to be held somewhere on the campus of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, Illinois.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On February 4, 1969, advised that in the morning on February 4, 1969, Vincent T. Cullers, Education Committee, Black Students Association, University of Illinois, had requested and had been granted space for a meeting to be held from 8:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. on February 4, 1969, in Room 213 of the Illini Union, student union building of the University of Illinois.

On February 4, 1969, , who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the following BPP members flew from Midway Airport in a private plane departing approximately 2:00 p.m., February 4, 1969, en route to the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, in order to deliver posters to Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, BPP:

Roy Evans, pilot
Billy Brooks
Pete Hammach
Nathaniel Junior

advised that the individuals were to return to Chicago on February 4, 1969.

On February 5, 1969, Nick Makris, Owner, Chief Illini Motel, Urbana, Illinois, advised that none of the above individuals registered at his motel. He advised that the occupants of Room 17 had indicated that they would stay one more night.

On February 5, 1969, Louis Dyson, Owner, Illini Airport, U. S. Highway 45, Urbana, Illinois, advised that Roy Evans was unknown to him, and he had no record of any aircraft belonging to Evans being serviced at his airport. Dyson advised that inquiries at any airport concerning an aircraft should be made with a description of the aircraft and the "N" number if available.

On February 5, 1969, advised that he attended a meeting at Room 213 of the Illini Union at which there were approximately twenty to thirty Negroes, whom he assumed were college students. He advised the meeting began about

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8:30 p.m. at which time talks were made by two or three individuals, trying to stimulate interest in a Black Panther organization. advised that the meeting at the Illini Union broke up at approximately 9:30 p.m., at which time three Negro males and one Negro female, who were Black Panthers from Chicago, Illinois, left the meeting to go to some location to meet a fourth Black Panther from Chicago.

advised that the meeting reconvened at approximately 11:00 p.m. in the basement of Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall, a dormitory of the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, and the meeting lasted until approximately 1:50 a.m. February 6, 1969. He advised that at the continued meeting more general talks were made concerning the organization and aims of the Black Panther Party. He advised that the following individuals, who are residents of University residence halls, were at the meeting in the basement of Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall. He added that the following list constituted only a part of the group that was in attendance:

Sarah Barber,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 607;

Gloria Brown,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 226;

Rosemary Brown,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 226;

Loretta Catto,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 607;

Pamela Clifton,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 604;

Connie Eggleston,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 604;

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Barbara Herron,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 924;

Sandra Hill,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 712;

Linda Banks,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 712;

Sharon Thomas,
Wardahl Residence Hall,
Room 1125;

Jerry Jenkins,
Townsend Residence Hall,
Room 345;

George Rembert,
Townsend Residence Hall,
Room 439;

Marshall Sullivan,
Townsend Residence Hall,
Room 207;

Steve Carey,
316 South Prairie,
Apartment 104.

advised that there were three BPP members at these meetings, which he heard referred to by nicknames, "Bones", "Jimmy Hook", and "B.J.".

On February 6, and 7, 1969, Nick Makris, Owner, Chief Illini Motel, Urbana, Illinois, advised that the group of individuals occupying Room 17 at his motel were supposed to stay the night of February 5, 1969, however, they left the motel approximately 11:30 a.m. on February 5, 1969, taking all of their personal effects with them.

Makris advised that the following telephone numbers had been called by occupants of Room 17:

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

356-7236
356-3612
356-3620
356-6112
333-2304
(312) 528-1500
(312) 221-9550

On February 9, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he observed an undated memorandum on the letterhead of Black Students Association, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, captioned "The Illinois Black Panther Party". According to this memorandum purported to be a report submitted by Ted Boston, Lieutenant of Security, and William Dunn, Lieutenant of Security, of the BPP, Chicago, Illinois, to Captain O'Neil, Security Department, BPP. This memorandum concerned activities of BPP in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, stated that they arrived at approximately 3:45 p.m., February 2, 1969, and set up their base of operations at Chief Illini Motel.

However, it was reported that on February 5, 1969, it was necessary to change the base of operations to Courtesy Motel, Urbana, Illinois, because of investigative interest taken in them by local police authorities.

It was reported that during the week, Deputy Minister of Defense Bobby Rush, was accompanied at all times by at least one armed member of security. It was further reported that shortly after moving to the Courtesy Motel, Field Marshall Nathaniel Junior and two other unnamed members of security arrived in the area.

On February 10, 1969, Katherine Neal, Courtesy Motel, Urbana, Illinois, advised that on February 5, 1969, a group of Negroes checked into the Courtesy Motel under the name William Johnson, 6317 South Laflin, Chicago, Illinois, and the vehicle he was using was indicated to be a Pontiac bearing Illinois license CS-2793. The group stayed at the motel the night of February 5, 1969, and the night of February 6, 1969, checking out of the motel on February 7, 1969. She advised that two local calls were placed by the group to telephone number 356-4693 and telephone number 333-2304, and two calls to

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Chicago were placed to telephone numbers 528-0500 and 663-0423.

On February 8, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on the night of February 7, 1969, some "Black Panthers" were at the Illini Union, where they met with representatives of the Black Students Association. Two of the Black Panthers, Billie Brooks and William Dunn were arrested by the University of Illinois Police Department for disorderly conduct.

advised that the Black Students Association enlisted the aid of SDS in posting bond for the two Panthers.

He further advised that after Brooks and Dunn were released on $200 bond, the Black Panthers, telephonically contacted someone in Chicago, Illinois, requesting that three car-loads of Black Panthers be sent to Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. advised that the Panthers were staying at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Urbana, Illinois.

On February 8, 1969, Linda Rosson, Clerk, Sheraton Motor Inn, Urbana, Illinois, advised that there was no one registered at the Sheraton under the names mentioned above, however, a group of Negroes were checked into the motel late in the evening of February 7, 1969, or early in the morning on February 8, 1969, by the night clerk.

On February 8, 1969, Sergeant Earl Anderson, University of Illinois Police Department, Urbana, Illinois, advised that at approximately 8:00 p.m. on February 7, 1969, two uniformed officers of the University of Illinois Police Department were on duty in the Illini Union, when Billie Brooks shouted obscenities at the police officers and Brooks drew his fist back at one of the officers. A scuffle ensued with Brooks being arrested for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest and William Dunn being arrested for disorderly conduct. Sergeant Anderson advised that extra police officers were assigned to the Illini Union and no further incidents occurred. Sergeant Anderson further described Billie Brooks, 1320 Kedoel, Chicago,

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Illinois, as a Negro male, born July 18, 1948, 5'11", 165 pounds, black hair, brown eyes. He described William Dunn, 7351 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, as having the alias, "Bones", 5'8", 165 pounds.

Regarding the request for BPP personnel requested from Chicago, Illinois, this information was orally furnished to representatives of 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois; United States Secret Service, Springfield, Illinois; Office of Special Investigations, Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois; and the United States Attorney, East St. Louis, Illinois.

The February 8, 1969, issue of "The Daily Illini", on page 1, reported as follows:

Two members of the Illinois BPP were arrested at 8:00 p.m. Friday in the ground floor west corridor of the Illini Union on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

William Brooks, Black Panther Minister of Education, was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. William Dunn, Panther Lieutenant, was charged with disorderly conduct, Champaign County Police reported.

According to a statement issued by the Black Students Association(BSA), Brooks was sitting with three or four girls outside the bowling lanes. Two University Police passed them, then came back and one pointed his finger in Brooks' face, calling him a "bad ass" BSA charged.

BSA said there was no provocation and that the "sisters" stood between the officers and Brooks to defend Brooks. BSA feels the harrassment was brought about because the youths were black and in full Panther uniform.

BSA charged Dunn was arrested as he approached an officer to ask why Brooks was being arrested, and that several police immediately approached the scene.

An eye witness reported that one of the girls, while talking in the group, fell back against the bowling lane window pane, thus attracting the attention of the

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University police. He said he then saw the officer point his finger and say something to one of the black students.

He said the student then shouted a profanity at the officer.

Bail was set at $200 for both men. Some $87 was collected by BSA and SDS members Friday night.

On February 8, 1969 advised that he was at the Illini Union at approximately 9:30 p.m. on February 7, 1969, and he had heard that two of the Black Panthers had been arrested. He stated that there was no subsequent activity, and he had heard of no retaliatory measures planned by BPP members.

On February 8, 1969, Dick Atkins, Night Clerk, Sheraton Motor Inn, Urbana, Illinois, advised that none of the above mentioned individuals were registered at the Sheraton, however, at 3:30 a.m. on February 8, 1969, a group of Negroes were registered at the Sheraton in Rooms 240 and 241 under the one name, Anderson, 2605 South Carter Street, Detroit, Michigan.

With regard to the above information furnished by Atkins, has advised that the BPP members registered at the Sheraton Motor Inn were under the name, John Anderson, 2605 South Carter, Detroit, Michigan, which the informant said was a fictitious name.

On February 9, 1969, Lieutenant Lonnie Waller, Urbana, Illinois Police Department, advised that at approximately 10:30 p.m. on February 8, 1969, two separate groups were staying at the Sheraton Motor Inn, one group Negro, and the other group Caucasian, and an incident arose between the two groups. Urbana Police Officers were on the scene during routine patrol, when a group of white males were seen running out of the Sheraton Motor Inn. One or two of these individuals approached the police officers and reported that a shooting had occurred. The officers responded by proceeding to the second floor of the Sheraton Motor Inn and a group of approximately

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twenty Negroes, males and females, were seen dispersing in varied directions from Rooms 240 and 241. Ted Boston and Bobby Lee Rush were stopped in the hallway, at which time, a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver was observed protruding from a piece of luggage in the possession of Rush.

Investigation at the scene determined that two shots had been fired with no one injured. Rush and Boston were taken to the Urbana Police Station, however, only Bobby Lee Rush, 2030 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois, described as a Negro male, born November 23, 1946, was charged with unlawful use of weapons and having no Firearms Registration identification card.

Boston was released and Rush was immediately released, when he posted 10% of a $2000 bond.

After Boston and Rush were released, the Urbana Police Department determined from the Chicago, Illinois Police Department that the revolver, which was confiscated from Rush, had been stolen at Chicago, Illinois. Lieutenant Waller advised that his department was to contact a Detective Mazmaritz, Area 2, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, concerning the possibility of charging Rush with an additional offense.

Waller further advised that investigation had been conducted to determine the cause of the shooting, and from their investigation it appeared that the group of Caucasians and group of Negroes had met in the hall in the Sheraton Motor Inn, and a "pushing match" had ensued, and a fight developed. Waller advised that Billy Brooks, a member of the BPP, had gone to Burnham City Hospital, Champaign, Illinois, with a swollen nose, which he reportedly received as a result of the fight at the Sheraton Motor Inn. Waller further advised that a physician at Burnham City Hospital had advised that Brooks was not seriously injured.

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Waller continued to relate that later in the evening, the Urbana Police Department surveilled the Sheraton Motor Inn, and two cars containing Bobby Rush and Ted Boston, with an undetermined number of associates, were observed to proceed North on U. S. Highway 45 towards Chicago, Illinois. The two cars were observed until they reached Thomasboro, Illinois, at which time the surveillance was discontinued.

On February 9, 1969, Forest Clark, Trooper, Illinois State Police, Pesotum, Illinois, advised that he received a call at approximately Noon on February 9, 1969, that individuals had "skipped" from the Holiday Inn at Rantoul, Illinois, and he was furnished a description of the vehicles. At approximately 12:11 p.m. he stopped two cars, one a late model black vinyl over maroon Pontiac, bearing 1968 Illinois license PW2936, operated by Robert J. Bruce, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, and the second vehicle, a 1964 lavender GTO, bearing 1968 Illinois license CS2793, operated by William O. Dunn, 7351 South Princeton, Chicago, Illinois.

Clark advised that the total number of occupants of the two vehicles were eleven, and that Larry Johnson, Champaign County State's Attorney, Urbana, Illinois, had authorized the charging of all eleven individuals with three charges, defrauding an innkeeper, theft, and conspiracy to commit theft.

Clark further advised that Johnson had considered having search warrants issued to search the vehicles for any stolen property from the motel. However, the vehicles were impounded since the operators had been arrested, and the vehicles were inventoried routinely pursuant to impoundment. Clark advised that there were no weapons found in the vehicles.

Clark advised that on February 9, 1969, all eleven individuals that he had stopped in the two vehicles were arrested, charged as above, and incarcerated in the Champaign County Jail, Urbana, Illinois.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

On February 9, and 10, 1969, the records of the Champaign County Sheriff's Office, Urbana, Illinois, and the Urbana, Illinois Police Department, disclosed the following descriptive data of the individuals arrested.

Fred Hampton

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Residence:	804 South 17th Street, Maywood, Illinois
Date of Birth:	August 30, 1948
Height:	6'0"
Weight:	200 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Marital Status:	Single
Nearest Relative:	Mother, Iberia, 804 South 17th Street, Maywood, Illinois
Occupation:	Student, Crane College

Donna J. Washington

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Female
Residence:	Sonder Residence Hall, Room 125, Pennsylvania Avenue, Urbana, Illinois
Height:	5'0"
Weight:	118 pounds
Date of Birth:	December 26, 1951
Place of Birth:	Chicago, Illinois
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Marital Status:	Single
Nearest Relative:	Imogene, 6215 South Wabash, Chicago, Illinois
Occupation:	Student, University of Illinois

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Robert J. Bruce

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Residence:	28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois
Date of Birth:	November 28, 1947
Place of Birth:	Chicago, Illinois
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	165 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Marital Status:	Married, wife Jean (two children)
Occupation:	Material Handler - International Harvester, Broadview, Illinois
Vehicle:	1965 Pontiac

Ted Boston

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Residence:	6535 South Woodlawn Street, Chicago, Illinois
Date of Birth:	September 7, 1945
Place of Birth:	Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5'11½"
Weight:	155 pounds
Marital Status:	Single
Occupation:	Student, Crain Junior College

Nathaniel W. Junior

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Residence:	7511 West 64th Street, Chicago, Illinois
Date of Birth:	October 21, 1946
Place of Birth:	Detroit, Michigan
Height:	6'
Weight:	145 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Marital Status: Single
Occupation: Student, Central YMCA, Chicago, Illinois

Ronald Jerome Satchel

Race: Negro
Sex: Male
Residence: 6846 South Clyde Street, Chicago, Illinois
Date of Birth: June 22, 1950
Place of Birth: Cleveland, Ohio
Height: 5'6"
Weight: 124 pounds
Hair: Black
Eyes: Brown
Marital Status: Single
Nearest Relative: Mother, Clara Bridges, 6846 South Clyde Street, Chicago, Illinois
Occupation: Student, University of Illinois Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois

Christina May

Race: Negro
Sex: Female
Residence: 11358 South Bishop, Chicago, Illinois
Date of Birth: October 20, 1949
Place of Birth: Chicago, Illinois
Height: 5'1"
Weight: 120 pounds
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Brown
Marital Status: Single
Nearest Relative: Father, Ezzie, 11358 South Bishop, Chicago, Illinois
Occupation: Student, University of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Jeldean Eldridge

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Female
Residence:	Lincoln Avenue Residence Hall, Room 161, 1005 Lincoln, Urbana, Illinois
Date of Birth:	December 23, 1949
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	134 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Marital Status:	Married
Nearest Relative:	Father, Ashley, 8327 South Green, Chicago, Illinois
Occupation:	Student, University of Illinois

Phyllis Elaine Clarke

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Female
Residence:	13072 South Evans, Chicago, Illinois
Date of Birth:	March 24, 1951
Place of Birth:	Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5'5"
Weight:	145 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Marital Status:	Single
Nearest Relative:	Pauline Clarke, 13072 South Evans, Chicago, Illinois
Occupation:	Student, University of Illinois Room 127 Saunders Hall, 901 College Court, Urbana, Illinois

William Otis Emanual Dunn, also known as "Bones"

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	December 18, 1946
Place of Birth:	Chicago, Illinois

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Residence:	7351 South Princeton, Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	163 pounds
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Brown

Bobby Lee Rush

Race:	Negro
Sex:	Male
Residence:	2030 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois
Date of Birth:	November 23, 1946
Place of Birth:	Georgia
Height:	6'1"
Weight:	195 pounds
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown

On February 9, 1969, Forest Clark, Trooper, Illinois State Police, Pesotum, Illinois, advised that during the inventory of Bruce's Pontiac, several rounds of .22 caliber ammunition were found in the trunk compartment, and Bruce would be charged additionally with not having a firearm owner's registration identification card.

On February 10, 1969, advised that Walter Jones and Main (phonetic) Jones, two brothers, were operating a 1966 Bonneville, black vinyl over black, bearing 1968 Illinois license MT4499. advised that they were transporting BPP personnel between Chicago, Illinois, and Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. further advised that he had been approached by Harry Chambers, a local Negro resident of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, and Chambers advised that he would pay him if he would provide transportation for Black Panthers between Chicago, Illinois, and Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, if the transportation was needed.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

further advised that a"power play" is developing between John Lee Johnson and the BPP representatives from Chicago, Illinois. According to * Johnson feels that the BPP organization at Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, is being organized between the Black Panthers from Chicago and black students at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, without due consideration to the Negroes of the North End section of Champaign, Illinois.

advised that there are several Negro families in Champaign, Illinois, who moved to this area from Tennessee. Johnson has gathered behind him fifteen to twenty young Negro members of these families, ranging in ages from fourteen to twenty, and on the evening of February 9, 1969, Johnson sent some of these youths to the vicinity of the campus of the University of Illinois, and two or three individuals were beat up by these youths. According to , Johnson is creating this activity to show the Black Panthers from Chicago, Illinois, that he has a backing in the community.

advised that Ivory Taliferro, Jr., who previously attended a meeting held by John Lee Johnson, was driving a 1960 Oldsmobile, blue, with Illinois license ET353. He further advised that Ronnie Brown, a local Negro resident, was seen in the 1966 Bonneville with Walter Jones, and it would appear that Brown was taking a greater interest in the BPP activity in Champaign, Illinois.

On February 10, 1969, advised that on February 9, 1969, BSA held a meeting at the Illini Union, at which time David Addison, President of BSA, was removed as President, and a student by the last name of Chandler was elected President.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Black Panther Party

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of two to fifteen years on a conviction of man-slaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5 , 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contains quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

Students for a Democratic Society

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States Intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us.". At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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FBI

Date: 2/19/69

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Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: "THIRD WORLD UNITY CONFERENCE,"
OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 2/14 - 16/69
RM

1 copy each of said LHM has been furnished to USA and U.S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

RAC

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
February 19, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

1/54

"THIRD WORLD UNITY CONFERENCE,"
OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
FEBRUARY 14 - 16, 1969

A confidential source advised on February 13, 1969, that Luis John Cuza, Leader of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang located on the near North side of Chicago, was heard to comment that he first formulated plans for the February 14, 1969, Youth Conference at a meeting held in his home early in January, 1969. Several persons were present during this meeting, and it was decided to seek help from the "Community Renewal Society" and it's sponsoring church, to obtain money in order to hold this conference. Cuza planned to obtain the use of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, 1443 North Cleveland Avenue, as a conference site. At a meeting of the same people several days later, Cuza announced that he obtained the use of that church for February 14, 15, and 16, 1969. Cuza said he planned to have Charles Koen, militant black leader from St. Louis, and Midwest Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), in attendance. Cuza said that at this conference he expected members of the various Latin American and Puerto Rican youth gangs to attend. Cuza said the purpose of the conference would be to create a brotherhood between black and Latin people, and this would be a brotherhood workshop.

For a characterization of SNCC, see the attached appendix page.

The above source advised Cuza approached Charles Koen as to whether or not he could attend this three-day conference, and Koen stated he would try to come. Koen stated that as Midwest Director of SNCC, he travels throughout the United States and has visited Los Angeles, New York, Washington, D.C., and St. Louis. Koen stated he has met with

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many nationally-known militant black nationalist groups. Koen's objective is to set up a meeting of the leadership of various groups so that common objectives and policies could be determined and to prevent these groups from working at cross purposes. Koen did not give any details as to the time or location of this meeting, but did state it was to be kept as secret as possible to avoid attention from any police or government authorities.

The above source made available a leaflet announcing the Third World Unity Conference, a copy of which is attached near the end of this communication.

A second confidential source advised on February 17, 1969, that the Third World Unity Conference was held as scheduled at the Olivet Presbyterian Church, 1443 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago. The conference was sponsored by Black Active and Determined (BAD), a Negro youth group located on the near North side of Chicago, and by the Young Lords. The conference began at 7:30 p.m. on February 14, 1969. All persons were searched for weapons prior to being admitted to the conference. This source made available a schedule for the conference, a copy of which is attached near the end of this communication. Speakers at this session of the conference were Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP), and Luis Cuza, Leader of the Young Lords.

For a characterization of the BPP, see the attached appendix page.

Hampton spoke about the BPP and stated he was seeking recruits for that organization. The source estimated the attendance at this session at about 20 persons, 13 of whom were blacks and 7 Puerto Ricans. The meeting ended at 9 p.m.

The second source advised that the conference was resumed on February 15, 1969, and the speakers were Hampton and Russ Meek, a militant black radio and television personality in Chicago, who spoke concerning police brutality. Approximately

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50 persons attended this session, 35 of whom were black and 15 Latin Americans. Hampton again spoke of recruiting members for the BPP. Following the speeches, the meeting broke up into various workshops.

A third source advised on February 17, 1969, that this conference resumed it's meeting on February 16, 1969, and consisted primarily of several workshops. He noted that the majority of the participants appeared to be members of the Young Lords, and discussion centered mainly on police brutality. The meeting ended without incident.

On February 17, 1969, a representative of the Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised that department had patroled the vicinity of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, and that no unusual incidents were reported in connection with the conference being held there.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago branch of the SNCC is an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It is a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintains strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempts to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25,1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows:

"The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the nonky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

The source advised the Chicago branch of the SNCC operates from BROWN's residence. BROWN and several associates attempt to implement CARMICHAEL's policies through contacts in the Negro youth gangs, student groups, and black power oriented organizations to influence opposition to white power structures through boycott and intimidation methods.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus-- the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

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ATTENTION

BROTHERS AND SISTERS

THIRD WORLD UNITY CONFERENCE

BLACK and LATINS UNITE

GUEST SPEAKERS
WORK SHOPS
ENTERTAINMENT
REFRESHMENTS

FEBRUARY 14, 1969 FRIDAY, 7:30 P.M.

ALSO FEBRUARY 15TH AND 16TH AT 10:00A.M.

OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1443 N. CLEVELAND

SPONSORED BY

Black Active and Determined

AND

Young Lords

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2913

THIRD WORLD UNITY CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 14, 15, 16, 1969
OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 1443 NORTH CLEVELAND
BLACK, ACTIVE, and DETERMINED
YOUNG LORDS

Friday, February 14

7:30 p.m. Registration & Orientation
8:15 p.m. Opening Speaker

Saturday, February 15

10:00 a.m. Registration
11:00 a.m. Speaker
11:30 a.m. Workshops
1:00 p.m. Lunch Break
2:00 p.m. Speaker
3:00 p.m. Community Work

8:00 p.m. Dance

Sunday, February 16

10:00 a.m. Brief Workshop Review
11:00 a.m. General Session
1:00 p.m. Break
2:00 p.m. General Session
4:00 p.m. Closing Remarks

WORKSHOPS:

A. Black Students and the Developement of a Black Educational System
B. Third World; Impact on White Contemporary Society
C. Black Community Organization
D. Latin American Community Organization
E. Latin's Workshop

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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Page 2915

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
February 19, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title "THIRD WORLD UNITY CONFERENCE,"
OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
FEBRUARY 14 - 16, 1969

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Airtel and letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2/26/69
PLAINTEXT

155

TELETYPE DEFERRED

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

RACIAL TENSIONS, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, NINETEEN SIXTY NINE.

RM.

CAPTAIN WILBERT SAMUELS, MAYWOOD, ILL., PD, REPORTED INSTANT UNIDENTIFIED PERSON OR PERSONS SPLASHED UNIDENTIFIED FLAMABLE LIQUID ON LOADING DOCK AND NEARBY EMPTY TRAILER, MADISON CHEMICAL COMPANY, MAYWOOD, EARLY THIS A.M. AND IGNITED SAME. MAYWOOD FIRE DEPARTMENT RESPONDED TWO FORTY EIGHT A.M. INSTANT EXTINGUISHING FIRE. TRUCK AND TRAILER CHARRED. DAMAGES ESTIMATED ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. NO SPECIFIC SUSPECTS. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING. MAYWOOD PD AWARE OF PREVIOUS REPORTS OVER LAST YEAR FROM CHICAGO SOURCE, RELIABLE IN PAST, TO EFFECT FRED HAMPTON AND ASSOCIATES DISCUSSED POSSIBLITY OF TORCHING MADISON CHEMICAL COMPANY. SAME SOURCE HAS IDENTIFIED HAMPTON AS ONE OF CURRENT LEADERS IN BLACK PANTHER PARTY, CHICAGO. MILITARY ADVISED.

DMF

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Page 2917

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

156

DATE: FEB 25 1969

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS,
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS 1968 - 1969,
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

One LEROY JONES was with FRED HAMPTON and PAUL WADE at the College Campus over the past week end and helped them to start trouble. Informant learned this from PAUL WADE who also advised they (WADE and HAMPTON) went to the College after WADE had received a telephone call from a girl, not identified, who asked HAMPTON to come and speak at the campus.

JWG:

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Page 2918

HAMPTON was paid $900.00 and JONES was paid $2,500.00 for their appearances at the campus according to PAUL WADE, and this money came from parties and dances at the campus.

There is a party which will be held tonight in Maywood to celebrate the birthday of HUEY NEWTON. There will be a meeting tomorrow night (2/18/69) at ROBERT BRUCE's house.

The party was held on 2/17/69, at "The Nursery" and about 25 BPP members were present including HAMPTON, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, PETER HAMMACK, and WESLEY WADE. A collection of $60.00 was taken and sent to NEWTON.

There was a meeting on 2/18/69, at BRUCE's house with 15 persons in attendance, including a few girls. HAMPTON, BRUCE, ALLEN, KENNY BELL, TYRONE GLADNEY, WESLEY WADE, and one JOE BROWN were present. BROWN has been out of military service for about 6 months and is believed to be living in Broadview, Illinois. The main purpose of the meeting was to plan a big push against white people this summer to move them out of the black neighborhoods and business areas everywhere, Maywood included. Details were not discussed. A flyer will be passed out soon about this matter.

FRED HAMPTON does not want Negro youths going into military service. When he hears that someone has been drafted he tells them not to go, particularly if they are members of the BPP.

He talked to MARCELLES LACY and JOE WATTS, two Negro youths from Maywood, when they were drafted, but they both went into the service anyway.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

157

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 26, 1969

RACIAL TENSIONS, NORTHERN
ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
DE KALB, ILLINOIS

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

On February 25, 1969 a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past supplied the following information:

A panel-type discussion entitled "Black Liberation Front" which was sponsored by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois, was held in Sandburg Hall at said university on that night. The audience numbered approximately 450 persons of whom 100 were Negroes, 150 were "hippie-type" individuals and 200 curiosity seekers.

The moderator of the panel was Paul Boutelle, a member of the New York Socialist Workers Party. The members of the panel were Robert Lucas, President of the Black Liberation Alliance, James Harvey, UMOJA, Anas Luqman, Executive Director of the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, Incorp., Frederick Allen Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois, Ron March, leader of the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement, William Allen of the Concerned Transit Workers, Georgia English, a black nationalist from Chicago, and Reverend George Edgar Reddick of Operation Breadbasket. All of the above named persons are Negroes.

Each of the above persons spoke for 15 minutes after which a question and answer period followed which lasted about one hour. The topic of the discussion was peaceful means through which Negroes can obtain the things they seek. However, Hampton, using some profanity, talked of taking militant action against the white society and advocating the elimination of whites.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

RACIAL TENSIONS, NORTHERN
ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
DE KALB, ILLINOIS

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

The panel discussion took place between 7:30 p.m. and 11:00 p.m. and it ended without incident.

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the crowd at the meeting was overwhelmingly white with only a smattering of Negroes.

This source stated that Frederick Hampton, who arrived at the meeting late,was the final speaker. He enumerated the 10 point program of the Black Panther Party. He said that whatever white people advocate, blacks should oppose and blacks should bear arms only against whites. He added that peace is possible only through a gun barrel and if a white comes to him bearing arms he will lay him out.

A white girl in the audience asked Hampton if he was advocating killing whites and getting guns to defend against whites. When he answered in the affirmative, she said "Are we that bad?" He then related how blacks have been treated by whites and that they would no longer stand it. She asked how blacks expected to accomplish this since they are a minority race. He said"That's a lie" and he began to scream at her, calling her a "hippie" and then asked her if she wanted him to make love to her. She began to weep and left the hall.

A white male listener, referring to statements about military force, asked Hampton if they really had guns. He answered "I'm not going to tell you what we have but don't fool with us." When the man asked other questions, Hampton told him to leave as the girl did.

The audience then became excited and began asking questions at all panelists without first being recognized. Many shouted their displeasure at the tone and

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and content of the remarks of the speakers, especially Hampton. At that point, Boutelle, the moderator, declared the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting adjourned, without further incident, several of the panel members went to the black student offices on the campus where about 125 black students were present. Hampton told them the blacks have to take over because whites will not give them there rights. He told them to stop attending white schools, to read Marx and Malcolm, prepare for the revolution, and get guns.

Said second source advised that the Black Liberation Alliance is a recently organized militant Negro organization comprised primarily of former members of the Chicago branch of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) who defected from CORE during the latter part of 1968.

Malcolm X was a black nationalist who was killed in New York City on February 21, 1965 during a rally of his followers. The Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, Incorp. was formed in Chicago, Illinois in the summer of 1968 for the announced purpose of perpetuating his memory and to stress black unity.

The Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement was the black caucus of the Detroit United Auto Workers Union and the Concerned Transit Workers were Negro bus drivers who conducted a wildcat strike of the Chicago Transit Authority in the summer of 1968.

Operation Breadbasket is the economic program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

James Harvey is a militant black nationalist who has been active as spokesman for militant black student organizations.

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RACIAL TENSIONS, NORTHERN
ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
DE KALB, ILLINOIS

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

Characterizations of YSA, YSA, Chicago and Black Panther Party are attached to this memorandum. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Copies of this memoranum are being furnished to United States Attorney, and United States Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

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APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in April, 1968, the YSA-C was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of April, 1968, were current members of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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SAC, CHICAGO

3/4/69

SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information set forth has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised on February 20, 1969, the following:

Informant made available a copy of a four page flyer "Black Panther Weekend Newsletter" dated February 1, 1969, and a copy of "The Black Panther" newspaper dated February 17, 1969. He advised the next meeting would be on February 24, 1969, at the home of ROBERT BRUCE, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois.

JWG

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Page 2927

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

159

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 4, 1969

JAMES HAROLD IVORY

On December 20, 1969, Captain Wilbert Samuels, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised an agent of the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that Ivory's Mob Action trial was transferred from Oak Park, Illinois, into Chicago, Illinois, and continued.

On January 13, 1969, a representative of the Chicago Office of the FBI reviewed the records of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department concerning James Ivory's June 6, 1964, disorderly arrest and it was determined that the record of this arrest was on microfilm and not readable.

On February 26, 1969, Captain Samuels, Maywood, Illinois, Police Department, advised an agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that Ivory's Mob Action trial commenced in Cook County Court on that date and that the jury selection will commence on February 27, 1969.

On February 28, 1969, Captain Samuels advised an agent of the Chicago Office of the FBI that the jury has been selected at Ivory's Mob Action trial and it continues. However, Captain Samuels noted Ivory's attorney moved that any testimony by Maywood Village Counsel Robert Grundin be not allowed and the motion was granted. Captain Samuels explained that Grundin would have testified of how at Chamber of Commerce Dinner two days after the July 30, 1968, mob action incident but prior to Ivory's arrest, Ivory bragged to a group at the dinner of how he (Ivory) had led the Maywood Negro youths to the Village Hall on July 30, 1968.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: JAMES HAROLD IVORY

A copy of this memorandum has been furnished to the following agencies:

United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

Region I
113th Military Intelligence Group
Evanston, Illinois

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2929

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

160

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 3/10/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOODM ILLINOIS - 1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

FRED HAMPTON spoke before a group of about two hundred Negro youths and adults at the Irving School, 16th and Madison, Maywood, on Friday night, 2/28/69. This was sponsored by a sorority, and was about Negro history.

JWG.

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Page 2930

BPP meetings will be held at ROBERT BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights from now on. HAMPTON met with BPP members G. PERKINS, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, PETE HAMMACK, T. GLADNEY, MATTHEW and WILMA ANGRUM (previously thought to be INGRAM) at BRUCE's house, 3/3/69. They discussed a rally to be held in the near future.

Informant advised on 3/5/69:

FRED HAMPTON is attempting to locate an individual who used to make ammunition in Maywood. HAMPTON wants to see if the individual will make ammunition and sell it to him.

HAMPTON also has been going to various gun shops in the suburban towns around Chicago and is trying to buy pistols. He has even offered to pay more than the list price.

On 3/4/69, HAMPTON stated he has had little luck in obtaining new guns, but has purchased a few used guns from private citizens.

Informant advised on 3/6/69:

At the meeting on 3/5/69, at BRUCE's house, HAMPTON stated he has a deal whereby he can purchase 16 twenty-five caliber automatics for $700. He wants all the BPP members to chip in and split the cost and each would get a gun. There were 12 members at this meeting including WESLEY WADE, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, ALLEN's wife, TYRONE GLADNEY, PETE HAMMACK, JOANNE (LNU), and others unknown to informant.

HAMPTON stated that on Friday night, 3/7/69, all the members would meet at BRUCE's then they will go to the Irving School and gather Negroes along the way for a rally. He wants posters made up also, announcing the rally.

WALTER ALLEN is described as about twenty years old, very dark complected, short, and thin. He is not employed.

ROBERT BRUCE is employed, place unknown.

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GREGORY PERKINS was married a month ago, moved to a new address (formerly 1019 South 14th Avenue, Maywood), and is employed by Jewel Foods. He is a member of the BPP.

MURTHY WADE is still employed at Commonwealth Edison, and resides at 1711 St. Charles Road, Maywood.

KENNETH BELL still lives at his same address, attends school, and works at odd jobs.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 3/18/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised on March 7, 1969:

FRED HAMPTON said he will institute a 6 week training course for BPP members to begin in a couple of weeks. This will be to help the members learn the rules, their rights when arrested and maybe some training in the use of firearms. He will have three teachers. HAMPTON also said he wants to get some of the new rapid fire army rifles.

JWG/

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2933

Informant advised on March 11, 1969:

There was a BPP meeting on March 10 at ROBERT BRUCE's house with 30-35 BPP members present. Five or six girls were present this time. HAMPTON played 3 or 4 tapes from ELDRIGE CLEAVER who said on the tapes that the BPP must get HUEY NEWTON out of jail. CLEAVER promised that if NEWTON is gotten out of jail in one way or another, then he, CLEAVER, will personally walk up to President NIXON and slap him in the face. CLEAVER also said on the tape that the Negro made the mistake of burning their own property when MARTIN LUTHER KING was killed whereas they should have burned property of the whites. He wants Negroes to stop stealing from other Negroes and committing crimes against Negroes.

Informant advised on March 13, 1969:

There was a meeting on March 12, 1969, at ROBERT BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue. Present were: HAMPTON, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, TYRONE GLADNEY, WESLEY WADE, GREGORY PERKINS, WILMA and MATHEW AUGRUM, PETER HAMMACK, 4 girls, 3 young men from Argo-Summit and several others for a total of about 25. All are BPP members. NEIL THOMAS is a Sergeant-at-Arms for these meetings.

At the beginning of the meeting, TED ALLEN, a Negro real estate agent in Maywood showed up and said that in view of past threats and harrassment by HAMPTON, he has decided to leave Maywood and move to California. He then left the meeting.

HAMPTON said that DON WILLIAMS is still trying to get office space for the BPP in Maywood. WILLIAMS is not a member of the BPP but appears to be sympathetic to HAMPTON and his causes, including the BPP.

PETE HAMMACK said he wants to get himself arrested for some type of BPP activity and then sue the arresting authorities so that the trial will be the BPP against the state which will result in great publicity for the BPP and its goals.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

162

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 3/24/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to Local Authorities.

Informant advised on 3/13/69:

JWG

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2935

Informant made available copies of 6 flyers being passed out by the BPP in Maywood. These were entitiled "Ten Point Program," "6 Week Vocabulary Test," "Responsibilities of Provate," "8 Points of Attention," "Attention - Letter from Black Panther Acting Deputy Minister of Education," and "Definitions - Minister of Education."

Informant advised on 3/17/69:

FRED HAMPTON has obtained through DON WILLIAMS, the old 5 & 10¢ Store at 17th and Madison. The BPP will set up a suburban headquarters here at the beginning of April.

DON WILLIAMS is not a member of the BPP.

Informant advised on 3/19:

There was a meeting at ROBERT BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue on 3/17. Present were HAMPTON, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, PETER HAMMACK, WESLEY WADE, "BOBBY" CARSWELL, TYRONE GLADNEY, WILMA and MATHEW ANGRUM, three unknown males from Argo-Summit.

One JIMMY PERRY (Pb) from La Grange was at the meeting and it appears he will try to gather a group of youths from La Grange to join the BPP.

Informant subsequently advised on 3/19:

A meeting was held at BRUCE's house on 3/19 with the same individuals present as on 3/17 except there were also present three girls and four boys from Argo-Summit. There also were two older men in their late 20's or early 30's present, but their identities are unknown.

The discussion at both meetings was about the rules and regulations of the B.P.P. and the ways to attract new members.

FRED HAMPTON left the meeting early, alone.

ROBERT BRUCE and WALLER ALLEN each have a .32 caliber pistol in their cars.

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163

SAC, CHICAGO 3/28/69

SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant furnished the following information on 3/21/69:

FRED HAMPTON and several other members of the Black Panther Party (BPP) intended to travel to the High School basketball playoff games. If Proviso East High School loses, there may be an opportunity to cause some type of trouble.

Informant advised on 3/23/69:

In view of the fact Proviso East High School won the State Championship, no occasion arose for the BPP to cause an incident and they returned to Maywood.

Informant advised on 3/25/69:

HAMPTON went to Evanston on 3/24/69 and met with one GEORGE (LNU) who manages the "House of Black". GEORGE (LNU) spoke of holding BPP meeting at the "House of Black"

JWG

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if a BPP group is formed in Evanston. He asked HAMPTON how money was gathered to support BPP activities and HAMPTON told him about holding parties and dances and charging admission. HAMPTON gave as an example an event to be held in Maywood on the night of 3/27/69 which will be a "show" wherein speakers will talk about Negro histroy and there will be an exhibition of Negro dancing and the admission is $1.00. This is how money is gathered to support the BPP.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1654

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 4/4/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERDLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised on 3/27:

There was a meeting of the BPP on 3/26 from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at the home of ROBERT BRUCE, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood. Present were FRED HAMPTON, ROBERT BRUCE, TYRONE GLADNEY, WALTER ALLEN, PETER HAMMACK, MATHEW ARRGRUM, WILMA ARRGRUM and several girls.

HAMPTON mentioned that the Tasty Freeze is open again at 12th and Madison and he believes that the alleged Negro owners are only fronts, for the real owners who are white. If this is the case, then it should be burned out again. The BPP members discussed the best time to burn anything is at the late evening change of shifts at the police departments.

JWG

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Informant advised on 3/28:

MARVIN CARTER is a member of the BPP. He does not make all the meetings because of his job at International Harvester but he comes to the meetings whenever he isn't working.

Informant advised on 3/30:

HAMPTON has mentioned that the BPP in Argo-Summit has a large membership and is led by one NATHANIEL JUNIOR, supposedly his true name. HAMPTON has stated that this summer the BPP members will all carry guns and will drive out the white people from Maywood, La Grange and Argo-Summit.

Informant advised on 4/1:

NATHANIEL JUNIOR, FRED HAMPTON, WESLEY WADE, ROBERT BRUCE, TYRONE GLADNEY, WALTER ALLEN, PETER HAMMACK, MATHEW ARRGRUM, WILMA ARRGRUM, "SANTA CLAUS", NEAL THOMAS, and NORMAN WEST and several girls were at the BPP meeting at BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood, on the evening of 3/31/69.

The discussion involved not causing any trouble in Maywood until after the upcoming election for mayor.

NATHANIEL JUNIOR is about 24 years of age, 5'9", single, wears his hair natural, has a thin moustache.

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FBI

Date: 4/7/69

165

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON. RM.

HAMPTON FOUND GUILTY JURY TRIAL INSTANT BEFORE COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT JUDGE SIDNEY A. JONES, JR., CHICAGO. WAS CHARGED WITH JULY TEN LAST ROBBERY MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS. HAMPTON RELEASED ON TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS BOND PENDING MAY THIRTEEN NEXT SENTENCING DATE. MILITARY AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED

DMF

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2941

FBI

Date: 4-18-69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE DEFERRED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

NORTHWESTERN STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) IS-SDS

SOURCE, RELIABLE ADVISED APRIL SEVENTEEN LAST SDS MEETING AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY TOOK PLACE FROM EIGHT TO TEN PM THAT DATE WITH FRED HAMPTON, CHICAGO BLACK PANTHER PARTY MEMBER A SPEAKER.

MEETING TOOK PLACE WITHOUT INCIDENT.

NAVAL R.O.T.C. MEETING AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (NU) TOOK PLACE AS SCHEDULED.

NO DISORDERS BETWEEN GROUPS. NO INCIDENTS OR ARRESTS.

NU CAMPUS CALM.

USA, MILITARY, SECRET SERVICE ADVISED.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
April 17, 1969

167

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RACIAL TENSIONS, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (NU), EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

On April 16, 1969, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that 21 Negro students of Northwestern University (NU) began a so called hunger strike in front of Rebecca Crown Center, NU, at 3:00 p.m. on that date. The demonstration was in protest of disiplinary action taken by the University Disipline Committee against 21 black students who were suspended or placed on probation for participating in a raid on the Triangle Fraternity House at NU on March 4, 1969. The raid resulted in extensive property damage and injuries to several white members of that fraternity. The hunger strikers carried signs including one stating, "Feed Us Justice." The demonstration was peaceful throughout the afternoon and early evening. News media were on the scene.

The source further advised that Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) at NU have announced that 21 white students will join the Negroes on April 17, 1969, in support of their protests. The white students expected to harass administration officers by furnishing them with "body guards" in order to "protect" them from the student body because of their actions.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: RACIAL TENSIONS, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, ETC.

Source further advised that SDS will conduct a meeting at 7:30 p.m. on April 17, 1969, at Tech Hall on the NU Campus and that Fred Hampton, leader of the Black Panther Party, Chicago, Illinois, will be the speaker. This meeting will be held in the same building and at the same time that a meeting is scheduled for the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corp. Source stated that it is possible that the latter meeting may be disrupted by SDS.

On April 17, 1969, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the above mentioned Negro hunger strikers remained in the plaza in front of Rebecca Crown Center all night on the night of April 16 - 17, 1969, and were joined by approximately 100 white students some of whom carried lighted candles. The demonstration was entirely peaceful and no incidents or arrests occurred.

"The Chicago Sun-Times", a daily Chicago newspaper, in it's issue of April 17, 1969, stated that Julian Bond, the first Negro elected to the State of Georgia Legislature, spoke briefly to the 21 black students on the night of April 16, 1969. Bond urged the Negro students to continue their protest. Bond, according to the article, stopped at NU prior to a scheduled speech which he made at Kendall College, Evanston, Illinois.

Descriptions of the Black Panther Party and SDS are attached to this memorandum.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, and Naval Investigative Service Office, all Chicago; and to the Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of July 24, 1968, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1688

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 4/30/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information set forth has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised SA JAMES W. GERBLICK on April 11, 1969:

FRED HAMPTON said that BOBBY SEALE was at a meeting of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Maywood on April 9, 1969. He is in Chicago because of some Court problems. SEALE wants to get some help from the BPP in California.

Informant advised he knows of no BPP member in Maywood named "NICK" nor anyone named "DENNIS".

FRED HAMPTON now has someone traveling with him and HAMPTON said he is a "bodyguard".

Informant will attempt to identify him.

JWG

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2947

Informant advised SA DAVID R. STRUCK on April 16, 1969:

Several individuals, all Negro youths, broke the windows in the Tastee-Freeze at 12th and Madison. The identities of the youths are not known to informant.

On April 14, 1969, a meeting was held at ROBERT BRUCE's house, in Maywood. Present were the following BPP members; FRED HAMPTON, ROBERT BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, TYRONE GLADNEY, MATTHEW ANGRUM and NATHANIAL JUNIOR. Nothing was planned or decided at the meeting and the discussion centered around HAMPTON being sentenced on May 13, 1969.

Informant advised SA ROBERT PEVAHOUSE on April 22, 1969:

The owner of the Tastee-Freeze identified GREGORY PERKINS as one of the persons who broke his windows and has signed a complaint against him. PERKINS intends to talk to the BPP about possible retaliation against the owner for signing the complaint.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

169

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: MAY 13 1969

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS 1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2949

Informant furnished the following information on May 6, 1969:

There was a Black Panther Party (BPP) meeting at ROBERT BRUCE's house on the evening of May 2, 1969. Present were FRED HAMPTON, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, GREGORY PERKINS, TYRONE GLADNEY, MATTHEW ANGRUM, NEAL THOMAS and DAVID VALENTINE. Several other young Negro males were present whose identities are unknown to the informant. PERKINS claimed he had talked to the owner of the Tastee-Freeze at 12th and Madison and the owner said he would drop the charges against PERKINS and LEN WATTS for the damage they had done. The case comes up in court on May 21, 1969.

There was a meeting of the BPP at BRUCE's house on May 5, and the same individuals were present as on May 2. The informant stated that some of the older, married members, like CARSWELL, the WADE brothers seemed to have become afraid of coming to the meeting and afraid of possible future trouble because of their involvement with the BPP. He stated some of these members may drop out.

The informant also noted that NATHANIAL JUNIOR was not present. Informant heard that the trouble in Summit-Argo wherein the woman was burned and beaten arose because she would not produce a gun she had been keeping for someone else.

Informant heard from a former girl friend in Summit that NATHANIAL JUNIOR was trying to kill the woman and a boy. One DENNIS HARVEY, also of Summit was with JUNIOR and HAMPTON was giving orders. During the torture and beating JUNIOR and the others were scared off when they heard someone coming.

At the meeting on May 5, 1969, BRUCE and ALLEN stated that if HAMPTON is sentenced on May 13, to a term in prison they were going to try to blow up the Maywood Police station .

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There will be a BPP trial on this coming Friday night May 9, 1969, for FRED HAMPTON. This trial is in keeping with the BPP rules that say that a BPP member must be tried by black persons of his own standing in the community and the trial in court with white judges and juries is an improper trial. The time and place of the trial are not yet known but present will be members of the BPP from Chicago, Summit, Maywood and possibly California. HAMPTON expressed hope that BOBBY SEALE would also be there.

HAMPTON continues to want Sergeant SAMSON to be the next Chief of Police, There is a rumor around Maywood, however, that Captain WILBERT SAMUAL will be appointed. HAMPTON doesn't want him to be the Chief of Police, because he is not a Negro.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 21, 1969

170

MALCOLM X BLACK HAND SOCIETY
OF THE WORLD, INCORPORATED

On May 20, 1969, a Chicago Police Department source, which has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a memorial birthday celebration for the late Malcolm X, was held on the night of May 19, 1969, at the Capitol Theater, 7941 South Halsted, Chicago, Illinois, and this celebration was sponsored by the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, Inc., whose leader is W. C. Anas Luqman.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, Inc., was organized in May, 1968. The first public meeting was held at Senate Theater, 3128 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on May 20, 1968, The purpose of the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, Inc., was to perpetuate the teachings of Malcolm X and to stress black unity in membership which is limited to blacks only and there are no chapters or affiliations outside of Chicago.

Malcolm X is fully described in the characterizations pertaining to Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), and Organization of Afro-American Unity, Inc., (OAAU) in the Appendix Section.

This source reported that the affair at the Capitol Theater was attended by approximately 350 persons with no more than 10 being white and it lasted from approximately 9:00 until midnight This source identified the speakers as:

Fred Hampton, Negro male
Member of the Black Panther Party (BPP), Chicago

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to distributed outside your agency.

RE: MALCOLM X BLACK HAND SOCIETY OF THE WORLD, INC.

Dick Gregory, Negro male
Militant civil rights activist and entertainer

Russ Meek, Negro male
Black Panther advocate

Carolyn Rodgers, Negro female
black poetess

W. C. Anas Luqman, Negro male
Leader of the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, Inc.

On May 20, 1969, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):

Source advised that approximately 300 persons attended a memorial celebration for Malcolm X at the Capitol Theater. Source stated that W. C. Anas Luqman was the first speaker and he spoke concerning the necessity of all black people to unite together, stating that Malcolm X was the beginning of this black unity movement which is set up to lead the blacks out of ignorance and into vitalized lives. Luqman described Malcolm X as a "black prince".

Source continued that Russ Meek spoke at great lengths about the necessity of blacks having to start getting together and stop selling out to the whites. Meek's comments concerned blacks getting arms and learning such things as karate to help kill the oppressors. Meek spoke about each Negro becoming acquainted with his neighbors so that he may seek shelter and hiding when whites move against him. Meek stated that all blacks were not helping their black brothers and the white man can still overpower the Negro and throw him in jail any time he wants to. Meek spoke concerning the Black Panther Party (BPP), and the fact that this party has scared many whites who do not know where they will strike next.

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Page 2953

RE: MALCOLM X BLACK HAND SOCIETY OF THE WORLD, INC.

Source indicated that various honorary awards were granted to Negroes in attendance and these awards presented by the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, Inc., went to Dick Gregory, Huey Newton, and Bobby Seale, both BPP members and which awards were accepted by Fred Hampton. Several other of these awards were given to persons who the source could not identify.

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

Source advised that Carolyn Rodgers read some of her poems, two of which were entitled "I Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet" and "Poem For Malcolm".

Source identified Fred Hampton of the Chicago BPP as the next speaker and Hampton expressed his great love and respect for Malcolm X and for his philosophies, stating that Malcolm X had gone to the mountain top but had come back to realize that he was still a "suppressed nigger". Hampton stated that Malcolm X saw that change was necessary and from that point in Hampton's speech, he gave a typical BPP speech concerning the necessity for Negroes arming themselves to beat back the oppressor. Hampton concluded by stating that he was a revolutionary, with the comments "all power to the people, all power to the BPP, Panther power".

Source stated that Dick Gregory was the last speaker but limited his comments to the necessity for black people organizing themselves in their own behalf and indicated he was in sympathy with the BPP.

Source advised that because of inclement weather, the scheduled picnic to precede the evening rally at the Capitol Theater did not take place, other than a few members of the Malcolm X Black Hand Society of the World, Inc., being present to direct those appearing to attend the nighttime rally.

A copy of this communication is being furnished to the United States Attorney and U. S. Secret Service, both Chicago, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2954

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes, only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement, MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principles." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become free from his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2955

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

This confidential source advised on May 17, 1965, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where it was established on March 19, 1964. These headquarters is affiliated with the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU) which was also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

This same confidential source advised on September 8, 1965, that the activities of the MMI following the death of MALCOLM X were limited to the teaching of classes in the Islamic Religion and a class in judo for self-protection. These classes were held regularly until the latter part of July, 1965, when they were discontinued. Since then, the MMI has held no meetings and there has been absolutely no activity by the MMI which appears to be completely "dead."

APPENDIX

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2956

1 APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth, the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

On April 29, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides a great majority of the time in Boston, Massachusetts.

On April 28, 1968, this same source advised that the OAAU headquarters is still located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York. Meetings have not been held in several months and the organization appears to be breaking up and no longer functioning.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

171

TO SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 5/21/69

FROM SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS
1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant furnished the following information on May 8, 1969:

There was a BPP meeting on May 7, 1969, at ROBERT BRUCE's house, 28 South 15th Avenue, Maywood. FRED HAMPTON was there for only a few minutes and gave out 200 flyers to be passed out around town concerning a mock trial of himself to be held on May 9, 1969. Present were BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, WILMA and MATTHEW ANGRUM, TYRONE GLADNEY, and NEAL THOMAS. THOMAS sells the newspaper "Black Panther" around town for 25 cents a copy.

On May 9, 1969, informant made available the following material:

One copy of "The Black Panther" newspaper dated April 20, 1969.

C

JWG:

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2959

One copy of "The Black Panther" newspaper dated May 4, 1969.

One copy of a flyer "Honor of Political Prisoners" dated May 9, 1969.

One copy of "To the Oppressed People etc." no date.

One copy of "In the Summer of 1968 etc." no date.

Informant advised on May 9, 1969, that there will be a dance to raise funds in Argo tonight (May 9, 1969), and, therefore, the mock trial has been postponed. One of the flyers gives the time and place of the dance.

FRED HAMPTON will be sentenced on May 13, 1969, and on that date the Black Panthers intend to cause disturbances in Maywood, according to talk at the meeting on May 7, 1969.

Informant advised on May 14, 1969 as follows:

The dance last Friday night was strictly a social fund raising event and there was no trouble.

There was a meeting of the BPP on the evening of May 12, 1969, at BRUCE's house. Present were HAMPTON, BRUCE, WALTER ALLEN, the ANGRUMS, DAVID VALENTINE, NEAL THOMAS and several young teenage boys. They were still talking about possibly blowing up the Maywood Police Station when HAMPTON is sentenced but they did not mention where they would get the explosives or how they would do it. HAMPTON's sentencing has been postponed until a later date. The informant believes the plot to blow up the station is just talk.

HAMPTON obtained ten used pistols, some .22 caliber and has sold them to members of the BPP in Maywood and Chicago.

GREGORY PERKINS said that whenever HAMPTON or NATHANIEL JUNIOR are being sought on warrants, they live in at the BPP headquarters, 2350 West Madison, in Chicago, until they can get the bond money and surrender with their attorneys.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
Page 2960

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6/4/69

SAC, CHICAGO

SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS,
1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised on 5/22:

One CHARLES KROP, who lives at 1715 South 6th Avenue, runs a restaurant in the 600 block of South 5th Avenue, in Maywood. He is a white man, married to a Mexican woman. He is the leader apparently of the "Brown Berets." The Black Panthers are using a room behind the restaurant to meet occasionally.

FRED HAMPTON stated the Brown Berets are joining the Panthers during their meeting to determine if they have mutual interests.

JWG

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Informant stated there are rumors around Argo-Summit that NATHANIEL JUNIOR and DENNIS HARVEY are seeking a way to go to Cuba before they are arrested. Informant stated he believes JUNIOR is at 2350 West Madison hiding out.

Informant advised the BPP meeting on 5/21 was held at Chuck's Record Shop, 1019 South 17th. The only thing discussed was the mock trial to be held at the Old Lutheran Seminary, 1644 South 11th Avenue, on Saturday night at 8:00 p.m. This building is used by the O.E.O. and apparently someone made it available to the BPP.

Informant advised on 5/24:

The place of the mock trial was changed to the Village Hall in Maywood for 5/24, and 25/69, at 8:00 p.m. All persons are invited.

FRED HAMPTON expects to be sentenced on 5/26, and needs $3,000-$4,000 bond money to stay out of jail during his appeal.

Informant advised on 5/26/69:

The mock trial went smoothly Saturday and Sunday night. More than 100 people attended, half black and half white. HAMPTON was found "not guilty." HAMPTON was his own lawyer. No violence occurred.

Informant advised on 5/28/69:

ROBERT BRUCE is very unhappy because FRED HAMPTON was kept in jail without an appeal bond. He tried to get the BPP to meet and discuss ways of raising bond money, but was unsuccessful on 5/26, and 5/27.

BRUCE said the BPP should wait about a week or a week and a half to see if HAMPTON will get out on bond. After that, if he is not out, then there will be plans made for destruction of property in Maywood.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

173

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 6/11/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS,
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised on June 5, 1969, the following:

There was a meeting of the BPP at Charles Krap's Restaurant on 5th Avenue in Maywood on the night of May 28, 1969. About 20 BPP members were present as well as several Brown Berets. They had large photos of FRED HAMPTON and were going to put them into several shops in Maywood as part of a "Free HAMPTON" Campaign. The meeting was actually held in the old photo store next to the restaurant which is closed and boarded up. It is entered through the restaurant.

BOBBY CARSWELL and GREGORY PERKINS are the two BPP members who are spearheading the campaign to raise money for HAMPTON's bond.

The informant stated he thinks "TACO CHARLIE", who is CHARLES KROP, is somewhat crazy.

JWG

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Page 2963

ROBERT BRUCE is now too scared to do anything and it appears he wants to be less involved in the BPP.

PERKINS and THOMAS BLAIR planned to visit HAMPTON in jail, date unknown.

During the weekend of May 31-June 1, 3 or 4 BPP members went around in Maywood and got 200 names on a petition to free FRED HAMPTON. HAMPTON's older brother, MURTHY WADE, "BOBBY" CARSWELL and NEAL THOMAS, are the ones who obtained the petitions.

CARSWELL said that "TACO CHARLIE" has promised to get ammunition for the BPP. He apparently has a card of some type which enables him to buy guns and ammunition. He seems to do everything CARSWELL asks him to do.

Informant advised on June 6, 1969:

There was a meeting on June 5, 1969, at the home of GENE MOORE, 1423 South 11th Avenue. He is a supporter of FRED HAMPTON, but not a member of the BPP.

About 50 Negroes were present, mostly BPP members and they were all angry about the FBI raid on BPP headquarters in Chicago.

The discussion centered around the fact that the raid must have been set up by someone inside. They also claimed the purpose of the raid was to get the petitions for HAMPTON's release so he would be kept in jail. They were all angry about the "theft" of the money and typewriters by the FBI.

CARSWELL said that NATHANIEL JUNIOR and HARVEY had left the headquarters two days before the raid and had "gone south".

The BPP does not trust "TACO CHARLIE". Some members feel he will eventually turn against the Negroes

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A new petition will be circulated by the BPP to get DUFFY removed from the Maywood PD. He is the officer who testified against HAMPTON at his recent trial.

A rally is planned for FRED HAMPTON on June 12, 1969, at 2:00 PM at the Lido Theatre in Maywood. All will be invited and money will be collected for HAMPTON's release.

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GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

174

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 6/17/69

FROM : SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

SUBJECT: RACIAL TENSIONS
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969
RM

Where appropriate, the information has been disseminated to local authorities.

Informant advised on 6/9/69:

The equipment and records from Black Panther Party (BPP) Headquarters, 2350 West Madison, Chicago, were transferred to Chuck's Record Shop on 17th Avenue, south of Madison Street in Maywood for storage. This record shop is run by PETER HAMMACH. These records are what was left after the FBI raid on BPP Headquarters.

Informant made available a flyer captioned "Deputy Chairman FRED taken political prisoner," and a copy of 'The Black Panther" newspaper 6/7/69.

Informant advised on 6/12/69:

JWG

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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The rally for FRED HAMPTON was held on this date, 6/12/69, from 3:00 PM to 5:45 PM at the Lido Theatre in Maywood. The microphones and sound system were set up by GREGORY PERKINS who then left to go to work. The rally was run by WILLIAM HAMPTON, FRED's older brother. There were nearly 200 people present including whites, blacks, and Mexicans. Represented were the BPP from Chicago, the Brown Berets, someone from SDS who made a speech, several students from a college somewhere, a few clergymen including a Negro preacher from Melrose Park who read a note from FRED HAMPTON's mother.

LEO HOWARD spoke, WILLIAM HAMPTON spoke, an SDS leader spoke, a representative from the Brown Berets spoke and PAUL WADE spoke. All spoke about the plights of HAMPTON and a collection was taken up. There was much concern about the fact that HAMPTON was moved to some jail about 300 miles away.

PAUL WADE spoke and said they should all go to where HAMPTON is and break him out of jail. He also said that if the police invade any Negro homes that the Negroes should shoot it out with the police if they are entering illegally.

A collection was taken for HAMPTON.

ROBERT BRUCE is around town somewhere in hiding. He is being sought on a Chicago Kidnapping Warrant. He is one of the sixteen indicted for this crime.

Informant advised that NEAL THOMAS had withheld money collected for the BPP and they were going to kill him, but he pleaded for his life and the BPP decided to give him another chance.

Informant advised on 6/15/69.

ROBERT BRUCE was at WALTER ALLEN's house in Broodview this morning. He will probably be at a meeting at "Toco Charlies" restaurant, Maywood, at 8:00 PM tonight. This meeting was called to discuss ways of getting money to help BRUCE get out of Maywood to Chicago.

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SAC, CHICAGO 7/22/69

SA JAMES W. GERBLICK

RACIAL TENSIONS,
HAYWOOD, ILLINOIS, 1969
IS

The information herein has been disseminated to local authorities where appropriate.

Informant advised on 7/11/69:

PAUL WADE, ALLEN HATEWAY and BILL BURNETTE returned to Haywood on 7/11 from their trip to the East Coast which included Boston, Newark, and Washington, D.C.

PAUL WADE said he had called the BPP headquarters in California and will travel there in two or three weeks to enlist their aid in a plan to get FRED HAMPTON out of jail even if they have to break him out. Those who will go to California will be PAUL WADE, GREGORY PERKINS and WALTER ALLEN. There have been several holdups in Haywood, in the past week and there is a possibility the following individual was involved (rumors heard by informant) one FNU HUMPHERY, who was released from jail on about 7/3/69.

Informant advised on 7/17/69:

On 7/16 the Haywood Police Department was called to assist in a repossession of furniture from WILLIAM WADE's after WADE had refused to return the furniture. Then WADE bought off the Haywood Police when they kicked in the door. He was arrested and PAUL WADE was very angry about the Police breaking down the door.

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He may enlist others to aid him in some type of retaliation.

Informant subsequently advised on 7/17/69:

PAUL WADE and one CLAYTON KENDALL (PB) from California are out looking for the policeman who broke in the door at WESLEY WADE's house.

PAUL WADE has a .38 caliber pistol and may use it if he becomes angry enough.

PAUL WADE said that one THOMAS O'NEAL (PB) is a leader of the BPP in Washington Police Department and he is formerly from Maywood.

MICHAEL HENDERSON has been released from jail and is back in Maywood.

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(1-36 (Rev. 5-22-54)

1 76

FBI

Date: 8/8/69

Transmit the following in: PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

FRED HAMPTON. RM-BPP

SOURCE, RELIABLE, ADVISED AUGUST SEVEN LAST, THAT HAMPTON'S ATTORNEY WOULD APPEAR LOCAL COURT AUGUST EIGHT INSTANT IN ATTEMPT TO HAVE HAMPTON FREED ON APPEAL BOND DURING APPEAL OF HIS CONVICTION, MAY TWENTY SIX LAST, FOR ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE, MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS. SOURCE ADVISED LAWYER APPEARED INSTANT AND HAMPTON'S BOND REDUCED TO TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. SOURCE ADVISED BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), CHICAGO, ANTICIPATES HAMPTON WILL BE FREE PRIOR TO AUGUST TWELVE NEXT. HAMPTON IS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS BPP. CG PD, USA, SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ADVISED.

RMM:

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

177

F B

Date: 3/14/69

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

FRED HAMPTON, RM-BPP.

SOURCE, RELIABLE, ADVISED INSTANT, THAT HAMPTON AND ATTORNEYS APPEARED LOCAL COURT, INSTANT, AND HAMPTON'S BOND, REGARDING INDICTMENTS RETURNED BY ILLINOIS COOK COUNTY GRAND JURY, JUNE NINE, ~~NINETEEN SIXTY NINE~~ LAST, WAS REDUCED TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. SOURCE STATED BPP HAS THE ONE THOUSAND CASH AND HAMPTON WILL BE FREED, INSTANT. SOURCE ADVISED BPP, IN ADDITION TO ABOVE BOND MONEY, HAS ALREADY PUT UP APPROXIMATELY THIRTY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS CASH FOR OTHER CHARGES CONCERNING HAMPTON, INCLUDING APPEAL BOND REGARDING CONVICTION MAY TWENTY SIX, ~~NINETEEN SIXTY NINE~~ LAST, FOR ROBBERY.

CHICAGO PD, USA, SECRET SERVICE, AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ADVISED.

RMM:

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8/15/69

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

ORGANIZATION OF BLACK AMERICAN CULTURE (OBAC), (BLACK UNITED FESTIVAL, AUGUST SIXTEEN NEXT, DIXMOOR, ILLINOIS). BM.

SOURCE, RELIABLE, ADVISED INSTANT OBAC, GROUP SPONSORING BLACK CULTURAL ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS IN CHICAGO AREA, PLANNING FESTIVAL AUGUST SIXTEEN NEXT AT DIXMOOR PARK, ONE FOUR ZERO AND WOODS STREET, DIXMOOR, ILLINOIS.

FESTIVAL TO BE CENTERED AROUND AN EXHIBITION OF BLACK ART AND CRAFT. FESTIVAL SCHEDULE TWELVE NOON TO FIVE PM; SEVEN PM TO ELEVEN PM.

EVENING SESSIONS TO FEATURE SPEAKERS: RUSS MEEK, REPRESENTING BLACK IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE (BIC); BOB LUCAS REPRESENTING BLACK LIBERATION ALLIANCE (BLA); LEONARD SENGALI REPRESENTING BLACKSTONE RANGERS, CHICAGO NEGRO YOUTH GANG; FRED HAMPTON REPRESENTING BPP (BLACK PANTHER PARTY) OF ILLINOIS. MATILDA MAYWOOD, FEMALE NEGRO SINGER, ASSOCIATE OF RUSS MEEK IS SCHEDULED TO ENTERTAIN.

JPM

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ORAC HAS OBTAINED LOCAL PERMIT FROM AUTHORITIES TO USE THE PARK. HAS AGREED TO CONCLUDE AFFAIR BY ELEVEN PM, REGULAR CLOSING HOUR OF PARK. SOURCE ADVISED NO INDICATION ANY DISTURBANCE SHOULD OCCUR AT ABOVE AFFAIR.

RELIABLE SOURCE HAS ADVISED IN PAST RUSS MEEK, NEGRO MILITANT HAS MADE SPEECHES IN CHICAGO AREA EXPRESSING HATRED FOR WHITES. MEEK CLAIMS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE DETERMINED TO EXTERMINATE BLACK PEOPLE. HAS URGED NEGROES TO ARM THEMSELVES. BIC IS "PAPER" ORGANIZATION CREATED BY MEEK WITHOUT ANY ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP.

BLA, COMMUNITY ACTION GROUP FOCUSING ON LOCAL ORGANIZING THROUGH LOCAL COMMUNITY COUNCILS, WORKING ON DAILY BASIS WITH MEMBERS BLACK COMMUNITY ON HOUSING, EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROBLEMS . MILITARY ADVISED.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

179

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 19, 1969

ORGANIZATION OF BLACK AMERICAN CULTURE (OBAC) (BLACK UNITED FESTIVAL, AUGUST 16, 1969, DIXMOOR, ILLINOIS)

On August 15, 1969, a first source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Organization of Black American Culture (OBAC), a group that sponsors black cultural enrichment programs in the Chicago area and maintains office space at 77 East 35th Street, Chicago, planned to hold a festival at Dixmoor Park, 140th and Wood Streets, Dixmoor, Illinois, on August 16, 1969.

The festival is being called the Black United Festival. It is to be centered around an exhibition of black art and crafts. Two sessions are scheduled, one in the afternoon from 12:00 noon until 5:00 p.m. and the other in the evening from 7:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. The evening session is to feature the following speakers: Russ Meek, representing the Black Impeachment Committee (BIC); Bob Lucas, representing the Black Liberation Alliance (BLA); Leonard Sengahli, representing the Blackstone Rangers, a Chicago Negro youth gang; and Fred Hampton, representing the Black Panther Party (BPP) of Illinois. Matilda Haywood, a female Negro singer, an associate of Russ Meek, is scheduled to entertain.

A characterization of the BPP is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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OBAC (BLACK UNITED FESTIVAL,
AUGUST 16, 1969, DIXMOOR, ILLINOIS)

The source advised that OBAC has obtained a local permit from local authorities to use the park. OBAC has agreed to conclude the affair by 11:00 p.m. which is considered the regular closing hour for the park.

This source advised that there is no indication that any disturbance should occur at this affair.

A second source, an agency which collects intelligence data in the Chicago area, has advised in the past that Russ Meek is a militant Negro who has made a number of speeches in the Chicago area expressing hatred for whites. Meek has claimed that law enforcement officers are determined to exterminate black people. Meek has also urged that Negroes arm themselves.

According to this source, the Black Impeachment Committee (BIC) is a "paper" organization which has been created by Meek. BIC is without any active membership.

The Black Liberation Alliance (BLA) is a community action group focusing attention on local organizing through local community councils, working on a daily basis with members of the black community on such problems as housing, education, health and welfare problems.

On August 16, 1969, Clifford Wood, Chief of Police, Dixmoor, Illinois, advised that festival activity at Dixmoor Park between the hours of 12:00 noon and 5:00 p.m. was limited to a group of about eight to ten persons, all Negro, setting up public address-type equipment.

Chief Wood stated that at about 7:45 p.m. a group of about 50 to 75 persons, all Negro, both male and female, had gathered in the park. The number of individuals in attendance fluctuated inasmuch as people were constantly arriving and

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constantly leaving during the evening session of the festival.

Chief Wood stated that festival activity consisted of entertainment by a singer, and a number of short speeches, the subject matter of which pertained to solving Negro problems. There were demonstrations of African-style dancing and performances of African-type music.

Chief Wood stated that by 11:00 p.m., August 16, 1969, the festival activities were over and all individuals who had attended had left the park area. There were no incidents in connection with the festival and no arrests were made. The activity in the area of the park was normal throughout the festival session.

On August 18, 1969, the first source advised that the evening session of the Black United Festival at Dixmoor Park on August 16, 1969, began at approximately 7:30 p.m. that date. Activity consisted of a number of speeches, entertainment by Negro singer Matilda Haywood, demonstrations of African dance styles and African music styles, a karate demonstration and a "singing session".

This source stated that the number of persons in attendance fluctuated as individuals came and left the area constantly during the activities. He estimated that there may have been from 250 to 300 individuals in attendance.

The source advised that Russ Meek spoke. He talked about the raid that was conducted on BPP Headquarters at 2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on June 4, 1969. He termed such activity by the FBI as unwarranted harassment of the BPP. Meek also discussed the incident which took place on July 31, 1969, at BPP Headquarters when officers of the Chicago Police Department engaged in a shooting incident with Negro males who were in BPP Headquarters space. Meek

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indicated that this was another example of unnecessary harassment on the part of law enforcement officials against the BPP. Meek indicated that Negroes should oppose such activity on the part of law enforcement officials.

This source stated that Rufus Walls, Minister of Information, Illinois Chapter of the BPP, also spoke. Walls complained about harassment on the part of law enforcement officials against the BPP. Walls claimed members of the BPP know that the FBI has been placing informers in the BPP. He claimed that the FBI did not prosecute any of the eight members of the BPP who were arrested on June 4, 1969, at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, because the FBI did not desire to disclose the identity of any FBI informers in the BPP. Walls claimed that the BPP knows who the FBI informant is. Walls also mentioned the BPP Breakfast for Children Program. He asked those attending that if they were able to they should make a financial contribution to this program. A collection was taken up.

Bob Lucas of the BLA also spoke. He discussed the activities of the Coalition for United Community Action (CUCA), a consortium of about 60 community, civic and other neighborhood organizations in the Chicago area which has been demonstrating at a number of building construction sites in Chicago in protest of racial discrimination in the construction industry. Lucas indicated that the Negroes in suburban areas of Chicago should support the activities of CUCA. Lucas stated that CUCA has been able to utilize the services of some of the Negro youth gangs in Chicago to help picket construction sites.

Lucas stated that "We have a method of jamming police communications". However, he did not further elaborate on this statement other than adding

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that if police officials are unable to communicate they would have a difficult time in determining the activities of the demonstrators.

'Lucas stated that in his view it is likely that riots or disturbances could take place in Chicago at anytime during the remainder of this year.

Lucas indicated that Negroes should be prepared to defend themselves in cases of emergency, even to the extent of instructing their women in the use of firearms.

Leonard Sengahli, representing the Blackstone Rangers, a Negro youth gang operating principally on the south side of Chicago, spoke. He stressed that the Negro people should unite in their efforts to correct injustices. He indicated that only through unity will Negroes be able to solve their problems. He said that if everybody stays together, their efforts will be successful; but if they divide into a number of different groups, they will fail in their objectives.

This source stated that throw-away type sheets bearing the title "Black Panther Party" on which were printed a BPP version of the incident which took place at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, between members of the BPP and the Chicago Police on July 31, 1969, indicating that the BPP demands an end to police brutality and the murder of black people were available.

A second throw-away type sheet captioned "Pig Harassment" with the name, address and telephone number of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP printed thereon indicated that the BPP was interested in land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace and that politicians have given them nothing but oppression in return. The throw-away type sheet indicated "Daley's fascist pigs have continually harassed the Panther Party in the Panther's attempts to meet the needs of the people".

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OBAC (BLACK UNITED FESTIVAL,
AUGUST 16, 1969, DIXMOOR, ILLINOIS)

According to the source, the festival ended at approximately 11:00 p.m., August 16, 1969. The source said that he was not aware of any incidents taking place during the festival.

On August 18, 1969, Sheriff Joseph Woods, Cook County Sheriff's Office, made available a report concerning the festival prepared by officers of the department. This report indicated that approximately 150 people were in the park area.

Robert Lucas was one of the speakers. Lucas was reported to have stated "If the police are unable to communicate, they won't know where we are". This report indicated that the speakers requested the assistance of suburban people in case of riots so that police would be too busy and unable to concentrate in any one area. The speakers also indicated the importance of destroying police communication centers, the possibility of putting sugar in police gas tanks, causing traffic jams on expressways and derailing trains coming through the suburban areas. The report indicated that they also gave instructions as to how to make black powder bombs, however, the report did not indicate the identity of those giving such instructions.

Robert Lucas discussed expanding efforts to close down construction sites in the Chicago area and stated that they would not be stopped by a court injunction. He requested the help of suburban youth gangs to assist in keeping construction sites closed.

The report concluded indicating that other activities at the rally included karate demonstrations and folk singing demonstrations.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney and United States Secret Service, both Chicago, Illinois, and Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "... we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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11/24/69

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON. THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

LUIS KUTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ONE ZERO FIVE WEST ADAMS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ADVISED INSTANT DATE, THAT HE WAS PRESENT AT A MEETING ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS CIRCLE CAMPUS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SPONSORED BY THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, CHICAGO METROPOLITAN BRANCH, A PACIFIST GROUP WHEREIN FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON SPOKE CONCERNING THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) OF WHICH HE IS THE CHAIRMAN FOR THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

MEETING ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY FORTY INDIVIDUALS, MOSTLY ELDERLY WHITE WOMEN AND HAMPTON SPOKE FROM APPROXIMATELY THREE PM TO THREE FIFTY PM ABOUT THE BPP AS A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

DURING THIS SPEECH, HAMPTON STATED ON THREE OR FOUR OCCASIONS "NIXON MUST DIE." HAMPTON SPOKE CONCERNING THE POSSESSION OF THE BPP OF GUNS, BOTH AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS TWO THREE FIFTY WEST MADISON, CHICAGO, AS WELL AS AT THE HAMPTON RESIDENCE.

DFT

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Page 2981

KUTNER ADVISED THAT THE STATEMENTS "NIXON MUST DIE," WERE NOT MADE DIRECTLY PRECEDING OR FOLLOWING THE ABOVE STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE POSSESSION OF GUNS, BUT WERE MADE AT VARIOUS POINTS DURING THE SPEECH TO ACCENTUATE HAMPTON'S STATEMENTS THAT THE BPP WAS A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

ABOVE INFORMATION FURNISHED AT FIVE THIRTY PM INSTANT, TO SA JOSEPH E. NOONAN, JR., U.S. SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO KNOWLEDGEABLE OF IDENTITY AND ACTIVITIES OF HAMPTON.

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Page 2982

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/26/69

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE DEFERRED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

FRED HAMPTON, EM - BPP.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED INSTANT, ILL. STATE SUPREME COURT
FRED
UPHELD HAMPTON'S, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, ILL BPP, CONVICTION FOR
NINETEEN SIXTY NINE,
ARMED ROBBERY, HOWEVER, HAMPTON REMAINS FREE ON SAME APPEAL
BOND UNTIL PETITION FOR REHEARING RULED UPON BY COURT IN
APPROXIMATELY JANUARY, SEVENTY. HAMPTON IS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
ILLINOIS BPP. PERTINENT AGENCIES COGNIZANT.

RMM

181

1969

Mc-91

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

182

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/22/69

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD

SUBJECT: FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON
RM - BPP

LHM being disseminated to 113th MI Group, Evanston, Ill.
USA, EDI, East St. Louis, Ill.; OSI, Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.;
Secret Service, St. Louis, Missouri; and, NISO, Chicago

NW 88613 DocId:32199554
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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

183

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Springfield, Illinois
December 22, 1969

SPEECHES OF FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON
AT ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY,
NORMAL, ILLINOIS, ON OCTOBER 29, 1969
AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY,
CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS, ON NOVEMBER 14, 1969

On October 27, 1969,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised Fred Hampton would appear at the Ballroom, Student Union Building, Illinois State University (ISU), Normal, Illinois, at 7:30 PM on October 29, 1969. Hampton was scheduled to appear as the guest speaker for the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS)*, Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM II) faction of SDS.

On October 27, 1969
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a facility request for the Ballroom of the Student Union at 7:30 PM on October 29, 1969, had been signed by Kenneth Klette of SDS and Carroll Byron Cox, Jr., Faculty Advisor for SDS at ISU. T-2 further advised that this meeting was advertised as a public meeting.

On October 29, 1969, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation attended a program at the Student Union on the Illinois State University campus at Normal, Illinois, for the purpose of listening to a speech by Fred Hampton, Black Panther Party (BPP)*leader from Chicago, Illinois. At the entrance to the meeting, all persons attending were required to undergo a meticulous search by members of the SDS.

The program began at approximately 7:00 PM, with an introduction by Mark Clark, Captain, Peoria Black Panther Party. Clark introduced the next speaker as Eddie McChriston, Lieutenant, Peoria Black Panther Party, who described the ten-point program of the BPP. McChriston then introduced Leon Harps, Lieutenant, Peoria Black Panther Party, who spoke on systematic genocide

* See Appendix

CONFIDENTIAL

Harps introduced the next speaker as a member of SDS. This speaker was later identified as Kenneth Klette. Klette called for students to stay away from class for a week and help in the strikes against huge corporations. The program then returned to Mark Clark, Master of Ceremonies.

At this point Clark turned the program over to a Negro male who identified himself as Fred Hampton, Deputy Minister, Chicago Chapter, BPP. Hampton spoke at length on the BPP leaders Newton, Seale and Cleaver. He urged the group to arm themselves and protect their homes. He called for those in attendance to support Bobby Seale, who had been bound, shackled and gagged by Judge Hoffman. Hampton said, "Kill the pigs", "arm yourselves", and then stated, "We have to shut Judge Hoffman up by ramming (inaudible) down his mouth". He then stated, "We follow the Marxist-Leninist line of thought and advocate revolution." The meeting then broke up and Hampton rejoined his bodyguards and BPP members from Peoria, Illinois, and left the ballroom.

There were approximately 350 persons in attendance, about 50 per cent of whom were Negro. There were no incidents or arrests at the time of the speech; however, after the speech as the contingent from Chicago was leaving, one was given a citation for improper turn signal, by the campus police.

On November 5, 1969,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) on November 4, 1969, it was announced that on November 14, 1969, in connection with the November 15th Moratorium Demonstrations in Washington, D.C., a "Brother Fred", head of the BPP in Illinois, would speak at Southern Illinois University. The SDS announced that its members would act as security guards, and that the speech would be made in the Ballroom of the University Center on the campus of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. T-3 advised he was of opinion "Brother Fred" was Fred Hampton, known to T-3 as BPP leader in Chicago, Illinois.

On November 15, 1969,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on October 27, 1969, the Southern Illinois University Student Government Activities Council reserved the University Center facilities, stating the event would be attended by 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

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SPEECHES OF FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON AT ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY, NORMAL, ILLINOIS, 10/29/69 AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS, 11/14/69

CONFIDENTIAL

On November 14, 1969, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation attended a speech given by Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. All those attending the speech were searched at the entrance and pictures were taken of some of those persons entering.

At 8:40 PM, Joan Gray was introduced as Head of the Women's Division of the Illinois BPP. The master of ceremonies did not introduce himself. Joan Gray denounced white liberals who lend merely their intellectual support to the Panther movement, and attacked those blacks who espouse black pride and African culture.

At 9:00 PM an individual was introduced as the Health Minister of the Illinois BPP. This individual described the health programs in the ghetto sponsored by the BPP, which programs are available to all who need them.

Fred Hampton began speaking at 9:10 PM. Hampton began his speech by indicating his strong disapproval of the propenents of black pride and culture, stating that African clothes will not stop a bullet and that the police, whom he referred to as "pigs", could still shoot blacks down in the street unless they defended themselves with guns. Hampton further denounced the police, stating that more "pigs" who were killed, the better for the people.

Hampton compared politics and war to ice and water, concluding that they are essentially the same substance and can be used for different purposes. Hampton cited a recent shooting incident in Chicago involving Black Panther Jake Winters, praising Winters as a true example of a Panther.

Hampton then proceeded to denounce Judge Hoffman of Chicago in profane and obscene terms, referring to Hoffman as a homosexual. In describing Hoffman, the adjectives fascist, racist and similar terms were used.

Hampton denounced the capitalist system as one where a minority rose to the top to exploit the majority, and concluded his speech with the assertion that the BPP was not directing its struggle against all whites but only against "fascist racist pigs". He stated that those whites who fit the latter description will be classified by their actions and not their words.

CONFIDENTIAL

SPEECHES OF FREDERICK ALLEN HAMPTON, AT ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY, NORMAL, ILLINOIS, 10/29/69 and SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS, 11/14/69

CONFIDENTIAL

There were approximately 350 persons in attendance at this speech, most of whom were Negroes.

There were no incidents and no arrests in connection with Hampton's appearance.

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STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventuristic

elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of PLP is attached.

APPENDIX

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PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"The New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and Levi Laub, Fred Jerome, Jared Israel, William Epton, Jacob Rosen, Jeffrey Gordon, and Walter Linder were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968 contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it..."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

184

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 24, 1969

DAVID HILLIARD

On December 20, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Charles Garry, attorney in San Francisco, California, who represents Black Panther Party (BPP) members and David Hilliard, National BPP Chief of Staff, arrived O'Hare Airport, Chicago, early p.m. of December 20, 1969.

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

Source stated that the above persons were met at the airport by Bobby Rush, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Chapter, BPP, Rufus "Chaka" Walls, Deputy Minister of Information, Illinois Chapter, BPP, Willie Calvin, Captain of Defense, Chicago Branch, Illinois Chapter, BPP, and others unknown.

Source stated that this group then came by Illinois BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison, then on to the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, 505 North Michigan Avenue, where Garry and Hilliard registered.

Source stated that the entire group then proceeded to Malcolm X Junior College, Chicago, where numerous persons spoke before the remaining Black Congressmen who made up the "Black Caucus". The "Black Caucus" was publicly identified as consisting of six Black Congressmen, self-appointed, who held on December 20, 1969, in Chicago, Illinois, a public unofficial inquiry regarding the death of Fred Hampton, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, who was killed on December 4, 1969, by Cook County, Illinois State's Attorney's Police when they attempted to serve a search warrant concerning the illegal possession of weapons.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DAVID HILLIARD

Source stated that Hilliard, Garry and Rush all appeared on the Marty Faye television show, Channel 26, WCIV, Chicago, on December 20, 1969, at 10:00 PM, wherein Hilliard talked about the BPP ten-point program and police harassment of the BPP. Garry indicated that he was responsible for bringing approximately $150,000 to his law firm before he began representing the BPP members and now brings in about $30,000. He also indicated that the police were harassing the Panthers as is evident by all the arrests throughout the nation.

Source stated that Rush stated the BPP has spent approximately $70,000 in legal costs for the defense of Huey Newton, National BPP Minister of Defense, and that the average Negro citizen has not advanced in society standing in over 100 years.

Source stated that the Illinois BPP Chapter gave Hilliard $2,000 cash as he indicated that the National BPP was in dire need of finances. Hilliard also indicated, according to this source, that Emory Douglas, National BPP Minister of Cultural Development, and D. C. Cox, National BPP Field Marshal, were both in Algiers with Eldridge Cleaver, National BPP Minister of Information, in self-imposed exile and that he (Hilliard) was contemplating a trip there next month.

On December 21, 1969, advised that Garry and Hilliard departed O'Hare Field, Chicago, between 3 and 4 PM on this date via unknown airlines. Source stated that no information was available as to their destination, however, both previously indicated they would visit Cleveland, Ohio, and New Haven, Connecticut, following Chicago.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the United States Attorney, United States Secret Service, Office of Special Investigations, Naval Investigative Service Office, and 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

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1/85

1/31/70

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, NEW ORLEANS

[redacted] AKA FRED HAMPTON
IS - BPP

Re [redacted], advised SA [redacted], Sergeant, La., [redacted] contacted SA T. F. [redacted] of the Sergeant. Lt. [redacted] said that he had been contacted by Mr. JERRIS [redacted], Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, with a request that he/it contact the FBI to determine very discreetly some information relating to the burial of subject at Maywood, La. He requested specifically that the FBI determine the city, cemetery and type of coffin in which HAMPTON was buried. There was no specific reason given for this request, although Mr. [redacted] indicated confidentially that there apparently were discrepancies between two different doctors' reports relative to wounds received by HAMPTON when he was killed.

On 1/30/70, T. R. [redacted] of Nacha Funeral Home, Augusta, Ark., and Maywood, La., was discreetly contacted at which time he advised that HAMPTON was buried in the

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Bethel Mission Baptist Cemetery, Maynesville, La. HAMPTON was placed in a metal half couch casket which in turn was placed inside a pine box. The body was buried with no other protection in sandy soil on the side of a hill with good deainage. It was MARKS' opinion that the body would be in good condition.

The above information was given orally to USA WALTER on the evening of 1/20/70 who stated he would relay the information to Mr. LEONARD.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

186

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 23, 1970

FREDRICK ALLEN HAMPTON

Hampton, Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party (BPP) was identified as one person being killed in the first floor apartment, 2337 West Monroe, Chicago, Illinois, on December 4, 1969, as the result of a gun battle between alleged BPP members occupying this apartment and the officers of the Illinois States Attorney's Police who were attempting to serve a search warrant for illegal possession of weapons on the occupants of this apartment.

See appendix for characterization of BPP.

The State of Illinois Coroner's Certificate of Death lists the cause of HAMPTON's death as a gunshot wound of the head; brain, and the date of death as December 4, 1969. The Coroner's physician signature is shown as Edward J. Shalgos, M.D.

HAMPTON was buried at Haynesville, Louisiana, in the Bethel Mission Baptist Cemetary.

One copy each of this memorandum is being furnished the following agencies:

United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois;
United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois;
Office of Special Investigations, Chicago, Illinois; an
Region I, 113th Military Intelligence Group, Evanston,
Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FREDRICK ALLEN HAMPTON

1 APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

187

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 5/7/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

On April 27, 1969, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised receipt of the following information on the dates indicated:

April 18, 1969

FILM GROUP, INC.
BOBBY RUSH
BOB LEE
HOWARD ALK
CHICAGO CHAPTER

RUSH and LEE went to ALK's Film Group, Inc., 430 West Grant, during the afternoon where ALK was to put on some movies concerning the "Confrontation at the Demonstration" taken during the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago in August, 1968. This movie allegedly has some shots of the Chicago Chapter of the BPP in it. The Chicago Police officials were allegedly invited on April 17, 1969, to see this film.

MATTHEW ANGRUM

This person drives a black, 1965 Buick convertible.

RMM

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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April 18, 1969

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS
WILLIAM O'NEAL
JERRY DUNNIGAN
CLEVE COOK
BILLY BROOKS
RUFUS WALLS
BOBBY RUSH
DANIEL CROSS
FRED HAMPTON

This group traveled to the above University on April 17, 1969, in vehicles belonging to CROSS and COOK. CROSS has a two door, 1969, Blue Camero, bearing 1969 Illinois license PW, numbers unknown.

LES COLEMAN, aka SLIM
SDS
MIKE KLONSKY

Upon arrival the above group met with KLONSKY and COLEMAN as well as the 21 black and 21 white students of the University who solicited all to come to the University and speak to them. The total 42 are on a hunger strike.

FRED HAMPTON

HAMPTON spoke to the group in his usual militant manner and then a collection was taken which netted about $250.

The Panthers left shortly afterwards inasmuch as it appeared the whites and blacks who requested their presence were beginning to disagree and it appeared they may not be in agreement on what they were trying to do.

SDS
JOHN ROSSEN
HOWARD ALK

The above gave the following monies to be used for the bond for those Panthers arrested on April 11, 1969:

SDS - $2,500 cash
JOHN ROSSEN - 1,500 cash
HOWARD ALK - 700 cash

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This money was not actually seen, but BPP leaders stated this was what was received. The BPP allegedly had $1,300. already.

WRIGHT JUNIOR COLLEGE
LES COLEMAN
SDS
YOUNG PATRIOTS
YOUNG LORDS

Representatives of the above groups are scheduled to speak at the above college April 22, 1969.

Chicago Police Department advised.

According to stationery to be published the official name and offices will be shown as follows:

Illinois Black Panther Party
Central Headquarters
2350 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612 (312)-243-8276

Central Staff

BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense
FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman
Communication Secretary - vacant; however acting is ANN CAMPBELL
RUFUS "CHAKA" WALLS, Deputy Minister of Information
BILLY "CHE" BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education
RONALD SATCHEL, Deputy Minister of Health
CHRISTINA MAY, Deputy Minister of Culture
YVONNE KING, Deputy Minister of Labor
Deputy Minister of Finance, vacant; however, MAY is acting in this capacity

Field Secretaries:

NATHANIEL JUNIOR
JEWELL COOK
BOB LEE
TED BOSTON

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April 19, 1969

ARGO, ILLINOIS, AREA BRANCH
MICHAEL WHITE
DENNIS HARVEY
DENNIS (LNU)
WILLIAM MC CLINTON
NATHANIEL JUNIOR

MC CLINTON

Inquiry among BPP members has determined that is a personal friend of JUNIOR's and a close associate of BPP members residing in the Argo, Illinois, area. A search of available BPP membership records failed to locate any membership application in MC CLINTON's name; however, rumor indicates he was aware and in on JUNIOR's plans to purchase the machine guns.

BOBBY RUSH
BOB LEE
JEWELL COOK

This group with women spent the night on April 18, 1969, at LEE's residence.

FRED HAMPTON
WILLIAM O'NEAL

These two with women spent the night at O'NEAL's residence on April 18, 1969.

THE TEACHER
WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS is also known as THE TEACHER. The flame thrower which THE TEACHER allegedly had to keep for the Chicago Panthers has been disassembled and the parts scattered among various unknown members. THE TEACHER is not a very active member any more. He resides at 820 Kimberty or Kimberly in De Kalb, Illinois, and is alleged to be a senior at the University in De Kalb.

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FRED HAMPTON
WILLIAM O'NEAL
BOBBY RUSH

HAMPTON is allegedly considering approaching O'NEAL to see if he will take over as acting Minister of Defense if RUSH goes to jail.

April 20, 1969

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS
ROBERT BRUCE
FRED HAMPTON
JERAY DUNNIGAN

This group allegedly went to Waukegan, Illinois, on this date for an unknown reason.

April 22, 1969

WILLIAM O'NEAL
ROBERT BRUCE
CHRIS MAY
BILLY BROOKS
CASANDRA BYNUM
RON SATCHEL
BILLY AND DIANE DUNN
BOBBY RUSH
BOB LEE
DENNIS CUNNIGHAM

These persons went to Champaign, Illinois, on April 22, 1969, where RUSH, BILLY DUNN and BROOKS appeared for their court hearings regarding their arrest during a trip to Champaign, Illinois, during February 9, 1969.

RUSH was given six months sentence to prison which he is appealing and therefore was released on $3,000 bond with orders not to leave the state without the court's permission. The court advised him that it would deny any petition he submitted to leave the state.

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DUNN and BROOKS were fined $50 each and costs for their disorderly conduct and resisting arrest charges.

April 23, 1969

JOSEPH KOLHEIM
JELDEAN ELDRIDGE

ELDRIDGE, a student at the University of Illinois, Champaign, and BPP member, telephonically contacted the Chicago BPP Headquarters from Champaign requesting money to bail out KOLHEIM who had been arrested at the University of Illinois, Champaign with two others unknown for unknown reasons.

ELDRIDGE was advised that KOLHEIM was on probation in the Chicago Chapter of the BPP for grant authority he did not have to give and for taking Party money he did not have a right to take. In addition on April 22, 1969, when observed by Chicago Panthers then at Champaign, Illinois, he failed to acknowledge them as friends. For these reasons, ELDRIDGE was advised that as far as the Chicago Chapter was concerned KOLHEIM could rot in jail.

HENRY ENGLISH
RUFUS WALLS
BILLY BROOKS
FRED HAMPTON
NATE JUNIOR
DENNIS HARVEY
CRANE JUNIOR COLLEGE
CALVIN COOK

These individuals are allegedly to meet at 10:30 AM, at Crane to straighten out some problem regarding WALLS. ENGLISH is a former BPP member.

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COOK is allegedly going to testify at some school board which will allegedly attempt to expell WALLS.

COOK is to testify for the school against WALLS.

DENNIS HARVEY
NATHANIEL JUNIOR
DENNIS CUNNIGHAM
HOWARD ALK

These persons are meeting at ALK's to talk about their machine gun charge of April 11, 1969.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : SA

DATE: JUN 9 1969

FROM : SA [redacted] MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
BPP

On May 23, 1969, , who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

RMM

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ROBERT BRUCE, COUNT, DENNIS HARVEY, WILMER ANGRUM, DAVID VALENTINE, JAMES WHITE, WILLIAM O'NEAL, ROBERT SMILEY, MARGIE CURRY

On April 27, 1969, the above persons arrived at the Black Panther Party (BPP) headquarters, 2350 West Madison Street, and found O'NEAL and SMILEY already present. This happened about 12:00 noon or 1:00 p.m. and they arrived in BRUCE's Pontiac.

ROBERT BRUCE, FRED HAMPTON, BOB RUSH

BRUCE telephoned HAMPTON and told him that the Model 10 police shotgun was missing and they had brought the girl to the office. HAMPTON, according to BRUCE, said he would be right over. About this time, RUSH called the office and said that he would be right over. He was advised of the above.

DENNIS HARVEY, WILLIAM O'NEAL, WILMER ANGRUM, DAVID VALENTINE, JAMES WHITE, ALBERT MACKEY

HARVEY told the above group to go arrest MACKEY and bring him back to the office. ANGRUM took a .32 automatic; VALENTINE took a .25 or .32 automatic; O'NEAL took HARVEY's .38 Rohrn caliber and WHITE took a sawed off shotgun. This group left in VALENTINE's white 1959 Ford.

It is alleged that upon arrival at MACKEY's home, WHITE got out of the car with his shotgun in his pants and went to MACKEY's door. He returned to the car because no one answered the door.

This car proceeded around the corner, stopped and WHITE had ANGRUM get out to watch the house while the rest proceeded to the corner of 63rd and the main street of Argo where WHITE made a phone call to the BPP office, 2350 West Madison.

WHITE returned after a very short time because a police car went in the direction of MACKEY's home. VALENTINE suggested that the occupants' weapons be left at Brooker T's Tavern because the bartender there is a friend of Argo area Panthers. However, the suggestion was not heeded and the vehicle proceeded to a spot around the corner where ANGRUM had previously been let out.

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A person identified as MACKEY by one of the occupants was walking toward a police squad car as VALENTINE's car passed MACKEY's residence.

When VALENTINE's vehicle stopped, ANGRUM ran and jumped into the vehicle.

En route to Argo, O'NEAL was allegedly filled in on what had already taken place and why they were to arrest MACKEY. It seems that a model ten shotgun, a police shotgun, had been left in the possession of MACKEY's friend, name not mentioned, but who was currently out of town, and when the Panthers went to this friend's family, they were told that MACKEY had the gun.

ROBERT BRUCE, COUNT, DENNIS HARVEY, MARGIE CURRY, JAMES WHITE, NATHANIEL JUNIOR, RICHARD POWELL

The above group, except possibly JUNIOR and POWELL, went into MACKEY's residence and beat him up because he would not produce the gun they were looking for. This group also took his shotgun.

MACKEY named MARGIE CURRY as the person having the gun. The group left MACKEY in Argo and brought CURRY back to the office at 2350 West Madison.

JAMES WHITE

Upon the arrest of WHITE, he called the BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison, and related that they had been arrested, you know what to do.

It was later learned that WHITE's mother had gone to the BPP office relating to them that WHITE was weakening and had told her that he was not taking this rap alone. The Panthers became afraid that he may talk and are concerned about this. His mother also told the Panthers that he is now a Muslim.

As a result, the Panthers are no longer providing his defense.

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B. JONES

It was later learned that CURRY had been taken to the above person's residence, 6741 South Jeffery, either the third or fourth floor, where she was beaten. JONES is a yellow skinned Negro, 5'11", 230 pounds, about 29 or 30 years old. She is a former Panther; however, has subsequently been purged from the Party for an unknown reason. She drives a red 1965 Mustang.

Many of the Maywood and Argo area Panthers formerly had intercourse with her.

ALBERT MACKEY

It was determined that MACKEY returned the shotgun in question to the BPP.

The above information has been furnished to the Chicago Police Department.

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FBI

Date: 7/14/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A
UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM
7/18-21/69
RM - BPP

Enclosed for _____ is one (1) photograph of the following individuals which contains a description of each on the reverse:

JEWEL COOK
WILLIE CALVIN
EUGENE CHARLES, JR.
RUFUS CHARLES WALLS

RMM:

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Page 3011

On 7/13/69 who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that to date the following Chicago Panthers either have departed or plan to depart for the above conference:

JEWEL COOK, Field Secretary, Acting Deputy Chairman, (State Offices), Illinois Black Panther Party (BPP);

WILLIE JAMES CLAVIN, aka JEW MAN, Captain of Defense, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, who will temporarily occupy Deputy Minister of Defense (State Office) if BOBBY RUSH is incarcerated regarding pending local appeals;

EUGENE CHARLES, JR., Lieutenant of Information, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP;

MICHAEL MC CARTHY, Lieutenant of Education, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, who is approximately 19 years old, 5'11", 155 pounds, dark complexion, black natural style hair, brown eyes;

JOAN GRAY, Field Lieutenant, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, who is described as about 19 years old, 5'6", 135 pounds, hair black, eyes brown, disposition very arrogant.

RUFUS CHARLES WALLS, aka CHAKA, Deputy Minister of Information, (State Office), Illinois BPP;

HANK GADDIS, aka POISON, Field Lieutenant, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, who is described as approximately 18 years old, 5'9", 160 pounds, natural style black hair, brown eyes which appears to have been pushed in, complexion light skin;

STEPHANNIE FISHER, Secretary on Information Staff, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, who is described as approximately 20 years old, 5'11", 130 pounds (looks similar to a bear);

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BEVERINA (LNU), member, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, who is described as 19 years old, 5'5", 170 pounds, light skin and is the girlfriend of WILLIE CALVIN;

BARBARA ANN SANKEY, Lieutenant of Finance, Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP, who is described as born on 2/7/49, 5'4", 188 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, Illinois Driver's License number S520-0614-9638, Social Security Number 330-42-2652.

Source stated that WALLS and GADDIS allegedly left Chicago area enroute California on 7/12/69, CALVIN and BEVERINA were scheduled to depart Chicago via unknown airlines on 7/13/69 enroute California. CHARLES and MC CARTHY are contemplating driving CHARLES's 1965 mint green Volkswagen Karmann Ghias bearing 1969 Illinois license PH 9662. COOK, FISHER, GRAY, and SANKEY allegedly will fly however, departure date unknown at this time as RUSH has advised no one else is to depart Chicago area until approved by himself.

Source stated that to date BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, (State Office) and WILLIAM MC KINLEY O'NEAL, Chief of Staff, (State Office) both Illinois BPP will not be able to attend above conference due to local court appearances; however, lawyers are currently working to gain permission for these individuals to attend.

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Page 3013

On 7/14/69, this source advised that allegedly the following persons are now in the National BPP headquarters area:

CALVIN, WALLS, GADDIS, BEVERINA and MC CARTHY

The Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Illinois State's Attorney office, and 113th MI were orally apprised of the above information.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

190

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: 7/11/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

_____ reliable in past, will furnish only oral information, will not testify, but attests to accuracy of following information which should be paraphrased if used in any manner and on which all necessary action has been taken, advised on the indicated dates:

7/1/69 RODNEY HAYES BOBBY RUSH

HAYES is allegedly a contact of RUSH. HAYES employed by the Chicago Police Department, believed in the 18th District and went to school with RUSH.

This information was furnished upon receipt to Gang Intelligence Unit.

7/2/69 LYNN FRENCH - BILLY BROOKS BOB LEE

FRENCH was put in the Political Jail by BROOKS because she complained about the way the Panther leaders were abusing her apartment. She talked BROOKS into releasing her because she is pregnant.

7/2/69 JAMES STEWART EUGENE CHARLES

RMM:

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Page 2015

STEWART was removed from the Security Staff because he was always unavailable and did not function properly.

7/3/69 BOB LEE

This person has listed the following telephone numbers as places where he can be located:

588-1160 264-3422
525-0937 642-4895

All of the above are Chicago numbers.

7/3/69 JOHN WILLIAMS

This person drives a 1963 grey Buick Riveria bearing 1969 Illinois plates LX7771.

ACE COLLINS RON SATCHEL BPP Medical Center

These people are involved in renting space for a Medical Clinic and one of the agencies they deal with is Cross Realty Corporation.

7/9/69 ACE COLLINS ANN CAMPBELL STEPHANIE FISHER

These three girls have taken an apartment in the 3800 block of West End Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

BOBBY TYLER

This person was purged from the party sometime during the latter part of April or first part of May, 1969. It seems that he took some items from the office and did not return them.

IRIS SHINN ALVINO SHINN

During the latter part of April or the first part of May, 1969, these people appeared before the Central Committee attempting to become active members of the BPP again. The Committee refused their request.

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7/10/69 BOB LEE BOBBY RUSH JEWEL COOK

As it now stands these three people will attend the BPP Convention July 18-21, 1969, in California., with expenses paid by ; the BPP; however, others have been asked to attend but must pay their own way. In addition several members were told they could go if they wanted but were not encouraged to do so.

WILLIAM O'NEAL

This person is now the Chief of Staff, an Illinois State level office of the BPP created for him. Attempts were made to have this person take over his position of Chief of Security but he declined saying the Party if full of informants and he wants no part of this job.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

191

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: JUN 24 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

On the indicated dates who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

RMM/

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Page 3018

6/3/69

Black Panther Party

The party leaders have allegedly told the members that the Party will no longer bond anyone out of jail unless at least one shot is fired at the arresting officer.

6/8/69

JESSE WARD

WARD was placed in the political jail, 2350 West Madison, for some unknown reason.

BILLY BROOKS, YVONNE KING, CHRISTINA MAY

These persons are arguing over how and who should run the Party in the Chicago area. It is felt that the girl will be taken off the central committee staff if things do not get settled.

Black Panther Party

The suggestion had been made that the Panthers plan some action to show their protest for the FBI raid on BPP Headquarters, 2350 West Madison, on 6/4/69. Whatever is done should start at the same time as the raid took place.

6/6/69

ROBERT BRUCE, "CHICO"

CHICO is a white male and close friend of BRUCE's. He appears to be Jewish and drives a 1963 Blue Chevrolet, bearing 1969 Illinois license FS 8142. BRUCE has gotten large sums of money from him in the past.

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6/9/69

ANN CAMPBELL, FRED HAMPTON

CAMPBELL is now 3 months pregnant by HAMPTON.

LYNN FRENCH, RUFUS WALLS

FRENCH is now 2 months pregnant by WALLS.

SANDRA RICH, BOB RUSH

RICH is 3 months pregnant by RUSH and she allegedly doesn't know that he is even married.

Chicago Area Panthers

The following individuals concerning an incident on 4/27/69 in Argo-Summit, Illinois, and based on current newspaper articles concerning Illinois grand jury indictments expect the following persons to be arrested:

FRED HAMPTON, Deputh Chairman of BPP of State of Illinois, already in jail.

NATHANIEL JUNIOR, Field Secretary, whereabouts unknown.

BILLY BROOKS, Deputy Minister of Education, 1320 South Kedvale, generally sleeps at office.

WILLIAM O'NEAL, Chief of Staff, former Chief of Security, who is expected to be released.

WILMUR ANGRUM, Sergeant, 305 South 11th Avenue, Maywood.

JERRY DUNNIGAN, Captain of Security, 1447 North Cleveland, and with BOB LEE.

CHRISTINA MAY, Deputy Minister of Culture, in charge of Chicago Circle Campus movement; acting Deputy Minister of Finance.

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YVONNE KING, former Deputy Minister of Labor (position abolished) now serving as Field Secretary, resides with MAY generally.

KING and MAY are vicious women and MAY allegedly has an apartment where they stay part of the time, address unknown.

JAMES WHITE, 7500 West 64th Street, Summit, in jail. This person has allegedly turned to the Muslim beliefs since his incarceration. His mother told the BPP leaders that he related to her that he was not going to take the blame himself. The Panthers believe that he also turned in information which led to the arrests of MICHAEL WHITE, his brother, NATHANIEL JUNIOR, DENNIS HARVEY and another.

RICHARD POWELL, on the education staff, 17430 West 63rd Place, Summit, Illinois, in jail.

DAVID VALENTINE, Lieutenant of Information, 405 South 8th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois.

DENNIS HARVEY, Captain of Defense, whereabouts unknown.

ROBERT BRUCE, Chairman rank of Captain, 28 South 15th, Maywood, expected to be released.

WILLIAM IVORY, believed to reside in Maywood, Illinois, not known very well.

CHARLES MATIS, unknown to source but a panther.

HARLON WALTON, unknown to source but a panther.

BOB RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense, Illinois Black Panther Party.

WALTER ALLEN, Maywood, Illinois.

JAMES AYRES, Maywood, Illinois.

PETER HAMMACH, Maywood, Illinois.

JOHN WILLIAMS, aka "BEAVER", resides on Sawyer Street in LaGrange, Illinois.

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The above information was furnished to the Chicago Police GIU Department.

6/13/69

FRED HAMPTON

HARLON WALTON, BROOKER T's TAVERN

WALTON, unknown to the membership at large, appeared at the Brooker T's Tavern on this date, was not visibly greeted by several unknown persons recognized as Panthers at the time and left shortly thereafter. Just after he left several police officers arrived requesting information concerning him. Later it was learned that he was arrested regarding the indictments returned by the Illinois Cook County Grand Jury.

WALTON is not really trsuted by the Chicago Chapter of the BPP and his membership though valid is not generally known. One Panther indicated that WALTON is related to HAMPTON.

The above information was furnished to the GIU of the Chicago PD upon receipt.

6/13/69

CHRISTINA MAY, DELBERT ORR, YVONNE KING

MAY and KING rented the third floor apartment at 1729 West Adams in the name of ORR. ORR is allegedly a non-party member who got MAY pregnant. MAY and KING stayed in this apartment the night on 6/9 and 10/69, when the Chicago Police were arresting various persons on indictment warrants.

This information was furnished to the Gang Intelligence Unit on receipt.

BOB RUSH, JEWEL COOK, RUFUS WALLS

RUSH related that COOK and WALLS had been out of town, probably to the west coast area though not stated for an unknown reason, however, are now back. RUSH also claims his name was added to the indictments to be returned by the Illinois Cook County Grand Jury on 6/9/69 but for some unknown reason scratched off. Indications are that RUSH is no longer respected as a leader among the "hard core" Panther members.

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COOK more or less indicated that "the coast" authorized a purge of the Chicago area members for any reason the Chapter felt justified in doing. This would eliminate members aware of information and therefore make picking the informants out easier.

6/14/69

BOBBY RUSH, LYNN FRENCH, SANDRA RICH, RICHARD BLACK, ANN CAMPBELL

Above Panthers plus 5 or 6 who were unknown attended a gathering at FRENCH's apartment on Marylin and 55th or 56th. It is not known what was discussed, however, believed it was just a social party.

6/15/69

BOBBY RUSH

Most Chicago Chapter members are very defintely beginning to take issue with RUSH being the leader of the Panthers in Illinois. Most are now talking behind his back, however, more and more members are frequenting him less and less.

JEWEL COOK, BOB LEE

Most Panthers are beginning to look toward these persons as the current or future leaders of the BPP in Illinois.

FRED HAMPTON

Most Panthers believe now that HAMPTON actually kept the party alive and growing prior to his incarceration. Further, most are writing him letters to this effect or sending him this "cheer" through the lawyers.

6/16/69

Resist, BPP, IRA STERN

Black Panthers received their usual $250 from Resist today allegedly through IRA STERN.

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BOBBY RUSH

RUSH indicated that the Party would be purged to about 50 hard core members, then the structure of the Party would be rebuilt. From now on if a member is late or makes an error and cannot take the punishment, that member will be purged from the Party.

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SPECIAL FORM NO. 61
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

192

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (P) DATE: 8/15/69

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

who has furnished reliable information in the past,

and which where appropriate, has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the Chicago Police Department and Cook County Illinois States Attorney's Office, advised as indicated:

RMM

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August 1, 1969 CHERYL PETERSON

This person allegedly flew to Denver, Colorado, on July 30 or 31, 1969, where she will either attend some political school as a representative from the Chicago Chapter of the Illinois Black Panther Party (BPP) or where she will act as an instructor at this school. This school will last approximately two weeks. No other information is known concerning this matter.

August 1, 1969 JEWEL COOK

COOK was arrested on this date by the Chicago Police Department (CPD), other details unknown. COOK allegedly has some relatives in Des Moines, Iowa, who he visits frequently.

August 1, 1969 JAMES CORBETT

The Panthers are allegedly claiming that CORBETT only fired one or two shots from the roof of the Headquarters on July 31, 1969, and then ran. The Panthers are allegedly attempting to locate CORBETT now to question him concerning this matter.

August 2, 1969 MANNZ DOZIER

This person was arrested by the CPD and charged with aggravated battery. It is alleged that he pulled a gun on the arresting officer, however, did not fire.

West Suburban Branch, Illinois BPP

August 3, 1969 GREG (LNU), aka "CHICO"

This Panther resides on 14th Street in Maywood, Illinois, and is allegedly planning to set up a record store in Maywood. It is alleged that this store will probably be used by the Panthers for meetings.

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August 3, 1969 RUFUS WALLS

WALLS allegedly purchased a 12 gauge shotgun and two .32 caliber pistols at Harnett's Gabby Sports Center, Incorporated, 6676 North Lincoln on May 23, 1969, for a total of $105 cash. The .32's have Serial Numbers 416552 on a Sour and Son .765 Automatic and 116102 on the Ortgie .765. WALLS Illinois State Gun Permit Number is 844 734.

WILLIAM O'NEAL

This person ordered three guns, paying a cash total of $152.25 on July 30, 1969, from Harnett's Gun Store, however, when he attempted to pick them up on August 1, 1969, the gun store refused to sell them and returned his money. O'NEAL has Illinois State Gun Permit Number 840 748, however, is allegedly going to return this registration as the state put his wrong birth date on it.

August 4, 1969 BEVERLINA POWELL; ANN CANPBELL; CARLETTA FIELDS

These persons will allegedly operate from an office at 48th and State Street. They will take orders from the Chicago Chapter. The only reason for the office is to "be closer to the people." The girls will not have any right to make policy.

August 4, 1969 SAM LATSON

LATSON will operate an office at 65th just off of Indiana. This will be under the same set up as the one at 48th and State.

August 4, 1969 WILLIE CALVIN

This Panther was arrested on this date by the CPD for disorderly conduct and incorrect car registration.

August 7, 1969 BOB LEE

This person allegedly traveled to Washington, D.C. on August 6, 1969, returning to Chicago or August 7, 1969. The purpose of this trip is unknown.

WFO was already aware of this information.

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August 7, 1969 Chicago Chapter, Blackstone Rangers (BR)

The BPP is planning to open one or two room offices all along the perimeter of the BR Nation. These offices will be used to get closer to the community. They will allegedly be used to distribute such items as the BPP newspaper, pass out bulletins of coming events, etc. These offices will not have any authority to call the National BPP and will be directly responsible to the Chicago Chapter office and officers. They will not in other words, have any policy making powers or even have any officers as such.

August 8, 1969 LARRY WHITE

This Panther was born on December 6, 1943, and has the following two addresses:

340 South Western, telephone number 421-4694;
4814 South Calumet, both Chicago, Illinois.

August 9, 1969 JEWEL COOK; BOB LEE; Rockford, Illinois Branch

These persons traveled to Rockford, Illinois, on August 8, 1969, in LEE's vehicle. They were supposed to stay for several days to help Rockford get better organized, however, for some unknown reason, returned about 5:00 p.m., on August 9, 1969.

August 10, 1969 JOHN K. BRAKES

This person is better known as OBAR. He drives a 1969 blue Camero with a black top that has damage to the right rear fender. BRAKES also has the alias of OBA FIMING, resides at 559 East Browning, Apartment 101, telephone number 924-3598.

August 12, 1969 FRED HAMPTON

Allegedly, HAMPTON's total bond will be $5,500 for all charges currently outstanding. The Panthers allegedly have $4,500 now reserved for this purpose.

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August 12, 1969 ALVINO SHINN; BOB RUSH; JEWEL COOK; RICHARD BLACK; JOHN "BEAVER" WILLIAMS; WILLIAM O'NEAL

These persons allegedly went to SHINN's new residence, address unknown, where they told him that he still owed the Illinois Panthers $1,000 cash for making his bond concerning his arrest of April 2 or 3, 1969. SHINN allegedly gave them $500 cash and promised to repay the remainder as soon as possible.

August 12, 1969 Chicago Chapter, Illinois BPP

Allegedly, the Panthers will have the Headquarters repaired by August 18, 1969, and will hold a press conference during the morning. It is alleged that eventually, this Headquarters will have sand bags stored for ready use should a police agency again decide to enter. The talk is that attempts will also be made to obtain gas masks to have available. It has also been suggested that as many as ten Panthers be assigned to be in Headquarters between midnight and 6:00 a.m.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, CHICAGO

DATE: AUG 18 1969

FROM : SA ROY MARTIN MITCHELL

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

who has furnished reliable information in the past,

has been disseminated as well as orally furnished to the Chicago PD and Cook County, Ill., States Attorney's Office, advised as indicated:

RMM

NW 88613 DocId:32199554 *Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*
Page 3030

7/13/69 MICHAEL MC CARTHY, EUGENE CHARLES

These two individuals allegedly attended an underground newspaper convention in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The exact dates of this attendance is unknown, however, they returned to Chicago on 7/12/69.

7/14/69 DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, SKIP ANDREW, HOWARD ALK, FRED HAMPTON, BOBBY RUSH

ALK allegedly has made some arrangements with a record company in California to have recordings of HAMPTON's speeches made and published. CUNNINGHAM and ANDREW allegedly have a contract now from this company which needs RUSH's signature. When signed the Ill. BPP will receive a $5,000 advance. Allegedly the above lawyers are contemplating forming a corporation to handle this matter. This allegedly will be the same company in the San Francisco area that published the ELDRIDGE CLEAVER records.

7/24/69 ANN CAMPBELL

CAMPBELL was purged from her position as Communication Secretary of the Ill. BPP due to her "incorrect political ideology," however, she is still a BPP active member.

7/24/69 HOWARD ALK, CARLETTA FIELDS, RUFUS WALLS, JOAN GRAY, STEPHANY FISHER, MICHAEL MC CARTHY, EUGENE CHARLES, WILLIE CALVEN, HANK GADDIS, BEVELINA POWELL, JEWEL COOK, CASANDRA BYNUM, BARBARA SANKEY, BOB LEE, BRENDA WILLIS.

These persons all allegedly attended the BPP conference in California during 7/18 - 21/69. All returned to Chicago on 7/22 - 24/69. WALLS', COOK's, and MC CARTHY's expences were paid by the party and the others paid their own expenses.

ALK went to take movies which allegedly will be incorporated into a new movie.

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Page 3031

ALK has allegedly produced a movie called American Revolution II, which is a film about the Democratic Convention in Chicago, August, 1968, as well as about BPP activities.

7/25/69 DAN STERN
On 7/22/69, the BPP received another $250 check from STERN's alleged group.

7/25/69 Health Clinics, Dr. ERIC KAST (phonetic), Lawndale Association For Social Health (LASH), ACE COLLINS, Medical Committee on Human Rights
COLLINS is working with several doctors, including KAST (phonetic), in attempting to set up the BPP Health Clinic. It seems that LASH will actually form this first, but the BPP will then take it over. This is due to the fact that donations to the BPP are not tax deductible but are when given to LASH. First Health Clinic planned for 3850-52 W. 16th St. The Medical Committee on Human Rights is also playing an unknown part in this project.

7/29/69 WANDA ROSS, BARBARA SANKEY, Breakfast For Children Program
ROSS and SANKEY are the major persons to see concerning this program.

7/30/69 Chicago Chapter, FRED HAMPTON, HOWARD ALK
The BPP lawyers have allegedly received a $2,500 advance check from the Bluething Recording Company in California. This is half of a $5,000 promised advance payment for records to be produced by this company of HAMPTON's speech. Another $2,500 is allegedly to be received upon the return of the contract to the company. This deal was allegedly arranged through ALK.

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Page 3032

Source advised three individuals, alleged Chicago BPP members attended a meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconson. When these individuals left the meeting they had in their possession, two M-1 Carbines allegedly purchased from an unidentified BPP member in Milwaukee. These three individuals stated they were returning to Chicago.

; 8/18/69)

Source advised that JOSEPH GRAY and DONALD SMILEY, BPP members were arrested with three other individuals earlier that date and charged with unlawful use of weapons and aggravated assault for shooting at ANDREW BLAIR, a Negro male, residing at 6943 South Justine Street, Chicago. BLAIR, at the time of shooting, was walking through the Chicago Housing Authority Project located at 5041 South Federal Street. BLAIR was not injured at the time of his arrest. SMILEY was in possession of a .25 caliber semi-automatic pistol. GRAY possessed a .22 caliber revolver.

; 9/11/69)

Source advised they had learned that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) had recently found plastic bombs, sawed off shotguns and smoke bombs as a result of a raid on an apartment in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The source stated three men were believed to have been residing at the apartment and were identified by the RCMP as ROBERT BRUCE, NATHANIEL JUNIOR and DENNIS HARVEY, Chicago BPP members in exile. BRUCE is wanted in Chicago on kidnapping and assault with intent to commit murder charges according to the sources. These sources also advised JUNIOR and HARVEY are wanted on bond default charges after they failed to appear in court as a result of charges filed earlier, charging them with attempting to purchase machine guns.

;10/1/69
;10/1/69)

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Page 3033

The Indianapolis Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised on October 1, 1969, JEWEL COOK, WILLIE CALVIN and CLEVELAND COOK were all arrested in Indianapolis, Indiana, where they had travelled to help the Indianapolis BPP Chapter get back on its feet. The three individuals are BPP Chicago members. These three, according to the Indianapolis Division were arrested for larceny and violation of a local firearms act. In the vehicle they were travelling in, a .38 Colt Snubnose revolver bearing Serial Number 223772 was found.

This gun was reported stolen in Chicago on March 24, 1969. Source advised the above individuals were incarcerated in Indianapolis, Indiana on charges of unlawful possession of a weapon and stealing a car battery. The three, according to the source, were in Indianapolis to assist in re-organizing that BPP chapter.

(10/2/69)

Officer FUNK, Chicago, Illinois Police Department (PD), advised on October 3, 1969, that seven Negro males were arrested at BPP Headquarters following a shooting incident that date during the early morning hours.

Officer WANER, Chicago PD, advised on October 4, 1969 that officer SHAMLEY was injured by a shotgun blast believed to have originated at BPP Headquarters.

Officer LARA, Chicago PD, subsequently advised on October 4, their investigation reflects that the PD responded to a call from an anonymous caller regarding gun shots at Panther Headquarters. When the police arrived, shooting occurred and upon entering Panther Headquarters, seven BPP members were arrested, one shotgun and one .30 caliber Carbin was confiscated.

Source advised the shooting had occurred at Panther Headquarters during the Headquarters during the early morning hours of October 4, 1969 because of trouble recently developing between Vice Lords and the BPP. Source stated the Vice Lords were a Negro youth gang operating on Chicago's West side and had approached the Panthers "wanting

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to be cut in" on a medical center which the Panthers had announced would open soon. BPP refused to allow the Vice Lords any "part of the action". The Vice Lords told the BPP to either stop work and not attempt to operate the medical center or if the Panthers did open the center the Vice Lords would "burn it down". As a result of this earlier conflict between the Vice Lords and Panthers, a car loaded with Vice Lords drove by Panther Headquarters early that morning and fired shots at the headquarters. The Panthers returned the fire and the PD,arrived when the Vice Lords were making a second pass by headquarters. When the Vice Lords spotted the police they left the area and the police returned the fire of the Panthers, subsequently resulting in the arrest of seven members.

; 10/4/69)

IV. PUBLICATIONS

Source, on October 23, 1969, furnished a copy of a pamphlet captioned "Ministry of Information Bulletin, Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party, Vol. 1, No.4". This "bulletin", which is contained in the appendix section of this memorandum,appears to be reprints of articles published earlier in the "BPP" newspaper. Source advised that while this issue was number four, it is the only bulletin to his knowledge prepared by the Illinois Chapter. Source also stated this is not to be a regular publication and no future issues have been discussed among party heirarchy.

(10/23/69)

Source also furnished on October 23, 1969, a leaflet which is attached to the appendix, captioned "Support Bobby Seale and the Conspiracy "8".

The Chicago Chapter of the BPP has no regularly scheduled publications, however, on occasion, leaflets have been distributed in connection with appearances by members at various functions.

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V. ACTIVITIES

WILLIE JAMES CALVIN, also known as "Jew Man" Captain of Defense and JEWEL COOK, Field Secretary, Chicago BPP, travelled to Indianapolis, Indiana to ascertain why the Indianapolis Chapter had purged so many members, during August, 1969.

8/20/69).

Source advised the Chicago BPP continues to hold political orientation classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15 PM at the Church of the Epiphany, 201 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. These classes consist of instruction on the ten point program of the BPP. Recently the classes have been poorly attended.

(8 28 69
9/4/69)

Source advised he had attended a closed meeting at a church on West Armitage Street, where the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican youth gang, maintains its headquarters. The meeting was held on September 10, 1969 and 125 to 150 people were present. Those in attendance represented members and sympathizers of the BPP, the Young Lords and the Young Patriots. According to source, the Young Patriots, is a youth gang whose membership is comprised of Appalachian poor on Chicago's near North side.

The meeting was held in Memory of LARRY ROBERSON, a BPP member who had died during the week of September 8-12, 1969, following a gun shot wound by police officers.

FRED HAMPTON spoke and referred to MAO Tse-tung, and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Defense, National BPP. HAMPTON stated the killing of one brother by the "Pigs" (police) doesn't stop the revolution.

9/11 69)

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Sources advised a rally was held at the American University, Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1969, with approximately 700 to 800 people in attendance. The theme of all speakers was to the effect that a revolution was going on at that time and that all oppressed people should be armed. BOB LEE, Secretary of the BPP,Chicago spoke. LEE contained his remarks to the above and exhibited the film "American Revolution II" which is described as an anti-police and anti-establishment film.

9/13/69)

Source advised on September 14, 1969, the BPP sponsored a rally at the Intermediate School, 201, 125th Street, Madison Avenue, New York City, New York. Between 400 and 500 people attended and most were either black or Puerto Rican. BOB LEE spoke after showing the "American Revolution II" film and his remarkes were concerned with the "Facist Pig Tactics" used by police to suppress the desire of the people.

9/15/69)

The Chicago "Tribune" a daily Chicago newspaper in its Four Star Final edition on September 18, 1969, printed an article regarding the BPP Breakfast for Children Program. The article reflects the program as being almost non-existent in Chicago. The article also stated that FRED HAMPTON states the program feeds 3,000 to 3,500 children, but investigation determined that on some days the locations were not opened and on other days only handfuls of children showed up. The article concluded, saying the neighborhood merchants who had previously donated to the program had all but ceased donations.

Source advised the Breakfast for Children Program is run by BARBARA SANKEY, and JOAN GRAY.

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The location of their Breakfast for Children Program is North Hoyne Street and West Washington Boulevard. While BPP is currently claiming to feed 100 children each day, in fact the program has almost ceased to operate.

;10/69)

Source advised BOB LEE was in Richmond, Virginia on September 18, 1969 on BPP business. He spoke at Chapel Hill, North Carolina on September 19, 1969. Speeches, according to source, followed the same text as set forth in the New York speech and also criticized the power structure as plotting to destroy the BPP.

9/19/69)

Source advised that the National Office of the BPP, Oakland, California has directed the Illinois BPP leaders to expect to more or less help the National Office in training, directing and in general be responsible for all BPP activities east of the Mississippi River.

;9/30/69)

This source advised that the above is not in effect at this time.

10/21/69)

Source advised that members of the"Chicago Daily Defender" a newspaper slanted to the Negro community, had contacted FRED HAMPTON to advise him that two jurors previously selected for the anti-riot conspiracy trial underway in Chicago wherein eight defendants, one of whom his BOBBY SEALE, National BPP Officer, was being tried for violations steming from the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago during August, 1968, had received threatening letters signed "The Panthers." HAMPTON, after contacting the National Office, denied any knowledge of these threatening

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letters and issued a press release alleging that the letters were another means of the establishment in its plot to put the Panthers in a bad light.

9/30/69).

Source advised that FRED HAMPTON had announced to the news media in Chicago that the BPP would protest the arrest of seven of its members at Panther Headquarters early that day. HAMPTON stated that by these arrests the Chicago PD presented its continued harassment of the BPP. HAMPTON called for a massive rally to be held at the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, 12:00 noon on October 7, 1969.

10/4/69)

Source advised that a rally on October 7, 1969 which had been called to emphasize the fact the Chicago BPP was backing BOBBY SEALE. The rally was also in an attempt to gain community support for the BPP. Source stated BPP leaders had instructed that any member becoming involved in any militant action would be purged from the party.

10/7/69)

Special Agents of the FBI on October 7, 1969. at 11:00 AM, observed a group of Negro males, identifying themselves as BPP members, arrived at the Federal Building. These Panthers commenced handing out literature "Government Conspiracy to Destroy BPP". The pamphlets criticized the Chicago PD and referred to them as "Pig Daley's Imperialistic Mad Dogs", and also stated "the continued raids, jailing and murdering of Panthers proves there is a government conspiracy to destroy revolutionary leaders in Babylon (America)."

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At the height of the rally, about 75 BPP and New Left people, along with 200 to 225 individuals were observed in the plaza area of the Federal Building. BOB RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense spoke along the theme that the government should be on trial for conspiracy against the BPP. RUSH offered the raids on Panther offices throughout the nation as evidence. The rally was dismissed without incident.

Agents of the FBI observed a demonstration at Cook County Hospital, 1835 West Harrison Street, Chicago. This demonstration was sponsored, according to leaflet, by the Young Lords, the BPP and the Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM II) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), on October 10, 1969. LYNN FRENCH, Chicago BPP member, spoke and stated that the BPP could perform a better service for the indigent people of the ghetto, instead of the Cook County Hospital, if the BPP was allowed to obtain a day care and health center. The group dispersed without incident.

Source advised that a discussion among BPP leaders was held regarding the formation of a committee against facism. During the discussion, it was mentioned the committee would most probably be comprised of one representative from the BPP and one from each of the organizations in which the BPP is currently in coalition. They are the Young Lords and the Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction, SDS. To date no committee has been formed.

; 10/10/68)

On October 22, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 30 BPP members demonstrating at the Federal Building in Chicago and shouting "free Bobby, free Bobby." Twelve of the BPP members began a series of close order drills and marched around the plaza area of the Federal Building. The demonstration lasted from 12:00 noon to 1:30 PM when United States Marshals (USM) allowed 15 members to enter the Federal Building to attend court session at the conspiracy trial underway as set forth above.

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All the members were searched prior to being allowed to enter. No incident or arrests were reported.

Source advised the Illinois Chapter of the BPP had announced a rally for October 25, 1969 at the Federal Building, Chicago. Purpose of the rally was to protest "racist trial and miscarriage of justice perpetrated on BOBBY SEALE by the Federal Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN at the Federal Anti-riot Conspiracy trial currently being held at the Federal Building.

10/21/69)

On October 25, 1969, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed at 12:25 p.m. approximately 25 white persons, 35 Negroes had gathered in the Federal Building plaza. These individuals had apparently gathered for the previously announced rally to protest the above described trial.

Protestors were observed carrying signs reading "Get Out of Vietnam Now", "Free Huey", "Free Bobby", "Stop Facist Raids", "Free Panthers Now", "Youth Against Facism", "Racist Pig Daley".

At 1:00 p.m., FBI Agents observed a group of 15 Negroes carrying 10 BPP flags commence marching back and forth in the Federal Building plaza area. The group chanted "Your left, your right, now back up the gun. Free Bobby." At 1:05 p.m., this group commenced marching around the Federal Building and circled the building five times. About 1:20 p.m., speeches commenced on the southeast corner of the Federal Building plaza. Ronald Satchel, Minister of Health, Illinois BPP, spoke regarding the west side medical center project of the BPP. He said the project was to be "people controlled" and "community controlled". He demanded the political prisoners Huey Newton and Bobby Seale should be freed. He also blamed the problems of the poor Negro on the capitalistic system in this country. He concluded saying that members of the BPP were not opportunists but revolutionists.

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violating Seale's Constitutional Rights by not permitting Seale to have an attorney of his choice or by permitting Seale to represent himself during the trial. He stated that people should be educated to the fact they have a right to bear arms as set forth in the United States Constitution. Wills held up a copy of Chairman Mao Tse Tung's "Redbook" stating ideology set forth in this book is the ideology of the BPP. He concluded saying the day will come when Panthers will be everywhere.

At 2:10 p.m., speeches concluded and the crowd dispersed. No incidents or arrests occurred.

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ARS,
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FRED HAMPTON, according to the source, advised the National Headquarters, Oakland, California, that Chicago was encountering problems in connection with the opening of its health clinic. HAMPTON stated the clinic was not opened as some work remained. HAMPTON stated the Vice Lords have good control over the area in the vicinity of the clinic, but the Panthers intend to open the clinic anyway.

10/6/69)

Source advised on October 25, 1969, that representatives of the National Office of the BPP were arriving that date from California. Source further advised that BOB RUSH, FRED HAMPTON and others met EMORY DOUGLAS, National BPP Minister of Culture; DAVID HILLIARD, National BPP Chief of Staff, and two Negro females at O'Hare International Airport. HAMPTON advised the group that arrangements had been made for HILLIARD to speak at the residence of Dr. HERBERT HAZELKORN, 2700 Wilmette, Wilmette, Illinois, on October 26, 1969, to a group of Jewish people who would probably donate a large sum of money to the Illinois BPP.

The following day, source advised that HILLIARD, accompanied by RUSH and HAMPTON and other BPP members, travelled to HAZELKORN's residence where HILLIARD spoke before a group of approximately 75 white people. HILLIARD gave a short history of the BPP, but his main speech concerned the right of the Arab people to rise against the country of Israel inasmuch as Israel has always attempted to suppress the Arabs. The BPP received no money from this group.

10/25 and 26/69)

Source advised HILLIARD spoke at Malcolm X Junior College, formerly Crane Junior College, on Chicago's west side to a group of about 125 to 150 people. HILLIARD spoke on capitalism and imperialism and restricted his speech to the BPP interpretation of these words. The speech was not militant and lasted approximately 30 minutes. He is alleged

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to have received a fee of $1,000 from the Malcolm X Campus Bookstore which is run by students of the College. This speech occurred on October 27, 1969.

, 10/27/69)

Agents of the FBI, on October 29, 1969, observed eight members of the BPP in the plaza area of the Federal Building, Chicago. As of 7:30 a.m., the group numbered approximately 20. These individuals, by 8:30 a.m., totaled 51, 16 of whom were white. At 8:45 a.m., 35 Negroes and 10 whites were admitted to the Federal Building and after being searched by United States Marshals, were allowed to attend the antiriot law conspiracy trial as spectators.

On October 29, 1969, the Security Department of the Illinois State Union, Normal, Illinois, advised the Springfield Office of the FBI that a meeting sponsored by the RYM-II faction of SDS would be attended by FRED HAMPTON. Subsequently, the Security Office of the Illinois State Union advised that HAMPTON did speak that evening and denounced the trial of BOBBY SEALE in Chicago, giving a brief history and outline of the BPP and urged the audience to come to Chicago on November 1, 1969, to demonstrate at the Federal Building for BOBBY SEALE. No incidents occurred at this meeting.

VI. BPP CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER MILITANT GROUPS

Source advised on August 25, 1969, he had obtained a leaflet being distributed in Chicago captioned "In Memorium; 8/28/69" indicating "The Conspiracy" and the "Chicago Peace Council" would sponsor a demonstration that day from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. at Grant Park, Chicago.

8/25/69)

"The Conspiracy" is an organization which has described itself as being comprised of eight individuals

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indicted for criminal trespass in violation of Antiriot Laws statute as a result of activities that occurred during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

The "Chicago Peace Council" is a coalition organization comprised of peace activist groups in the Chicago area.

, 8/25/69)

The leaflet, according to the source, included the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots, Young Comancheros, all Chicago youth street gangs, and "The Conspiracy" as sponsoring this rally.

At the rally, FRED HAMPTON spoke concerning his recent imprisonment and local BPP activities. No incidents or arrests were reported during this demonstration.

, 8/25/69)

Sources advised on October 29, 1969, that a coalition does exist, in fact, between the BPP, Young Lords, Young Patriots and the RYM-II faction of SDS. RYM-II faction is led by MIKE KLONSKY, former National Secretary of SDS. Sources felt the coalition existed and would continue to exist only as long as the BPP felt it could receive some benefit from such a coalition. The sources did advise the coalition had deteriorated because of the refusal in the past of the BPP to engage in any activity with these groups unless the BPP received some benefit.

10/29/69)
10/29/69)

VII. FINANCES

Chicago BPP Chapter operates on funds received from the following sources:

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(1) Speaker fees and honorariums received by BPP leaders for appearances at educational institutions and other public gatherings.

(2) Monthly assessments of BPP members, as well as fees charged for processing applications for membership in Chicago BPP Chapter.

(3) Donations and contributions given at BPP rallies or by individuals sympathetic to BPP objectives.

(4) No information developed indicating Chicago Chapter BPP has received any funds from National Chapter of BPP, from any foreign government or individual from a foreign country, or an organization operated in a foreign country.

National Headquarters of the BPP, Oakland, California, has allowed the Chicago Chapter to use proceeds from the sale of the Panther newspaper to defray expenses incurred for bonding members out of jail. The Chicago Chapter is in dire financial disorder.

10/69)
10/69)

Source advised FRED HAMPTON stated on October 25, 1969, that while at a fund raising party given by LUCY MONTGOMERY, 1754 North Wells Street, Chicago, he received $1,500.96 for the Illinois BPP. MONTGOMERY has been publicly identified as a supporter of the so-called "New Left" both philosophically and financially.

10/25/69)

VIII. CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) OR OTHER GROUPS

Source advised on October 10, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission (NBLC),

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5

CP, USA, met with FRED HAMPTON and other BPP leaders at BPP Headquarters. The meeting was for the purpose of exchanging ideas in the struggle for black liberation.

Both the BPP and CP agree they have a concurrent theory toward the antiriot law trial currently in progress in Chicago in that neither wants to become involved in any violence nor possible threat situation.

Both groups agreed that neither should nor would "stick their necks out for anybody," particularly in connection with the antiriot trial in Chicago.

10/10/69)

ALL MEMBERS OF THE BPP MUST BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF DESIRE OF ALL MEMBERS TO HAVE FIREARMS.

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BULLETIN
ILLINOIS CHAPTER
BLACK PANTHER PARTY
VOL. 1
NO. 4

STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE TO JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMANN

I, Bobby G. Seale, submit the following in my handwriting to Judge Julius Hoffman of this Court in the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division of the U.S.A., where presently the trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' is being held, 9-26-69, and I, Bobby G. Seale, being one of the defendants of eight have been, by denied motion, the right to speak out in my behalf where my constitutional right to have 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' namely Charles R. Garry, who is on record in this court as my defense counsel that I have made agreement with by my choice only that he will assist me in my defense during this trial.

I submit to Judge Julius Hoffman that the trial be postponed until a later date where I, Bobby G. Seale, can have the 'Legal Counsel of my choice who is effective,' Attorney Charles R. Garry, and if my constitutional rights are not respected by this court then other lawyers on record here representing me, except Charles R. Garry, do not speak for me or represent me as of this date, 9-26-69. I fire them now until Charles R. Garry can be made available as chief counsel in this trial of so-called 'Conspiracy to Riot' and in fact be my legal counsel of choice who is effective in assisting me in my defense. The only attorney I know of who can defend me and be effective is Charles R. Garry, who is presently my attorney on record in this court.

If I am continuously denied this constitutional right of legal defense counsel of my choice who is effective by the Judge of this court, then I can only see Judge Hoffman as a blatant racist of this U.S. Court with gross prejudicial error toward all defendants and myself in particular.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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CHICAGO CONSPIRACY TRIAL FUTILITY

It is now crystal clear to the masses of the people at home and abroad that the United States is a downright fascist country. This has been exemplified with the commencement of the trial of the so-called Conspiracy 8 on September 24th in Chicago.

The fascist judge, 'Adolph' Julius J. Hoffman has promised that this will be the trial of the decade. It is obvious that this is the last stage and the turning point in American history when the iron hand of the dictatorship will be displayed.

This mock trial would not be possible without the inclusion of the Black Panther Party. The fascist Gestapo pigs have railroaded our Chairman on another trumped-up charge. Having kidnapped him from San Francisco these lunatics took him by car to Chicago 12 days prior to the trial. They had him sleeping in various county jails throughout the journey. Jails not fit for any form of habitation. The result is that Chairman Bobby Seale arrived in Chicago sick from the rot and cues of the jails to face the SS and the Gestapo army.

These fascist madmen have refused to to allow him to see a doctor and it is obvious that they intend murdering the Chairman by any means necessary.

It would be detailing not to keep to the pattern set. Charles R. Garry, Chairman Bobby Seale's attorney, [illegible] movement of the trial [illegible] the hospital for an [illegible] to be present in Chicago. Adolph Hitler Hoffman has of course refused the request and Chairman Bobby Seale faces the fascists without [illegible].

The judge [illegible] of a dictatorial jury selection [illegible] ward questions like [illegible] trial" were the qualifications [illegible] sit on the jury. Blatant facts like [illegible] these people true representatives of the peer group of the defendants were [illegible] as being immaterial and irrelevant.

There is a war raging for [illegible] struggle for [illegible] together as it is clear that this machinery of [illegible] system will not deem any justice and that the time is imminent for us to move from all directions.

It is also the time for us to understand that the [illegible] of the masses must be intensified. The action on the part of the mother country radicals in antagonizing the

[illegible] Committee News

GROUNDWORK FOR FASCISM

America has taken step one of Fascism relatively calmly. Amidst a few mutterings of "threat of freedom of the press", the fascist power structure, formerly contained and supported by the mass media, has turned on its former benefactors. Needless to say the mass media and their ruling power structure

Ray "Mosai" Hewitt
Minister of Education

have never gotten along so well. The relationship was similar to that of a banker and a whore with the media being all the flatbackin' girls and the fascists have been kicked out of the bed, and with memories of the last "customer" reeling fresh in their memories, they have remained, in the main, delightfully silent.

The mass media has not remained nor seen it to defend the [illegible] when it is aimed to destroy [illegible] of the Black Panther Party, S.D.S., The Young Lords, Los Siete de la Raza, Ahmed Evans, and a multitude of other "progressive elements". It is neither a secret nor a surprise that news coverage of the years of repression has been more concerned with [illegible] than truth. It is a strange paradox in a [illegible] that is the "Great Society" [illegible] or help to those who [illegible] the content of the [illegible] Documents

freed it. With the arrest Friday of nine newsmen in Chicago for allegedly violating the sacred taboo of educating [illegible] the Federal Government [illegible] that freedom of the press is at best a sometime thing depending on the whims of the ruling class. Strange how most papers, radio, and T.V. stations found this blatant act of fascism only of secondary importance, if any at all. The fact that "it could never happen in America" was not debated proves conclusively the fact that this "bag" was formerly confined to "Nazi Germany" or "racist South Africa" was also easily ignored.

This failure of the human beings in men, who have professional reputations for being sharp, can only be viewed as cowardice or complicity. While this same "profession" failed to give proper context to their own miserable plight, they were on their jobs when it came time to spread "approved" government-issue lies about the Black Panther Party. The Young Lords, and the Young Patriots allegedly "wearing a load of machine guns", that every one (F.B.I., C.I.A., State and City pigs) seemed to know about, except the so-called "journalists". They were also quite skillful in seeing to it that this news was broadcast everywhere but Chicago.

This was compounded by the fact that:

1. They failed to give any cry of alarm when our Chairman, Bobby Seale was kidnapped in an obvious frame-up attempt.

2. They failed to give scope of [illegible]

ment's admitted plan to raid the National Headquarters of the Black Panther Party, with no survivors intended.

A precedent in this there has been an escalation of terror, murder, raids, [illegible] on the Black Panther Party, and the news media has been relatively silent. There were no cries of "Credit Hitler Jail" [illegible] there but were in Viet Nam. No cries of the Government stifling the news were to be heard.

THE CHICAGO SET-UP

The fact that there have been three raids on Panther homes in Chicago in the last three weeks and one Panther (Larry Roberson) murdered, has almost totally eluded the sharp-eyed, keen-nosed news beagles. Also the fact that in all these raids weapons were seized, has likewise escaped the stalwart defenders of "the American way". This is no easy task since some of these raids were daylight raids, and involved as many as 75 uniformed, armed, fascist Pigs, with helicopters flying close-air support while pigs ran amuck. As of press time, the last Panther home raided was that of Fred Hampton, Deputy Minister of Defense for the State of Illinois at [illegible] o'clock Saturday morning (September 27th). The pigs allegedly had a warrant for Hampton's arrest, but [illegible] they stepped off the gun, and left. Since then [illegible] in the community as usual, but [illegible] fascists [illegible] to [illegible] their "warrant."

The [illegible] should be viewed in light of the fact the "National" machinations [illegible] Illinois National Guard (as fine a bunch of fascists as ever lived) is on stand-by; unlike the Convention, this time the mass media has been effectively muzzled, bilked, and silenced; the "dissidents" have been effectively disarmed. The only one who knew about any shipment of arms, are the pigs and the psycho-intelligentsia that the media-ing coalition has shown or hinted that the plan of the "dissidents" may include seizing the Pentagon; and you have the ground-work and the alibi for a massive St. Valentine's Day Massacre by fascist pigs posing as "servants of the people."

If any of those "Clark Kent" types has the guts of a mustard seed, they will write of Pig Daley in terms reserved for Hess, Himler, Eichman, and Co., but they would still be lying. A plot as monsterous and massive as this should not be alluded to a brain as small as Daley's, not even in the most chicken-hearted of neo-liberal newsmen.

The plot to destroy the Black Panther Party, and thereby crush the whole movement of dissent is directed by Tricky-Dick Nixon, and his number one hatchet man, Attorney General John Mitchell. Under their direction a federal task force set-up "to keep an eye on the Panthers", has inflicted a reign of terror and lies upon the Black Panther Party from coast to coast.

It is no surprise to the Black Panther Party that "Fascism has [illegible] here", [illegible] [illegible] long with the [illegible]

[illegible]
Minister of Education
Black Panther Party

FREE HUEY

FREE BOBBY

FREE LARRY WHITE

FREE ALVIN JEFFREYS

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEIZE THE [illegible]

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Judge Adolph Julius Hoffman, 75 years old, has been named as the hanging judge for the trial of the Conspiracy Eight. The 8 defendants are charged with conspiracy to incite a riot in 1968,

cite a riot in 1968, before the democratic convention. Chairman Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, and the other 8 defendants face 10 years imprisonment and $20,000 fine if they are convicted.

Judge Adolph Hoffman stands on his record as a fascist. He has continually propagated this fascist moribund judicial system upon any and all advocates of socialism and or collectivism. This judge always finds any defendant guilty who have views which differ in the slightest degree from his and his other real nursery paper cartoon characters.

On Thursday, September 25, 1969, the trial and selection of the jury began. Judge Hoffman Ex Coo exerted all efforts to deny Chairman Bobby and all the other defendants any and all motions presented by their defense attorneys. Once again it is most important that we recognize fascism for what it actually is. The 'hangman' only allowed pigs, cops and paramilitary right participants

to remain on the jury. All [illegible] of the defendants [illegible] immediately dismissed from the jury.

The judge and state's attorney Foran have an action plan. They are obviously aware that we the people, and we the members of the Black Panther Party no longer tolerate astronomical intimidation. We will go forth no matter what the sacrifice to propagandize and educate the masses of people. It is impossible to deceive the masses for any extended period of time and their time has most assuredly run out. The spirit of the people is greater than the man's technology and the spirit of the Vanguard can never be crushed. An idea like freedom and liberation which has been born and started to grow cannot be stopped when its time has come to mature.

INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE
SEIZE THE TIME
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sister Cee, Ed. Cadre
Illinois Chapter, Black Panther Party

JUDGE JULIUS J. HOFFMAN

LETTER TO BOBBY FROM HIS WIFE

Bobby:

The fascist pigs have kidnapped you, and are trying to railroad you on trumped-up charges. The ransom for you Bobby, is the annihilation of all Panther members and headquarters. If the pig power structure had any knowledge of political economy, and the hardships of oppressed people, then they wouldn't act like racists, but like Judge Sherman, who freed our Eldridge.

The Panther Party has, is, and will go forth into the community and educate the masses of the people about the rapings, the exploitations and the murders which the ruling class have subjected us to. The working class has a high infant mortality rate, death from starvation, and the suicide rate has been on a steady increase. All this is part and parcel of making sure that the coins still jingle in the pockets of the bourgeoisie jackasses. Therefore, it is only logical that the avaricious businessmen, the bourgeois politicians, the murderous racist pig cops, can do nothing more than murder us, when we show the people the correct ideology.

The pigs here, and will go forth to hire, organizations (who are tools for the government) to kill members of the Black Panther Party. Remember when it was mentioned that there have been too many legalized judicial murders in the court room? Judge Hoffman is the true example of a legal hangman.

Bobby, I love you, and I'm going to try and tell the masses of people what you've been rapping to me in the past. Your spirit is strong. It's like that ever-pounding beat within the souls of Black people which says, their spirit will never die, because you, Bobby, and Huey P. Newton started a fire within the masses, that the pigs will never put out.

Your other half
Artie

WHO ARE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS

"As a Black Man in America, I can't get a fair trial in a RACIST COURT"...Chairman Bobby Seale

This was the theme of the court proceedings of the Conspiracy Eight. From the hand picked jury (eight middle aged, white suburbanites, two house negroes, and two big businessmen-all registered voters) to the constant denial by Julius 'Adolph Eichman' Hoffman of all the defense motions.

Before the selection of the racist, Nazi-ridden jury was made, they were allowed to read newspapers in the ceremonial courtroom. Later, Hoffman, pig Nixon's chief fund raiser and right hand lackey in Illinois, told the prospective jurors not to read newspapers, listen to TV, or talk with each other.

The special category of jurors, all registered voters, were in contradiction to the political morales of the defendants. The defendants, demonstration against the bourgeois political process, and a socialist revolutionary [illegible] an advocate of the people's dictatorship (proletarian democracy), are going to be tried by people who support and participate in that same bourgeois political process. This unrepresentative, illegal and unconstitutional jury is illustrative of the court proceedings here in fascist America. THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY demands that all defendants be tried in a court by a jury of their peer group and not lilly white suburbanites, right-wingers, black lackies, and capitalist businessmen. This overt misrepresentation of the community illustrates the 'conspiracy' against the defendants in general and the Chairman in particular. [illegible] is the only conspiracy was silent in dismissing prospective black jurors or working class people. The conspiracy became evident as the government [illegible] people who [illegible] society [illegible]

boy, and Julius Hoffman, pig Judge) conspired and removed the conspiracy staff from from the defense counsel table.

Kunstler acknowledged Hoffman's effort to intimidate all defense-then

fort to intimidate all defense counsel then the fascist tee-totaler warned him to watch the language that he uses (not to talk of objective reality).

It will be impossible for a true revolutionary, Chairman Bobby, to get a fair trial from a bourgeois reactionary. This fascist bourgeois state (Babylon) is using the courts to fall the revolutionary machine. But it won't work, the Vanguard Party, the motive force of the revolutionary movement, has already began to motivate, mobilize and energize the once sleeping masses. The trial of Chairman Bobby shows the people that unless they are in power to control all legislative and judicial processes (proletarian democracy), their leaders will be railroaded and the Vanguard will be slowed down.

William J. (Jobawukee) Campbell, Chief pig circuit judge and 'Adolph' Hoffman have schemed together to stifle any and all communication and information on the trial. No press releases, press statements, photographs, pictures or tapes can be made by the defendants to express their view of the legal lynching. The Chairman isn't even allowed to speak to the press in the presence of the mechanical monsters (U.S. Marshalls). 'Adolph' has said that he isn't there to satisfy public interest but will 'run the court as I see fit.' (A bourgeois reactionary and fascist oppressor can only give a bourgeois reactionary verdict and run a trial in the manner of Nazi Germany.)

[illegible]

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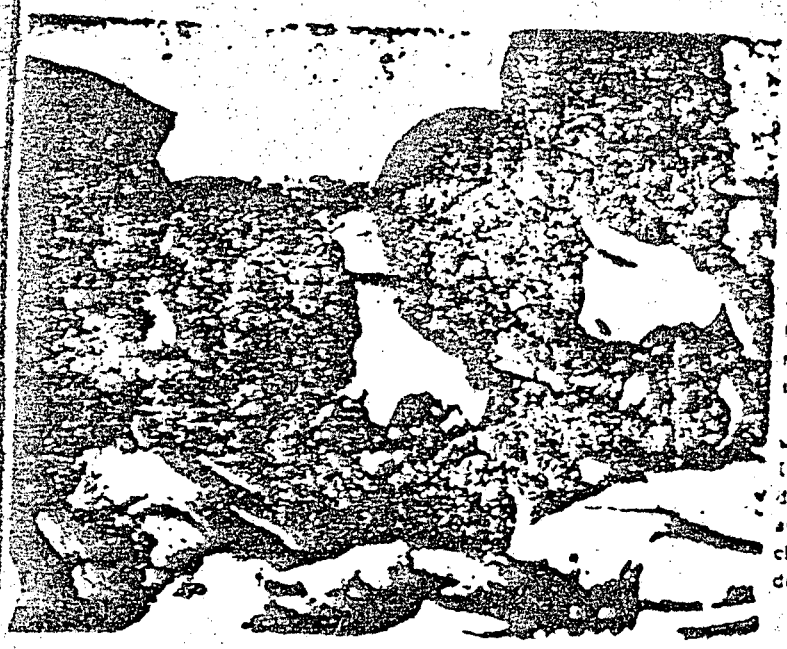
FREE BREAKFASTS FOR CHILDREN



Last week the demagogic bourgeoisie press carried an article which stated that the Black Panther Party in the City of Chicago was no longer feeding hungry school children. The article also stated that the Party was using the Breakfast money and food for their own personal use. This is totally incorrect. the Black Panther Party refuses to accept the ideology of the capitalistic pig power structure which starves 1/3 of its population and uses food funds to send their astropigs to the moon for the purpose of lengthening exploitation.

The people and the Black Panther Party say there's something terribly wrong when Daley's Stockyard pigs have nothing more to do than sit in front of our breakfast centers and spy on and intimidate the hungry school children, who attend our centers by the hundreds each morning.

Not only do the Breakfast Centers provide free breakfasts but they also serve as a place where children receive revolutionary culture, education and also immediate first aid treatment. We believe anything the people want and need can be gained through revolutionary struggle and until the people realize this we will continue to lighten the oppressive load that this pig power structure has placed on the people.

So the Black Panther Party's Breakfast for Children Program will continue in oppressed communities as long as the masses find it necessary. And we say to the pigs who wallow in the pig pen cars in front of the Breakfast Centers, our offices and cribs, Beware! The beat of the people is much too fast, so go back home where you belong. Watch out pigs, it's a people's thing!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE
FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS
Sister Beverlina

BAIL MONEY IS NEEDED TO FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

SEND MONEY TO

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
ILL CHAPTER
2350W MADISON
243-8276

FREE HEALTH CARE

The BLACK PANTHER PARTY is establishing a FREE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL CLINIC to satisfy the medical needs of our community. We understand that the capitalists in America will never provide adequate medical service so the BLACK PANTHER PARTY has moved to establish another community program in which all oppressed people can be involved.

Technical assistance, supplies, and donations can be brought to the office of the ILLINOIS CHAPTER of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, 2350 West Madison Street. For further information, call 243-8276.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

CONSPIRATORS cont.

One attorney, Gerald Lefcourt, is the chief counsel for the New York 21 and must return to New York to fight for their freedom. The only reason he can give for locking the attorneys up is Chairman Bobby's insistance upon having Charles Garry as his counsel. This is blackmail, piracy, genuine and undeniable.

One must understand the significance of the courts here in Babylon. There aren't too many more pigs they can hire, or too many more laws that they can pass, but the fascist power structure can call grand jury hearings and issue indictments forever. They are using the court system to frustrate the revolutionary struggle and imprison the man power needed to carry the revolution through to the end.

Pig Nixon, Hoffman, and Hoover, we have uncovered your 'conspiracy' against the people. The people of the whole world see through your fascist lies and your kangaroo court. You smell of pig manure and your true nature is evident to all who see you wallow in the mire. Keep your hands off Bobby mother-----. Keep your hands off the people. You are on the verge of extinction. The people are waiting for the opportune time to hang you for your astronomical crimes. You and all reactionaries are doomed. Give up 'Adolph' Hoffman, we are too revolutionary proletarian intoxicated to be astronomically intimidated.

Justice To Those Who Deserve Justice
Death To Those Who Deserve Death
Free All Political Prisoners
Seize the Time, Off the Pig

Lt. Eugene Charles,
Information Minister, Illinois Chapter BPP

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THE CONSPIRACY "8"

BOBBY SEALE - Father of the FREE BREAKFAST FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN FATHER OF FREE MEDICAL CENTER

" IF I AM CONTINUOUSLY DENIED THIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF LEGAL DEFENSE, COUNSEL OF MY CHOICE WHO IS EFFECTIVE, BY THE JUDGE OF THIS COURT, THEN I CAN ONLY SEE JUDGE HOFFMAN AS A BLATANT RACIST OF THIS U.S. COURT WITH GROSS PREJUDICIAL ERROR TOWARD ALL DEFENDANTS AND MYSELF IN PARTICULAR."

BOBBY SEALE, CHAIRMAN
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

FREE ALL POLITCAL FRISONERS

People's Rally SAT. OCT. 25, 12:00 NOON

Jackson at Dearborn

COME SEE 'EOUT BOBBY

SEIZE THE TIME

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, Also
Known As Black Panther Party
for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. MICHAEL KLONSKY, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the polices of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), CHICAGO BRANCH

A source advised in May, 1968, that the Chicago Branch of SNCC was an affiliate of the national SNCC with headquarters located in Atlanta, Georgia. It was a non-membership type group headed in Chicago by ROBERT ALFONZO BROWN, a 19 year old male Negro, with the title of Midwest Region Director. BROWN maintained strict loyalty to STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Recruiter and Organizer and former National Director of SNCC. BROWN attempted to align Chicago's SNCC activities within the framework of CARMICHAEL's policies.

In a speech at Chicago on March 25, 1968, CARMICHAEL commented as follows: "The white people are preparing to commit genocide against the black race. What are we feeling so moral about? We know the honky got everything. He got it by stealing it. He's not going to give you anything. We got to take it. These brothers on the streets every day take it, but they're taking it for themselves. Let's organize them and let them take it for our people."

This source advised on August 27, 1968, that officials of the Chicago Branch of SNCC disbanded that branch on August 25, 1968, and as of that time it was no longer in existence. Its leaders became associated with the Black Panther Party at that time.

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APPENDIX

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Gerold Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

FD-302 (Rev. 11-28-81)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

Chicago, Illinois
November 7, 1969

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character RACIAL MATTERS - ORGANIZATION

Reference Report of Special Agent Alan R. Stephens dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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